THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE GOOD workman is like a pair of shears—He shuts up when he goes to work.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' National Union hold their annual convention March 3, in Detroit Mich.

THE YOUNG man on the lookout for a "soft place," through a dislike for honest hard work, can find one under his hat.

AN OUNCE of fact outweighs a ton of theory, but get the ounce and ton both on one side and their weight is irresistible.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters, according to their January report now numbers 471 branches, and 26,719 members.

OVER a month ago a bill was introduced in Congress asking that Labor Day in September, be made a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

THE HAT Finishers International Union has adopted a system of $300 benefit on death of a member. In the past six months they have had 42 deaths, amounting to $12,600.

FROM the latest annual report of the New York State Labor Bureau, it is apparent that the working time made by carpenters will average from 152 to 262 days in the year.

THE OPERATIVE PLASTERS International Association held its annual convention in Toledo, O, January 14th. A system of general death benefits was adopted. The next convention will be held in Boston.

THE JOURNEYMEN Barbers' National Union held its convention recently in Detroit Mich. The next convention will be held in Ft. Wayne, Ind. The convention took decided ground against Sunday work, and the percentage system of pay.

THE IRON MOULDERS' International Union has suffered a severe loss in the death of two of their general officers the past month John O'Keefe, of Troy, N. Y., General Treasurer, and P. F. Dillon, of of Savannah, Ga., a member of the General Executive Board.

THERE is some bad blood owing to the K of L. silkworkers filling the places of the union ribbon weavers in a New York shop where the latter are on strike. Also in the Brewers' lockout in the Knickerbocker Brewery, New York, the K. of L, it is alleged, has also adopted the same tactics against the union brewers.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Base Ball Players in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have promised that none but union men shall be employed in the construction of the new Brotherhood base ball grounds in those cities. In this they have ranged themselves on the side of organized labor. Now let them keep their promises.

THE UNITED ORDER remnant in New York made an ineffectual attempt lately to resurrect their organization in Brooklyn, N. Y. They held a meeting for that purpose, but as the carpenters of Brooklyn have only one organization they turned out in force and let the intruders know there was no necessity for any other organization of carpenters.

THE INTERNATIONAL Association of Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' held their annual convention last month in Omaha, Neb., 23 unions were represented. There are now 30 unions in the association with a membership of 2180, where it started a few years ago with only five unions. It now has the nine-hour day under its jurisdiction in every city except Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Trade is extremely dull in the carpenter line, and countless numbers of carpenters are out of work. The practice of "lumping" or piece-work is becoming more and more prevalent. The unions of the U. B. are growing splendidly. The carpenters formerly employed by Morton & Chesly are on strike against working for less than union wages, and the strike has extended to all other building trades.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

THE STAIR BUILDERS of San Francisco have recently established the eight-hour day without any marked reduction in wages.

THE STONE CUTTERS' Union, of Denver, Colorado, has 300 members, and claims to be the largest in the country. They get 57 cents per hour, and work eight hours a day.

STATE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 79, of Minnesota, of the Knights of Labor, at its annual meeting last month endorsed the movement for the eight-hour day, May 1, 1890.

ALL the building trades of San Francisco, Cal.—painters, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and gas-fitters—have decided to work but eight hours per day on and after May 1, 1890.

THE STONE CUTTERS' Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., has asked for an eight-hour workday, the change to go into effect the first of next July. The stone cutters feel confident of obtaining the request.

IN CONGRESS the House Committee on Labor is pushing the bill to adjust the pay of mechanics, laborers, and others who have not been getting the benefit of the National Eight-Hour Law.

THE MISSOURI State Convention of the "Master Painters," held last month in St. Louis, unanimously endorsed the eight-hour workday, and recommend its general adoption in the trade.

THE AMALGAMATED Brass Workers' Union and United Upholsterers' are calling upon the New York Central Labor Union to get up a grand demonstration for the inauguration of the eight-hour movement on May 1.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba—The building trades in Canada are generally working ten hours a day with the exception of a few places working nine hours a day, and a few have also a Saturday half holiday.

AT a recent meeting of the Carpenters of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the District Council of United Brotherhood, resolutions were adopted expressing opposition to nine and ten hours for a day's labor, and pledging the carpenters to agitate the eight-hour question throughout the district.

AT THE Joint Convention of the Union and K. of L. Miners, at Columbus, Ohio, January 22d, an amalgamation of both bodies was affected, the new body to be known as "The United Miners." The united organization has declared its determination to put the eight-hour rule in force May 1, 1890.

THE Post Office Clerks' Association, of New York City, held a large meeting, and have resolved to put before Congress a bill securing to them eight hours a day and fifteen days' vacation a year. A legislative committee was appointed. Post office clerks in other cities are organized, and there is talk of a national convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Builders' Exchange of this city are fighting the carpenters demand for eight-hours a day. Some of the contractors not identified with the Builders' Exchange are agitating a coalition with the carpenters and other union building mechanics for the present year, offering to concede the eight hours asked for and an increase in pay per hour, providing all the organized trades in the city will in turn give them their support. The prospects of success are good.

IN 1886, during the eight-hour struggle, there were 387 strikes reported in the vicinity of Chicago, nearly all for a reduction of the hours of labor. There were involved directly in these strikes 50,315 persons who gained a reduction of 261,671 hours per week at a sacrifice in wages of $2,437 75 per day. The hours gained by this struggle reckoning eight-hours a day would give employment to 5,451 extra persons, and to secure this the parties engaged sacrificed an average of five cents a day each. The above figures are as reported by the United States National Bureau of Labor.

PERSONAL.

MARTIN IRONS, who will be remembered for the abuse he received during the great Southwestern railroad strike of 1886, is now a thrifty farmer in Oregon County, Mo.

A. M. SWARTZ, our Fourth Vice-President, has been reelected Business Agent of the Pittsburgh District by a very large majority. He has done very good service so far in unionizing non-union shops and mills.

AFTER LEAVING New England, Vice-President Henry Lloyd spoke with good success in Newburg, New York City, Long Island City and Poughkeepsie. Mr. Lloyd is now at home in Toronto we believe at work at his trade.

EDWARD L. DALEY, of Lynn, Mass., general secretary of the Lasters' Protective Union of New England, is extremely and dangerously ill of rheumatic fever. He has been confined to bed for the past seven weeks. We condole with him in his affliction.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE EMPLOYING Builders of Bristol, England, have conceded the demand for one half-penny per hour advance in wages.

THE JOURNEYMEN Carpenters of Liverpool, England, have asked an advance of one penny per hour, and a reduction of five hours labor per week, to go into effect May 1, next.

IN NEWCASTLE-ON TYNE, England, in 1871, there was a strike for nine hours, which was won after a hard struggle of seventeen months. The nine-hour system generally rules. They have practically shorter hours in England than in the United States, and where wages did not go up they certainly were not reduced.

ADVICES from abroad show that the spread of the recent epidemic of influenza has almost bankrupted some of the trade unions. In Vienna, the Locksmiths' Society and the Turners' Union both were compelled to suspend payment of sick benefits on account of the extraordinary run on their funds caused by the attacks of influenza, while the Tailors' and several other societies have been compelled to restrict their relief from the same cause. In London also, there was said to be a perceptible increase in the amount required by the unions for sick and burial purposes.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

RECORDING SECRETARIES should answer the questions asked in that circular for information sent out by the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS should send their memorials direct to President Harrison and not to the General Secretary. They should also see that their Recording Secretary answers the questions asked for in the circular of information called for December 28th.

THE CARPENTERS' UNIONS under our jurisdiction in Massachusetts desire to have a paid Organizer in that State at least until May 1, 1870. We are inclined to think it would well repay the United Brotherhood to have an Organizer not only there but also in several other sections of the country as well.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Union 116, Erie, Pa., danced on the 13th inst.—Union 506, machine hands, Pittsburgh, Pa., will give their first anniversary reception February 21st, at Lafayette Hall.—The Indianapolis and Detroit carpenters' unions are holding very enthusiastic public meetings every month.—Union 239, West Philadelphia, held a public meeting in January; Mr. W. Barrett spoke on the eight-hour question.—Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., had a public meeting January 28.—The sociable given by Union 191, York, Pa., January 31st, was in every respect a complete success. The exercises consisted of essays, music, and ten minute addresses.—The carpenters' unions of Cleveland, Ohio, are pushing an energetic agitation by means of public meetings.

TRADE ITEMS.

TORONTO, Canada.—Trade is wretchedly bad, and every prospect of a dull season all Winter. One third of the carpenters idle.

THE CARPENTERS' District Council of Pittsburgh now comprises delegates from 23 unions with a membership of over 4,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., is flooded with carpenters of all kinds and from all parts. Mechanics should keep away as this place s over-boomed by the press.

THE CARPENTERS' unions of Indianapolis, Ind, it is said numbers more old soldiers among their membership than any of the organized trades of that city.

JACKSON, Tenn—There has been a big boom here! But it has been all on paper and on paper alone. The consequence is, the place is filled with saw and hatchet carpenters and wages low.

PRESIDENT DONOVAN, of Union 354, Victoria, B. C., has been presented with a gold headed ebony cane at a banquet on the night of the installation of the Union. The dues of the new union are $1 per month and sick benefits $10 per week.

QUINCY, Mass.—Out of 150 carpenters in this city there are only four or five apprentices. We are also flooded every Spring with lumbermen, farmers and fishermen, who "play" carpenters for $1.50 to $1.75 per day, spend little of it and bring the bulk of it back to their homes to live on in the Winter. Resident carpenters without organization are at the mercy of this class of cheap labor. And what is true here is likewise true everywhere.

PIECEWORK RULES IN LIVERPOOL.

The carpenters' unions of Liverpool, England, have adopetd the following rules regarding piecework, which are so plain that we commend them to the study of our members as models of clearness:

1—No society man in the Liverpool District shall work piecework in any form or task or lump.

2—No member to be debarred from entering into an original contract by tender with persons that are not regular employers of joiners.

3—No non-unionist to be employed on such contract whilst society men are out of work.

4—A member breaking this rule to be dealt with according to the respective rules of his society for wilfully violating the recognized trade rules of the district in which he is working.

TRADE DULL IN ST. LOUIS.

Notwithstanding all other reports, trade in the building line is very dull in St. Louis. Wages are quite low, and the city is overdone with floaters and carpenters out of work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We have had a long rainy spell this winter. It has been a steady deluge for sixty-six days. But trade is picking up now, and prospects splendid for winning the eight hours on May 1st next.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The first annual ball of the King's County District of the U. B. will be held on February 21st, at Clermont Avenue Rink. The programme is to be made interesting by a series of thirty-two tableaux representing the different methods used by carpenters in the construction of a building from the earliest ages to the present time. Twenty men and children will take part in the tableaux.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Union 469 holds public meetings the first Tuesday night of each month, and the meeting on February 4th was a rouser. The bath-house pool of this city had the water shut off from the free pool at night, so workingmen could not bathe. Bro. Chas. F. McBride, formerly of Pittsburgh, who is now here, made it his business to see that the water was turned on, so working-people can now bathe after their working hours.

WHY AND HOW TRADE UNIONS CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

In a recent pastoral to his diocese, Bishop Nulty squarely plants himself on the trade-union platform in this admirable statement, and thus demonstrates that the Church is not hostile to the right of labor to organize:

Free, fair, and open competition between capitalists and employers for the purchase of labor, creates a strong and an active demand for it, and enables the poor workingman to sell and dispose of it at its full and fair value. But when capitalists and employers combined for their common interests; when they bound themselves by covenants and treaties to purchase no labor at a higher price than that fixed and determined by themselves alone; when they coerced the workingman by stringent and general "lock-outs" to accept a wage for his labor which was fixed without his knowledge and consent, they made a daring and desperate effort to place workingmen completely at their mercy.

English workingmen are, as a rule, inoffensive, peaceable, industrious, and have a sensitive and scrupulous respect for the rights of others; but when their own natural rights are invaded and violated, they will not submit to the injustice and the wrong, with the timid, unresisting spirit of slaves. They will, on the contrary, defend their rights with the spirit of freemen, and will instinctively, as it were, unite and combine as one man to resist with determination and courage the unjust aggression by which their great common rights are threatened.

The unjust and aggressive combination of capitalists and employers soon found itself confronted with a counter defensive combination of workingmen ready to resist and defeat it by refusing to supply any labor at all at the wages fixed by the employers.

Thus the numerous, powerful, influential, highly-organized, and thoroughly disciplined associations of the trade-unions have not originated spontaneously from the workingmen themselves—nor were they created for the purpose of taking aggressive action against the employers—but solely with the view of resisting and counteracting the aggressive action taken by the employers against them.

To escape from unjust and offensive combination they were forced to fly for refuge to just and defensive association and union, in those magnificent and powerful organizations which have since become the pride and the glory of English workingmen, as well as the safeguards and bulwarks of the rights of labor.

On many an occasion since, had these capitalists and employers good reason to regret the folly as well as the injustice and tyranny that gave rise to those strong and impregnable trade-unions, before which their most desperate and dangerous assaults on the rights of workingmen have often recoiled, baffled and defeated.

TRADE UNIONS.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensible as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendency due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society.

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THE CARPENTER.

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L'UNION ENTRES OUVRIERS AUSSI BIEN QUE L'ACCORD AVEC LES PATRONS.

C'est à vous frères membres de vous efforcé à faire reconnaitre a vos confrères l'efficasité des sociétés de bienfaisance et de protection comme corps qui est un sujet de la haute importance pour tous les classes d'ouvriers. Surtout pour nous, tant sous le rapport des secours mutuels qu'ils peuvent en retirer que sous celui de la protection, et de l'avancement de notre métier respectif, et cela aussi pour le plus grand avantages des maitres, où entrepreneurs en général que des ouvriers en particulier.

Car si vous y consulter l'histoire de la vie sociale des peuples les mieux civilisés; de tous les temps, où vous reconnaitrez facilement que c'est toujours des bons rapports et de la bonne intelligence qui existent entre le patrons et l'ouvriers que proviens invariablement le progrès des differents corps de métier,, ainsi que le bien être moral et matériel que peuvent jouir l'un et l'autre.

De fait quand cet état de choses existe c'est qu'il y a reciprocité de sympathie entre eux; que sans laquelle nous ne pouvons facilement réussir; et que l'ouvrier recoit une juste et équitable retribution de son travail quotidien tout en laissant au patron un profit en harmonie avec la position superieure qu'il occupe.

Et c'est donc pour cela qu'il nous faut avec nous tous, nos confrères qui n'ont pas encore compris la necessite qu'il y a à apartenir a une société qui leur veut le bien être, et la paix sociale.

Au nom du simple bon sens de raisonner et reconnaitre que l'expérience vous fournit assez d'exemple pour que vous n'hésitiez plus un seul instant à proclamer hautement que le seul moyen d'y parvenir c'est de s'unir en frère.

Mais voyez au contraire quand il y a mesintelligence sur cette grave question entre les patrons et les ouvriers il arrive souvent qu'une lutte inégale s'engage entre eux. L'ouvrier se met en grieve et on le

Alors arrive un autre orde de chose, l'ouvrier se voit tout à coup obligé de subir à son tour la condition du vaincu; son maitre usant de répresailles, lui fait payer bien cher et bien amèrement son triomphe éphémère. Voila cependant ce qui arrive généralement dans de semblables cas. Que faire donc dira-t-on dans de pareil circonstances? A cette question toute grosse d'inquietude, nous avourons que l'ouvrier doit s'appliquer d'abord, par tous les moyens equitables à faire disparaitre cette mésintelligence, ces mauvais rapports quand ils en existent entre lui et son patron; puis travaillé ardemment à agrandir la sphère de ses connaissances dans le métier qu'il exerce; de se livrer aussi, durant ses heures de loisir, à l'etude de choses propres à amélioré sa condition sociale.

Mais ne savez vous pas que pour obtenir un pareil résultat à l'avantage du plus grand nombre, parmi les classes oùvrières, il n'existe qu'un moyen, c'est l'esprit d'association; car la formation et l'existence de bonnes Sociétés de secours mutuels et de protection comme corps, quand elles sont bien dirigées ont toujours pour effet de stimuler la fraternité parmi les ouvriers, de leur mettre devant les yeux l'idée morale et économique, de leur faire comprendre leurs devoirs, de leur faire voir la nécessité pour eux d'être toujours unis et de ne jamais se diviser.

Ces associations qui sont les notres peuvent seules relever la dignité des arts et métiers, et améliorer efficasement la condition sociale de notre classe ouvriére.

Veuillez donc admettre d'après toutes expériences que c'est là la seule planche de salut qui reste aux ouvriers de notre métier surtout; s'ils veulent entretenir de bons rapports avec nos patrons; aussi s'ils tiennent à se secourir mutuellement, et à se protéger comme corps, contre la fatale concurrence qui se pratique contre les maîtres. Concurrence qui tourne toujours aux désavantage des uns et des autres.

De plus notre société a pour effet sinon d'arrêter au moins d'amoindrir l'envahisement des villes par un si grand nombre de personnes qui déserent les campagnes pour venir travailler à vils prix, et à des métiers qu'ils n'ont pour la plupart jamais apris. Et le résultat d'un pareil état de chose oblige le bon ouvriers de nos villes à aller chercher en pays étrangers une rétribution plus raisonable de son travaille.

Que faire pour atteindre la racine de ce mal si funeste à notre corps de métier? Je ne vois pas de moyens plus efficase je le repète encore, que celui de notre société de secours mutuels, et de protection pour notre métier respectif. Car chaque corps de métier doit avoir sa sociétés à lui seul, et non tous règné sous le même toit, comme il est arrivé, et qui ne sont jamais parvenu à grand chose.

Bien composées d'hommes ayant bien sincèrement à coeur l'avancement et le progrès de notre métier et dont le but est d'arrivé a une entente cordiale entre les maîtres et les ouvriers afin de regler et definir—"Autant que possible à l'avantage de tous,"—La question des heures de travail, des gages ainsi que celle de l'apprentisage à faire pour exercer notre métier au sein de chaque ville.

D'un autre cotè notre Société ayant pour base invariable la bienfaisance, serait comme un baume vraiment salutaire pour chacun de ses membres frappés d'une maladie plus ou moins grave, et la dernière ressource pour la famille; dans un cas de fatalité.

Voila ce qui aussi doit en être apprécier, c'est dans un de ces moments critiques et à la fois douleureux, qu'il est consolant pour un malade de se voir entouré de la sympathie de tous ses confrères accompagnés en même temps d'un secours légitime, et non pas de l'aumone, pouvant l'aider a subvenir au besoin les plus pressant de sa famille.

Enfin l'existance d'une société, ainsi constituée que la notre—"ayant pour but, non seulement celui de la bienfaisance, et de la fraternité, mais aussi celui de faire renaitre dans notre metier des jours meilleurs en faveur des arts et métiers en général et des maitres et des ouvriers en particuliérs,"—devrait toujours recevoir l'appui sincère des patrons; car il est un fait indéniable, qu'il nous faut admettre aujourd'hui, c'est celui-ci: que c'est toujours de la fatale concurrence qui s'éleve entre les patrons que nous voyons se produire ces grands désordres les malheureuses grèves qui par fois peuvent amener même le feu, la mort, où la ruine commerciale de toute une ville

Malheureusement il ne se passe pas de saison, depuis surtout vingt-cinq ans, sans que de pareil désordres n'éclatent, et ne vienne jeter la terreur, la misere, au sein des grandes villes manufacturieres, en Europe comme en Amérique.

Il y a donc tout à gagner à ce que patrons et ouvriers travaillent de concert à faire disparaitre ces malheureux désordres sociaux toujours si funestes aux premiers comme aux derniers. Nous savons bien que pour [illegible]

devrons compter sur chacun des membres, au dévelloppement, et à l'agrandissement de notre fraternité et du bien être de chacun de ses membres.

Aussi de bien faire comprendre à ceux qui n'ont pas encore compris, ou que s'ils ont compris n'ont pas voulu admettre les véritées que j'expose ici plus haut, et qu'ils ne peuvent dénier ce qui leur fera voir qu'ils sont comme un navire qui marche dans un ciel sombre et brumeux; et qui se dirige en tâtonnant, quand ils le peuvent vers leurs destinées; eh bien pour échappé au danger certain, tenons nous donc tous par la main et pour nous reconnaitre dans la nuit qui se fait autour de nous, poussons donc de cœur; tous le même cris de ralliment: "Union"—Fraternité Unis des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique—Qui vous sauvera si vous y tendez les bras.

Je supplies mes lecteurs d'une reflection sur ce qu'ils ont lu; afin d'en profité ect.

M. E. LABERGE.

Montreal, 1re Fevrier, 1890.

A CHAPTER IN EIGHT-HOUR HISTORY.

The first organized movement for an eight-hour law in this country, which was attended with any measure of success, was initiated and conducted by ALEXANDER M. KENADAY, president of the United Trades Assembly of San Francisco, Cal., in 1865. That assembly was composed of all the organized trades, some twelve or fifteen societies, and encountered such opposition from employers and capitalists, that delegates found it very hard to obtain employment at their trades, and a proposition was made in the meeting to disband. MR. KENADAY persuaded them, however, to make a further effort, and advised an appeal to the working classes generally to cooperate with the skilled laborers in obtaining an eight-hour law. He published an address on the 11th of November, 1865, which was widely circulated by the delegates, and resulted in a call for a mass meeting of workingmen on the 12th of the following month. At this meeting a committee was appointed to co operate with the trades unions, and a petition prepared by MR KENADAY for an eight hour law, in which its advantages to the whole people were ably set forth in eloquent terms, and was unanimously adopted by an enthusiastic meeting of over 5000 workingmen.

MR KENADAY was selected to represent the workingmen in conducting the agitation throughout the States, and organized meetings in other cities to co-operate in the movement, by sending resolutions and petitions to the legislature. After spending the whole session of 1866 in efforts to obtain the passage of the law, which was defeated by an amendment that provided for its going into effect "after New York and Massachusetts had passed a similar law," MR. KENADAY gathered up his petitions and transmitted them to Senator CONNORS, in Washington, who promised the trades unions, of California, that he would certainly get it through congress at the next succeeding session. In the mean time KENADAY and his friends organized an aggressive warfare against the political party in California responsible for its temporary defeat in the legislature, and in the State election of 1867 that party was completely turned down by a majority of over 8000 votes, although it had previously held sway by from 17,000 to 20,000 majority. The next legislature, in January, 1868, passed the eight-hour law by a unanimous vote, and on the 26th of June, 1868, Senator CONNORS, with the co operation of Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, got the bill introduced into the house by Representative BANKS, through the senate, though it would never have passed congress in any shape had it not been for the lesson of the agitation in California, and the question being brought up on the eve of a presidential election. The departments in Washington, D. C, under President ANDREW JOHNSON, held the law inoperative because it was not a subject pertaining to legislative jurisdiction—the "ten-hour" usage having been established by proclamation of President TYLER.

When President GRANT was inaugurated in 1869, he issued a proclamation making eight hours a day's work, and based this action on the law of June 26th, 1868, and it is now incumbent on the general government to see it enforced.

MR. KENADAY left California in July, 1868, and is the well-known organizer of the Mexican war veterans who struggled so many years for a pension. He was also a delegate of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, and the president of the federation of trade and labor unions of Washington city, which rendered most valuable service in the summer of 1882, in pushing the investigation of the relations of capital and labor by the senate of the United States, which resulted in the grandest boom the labor question ever attained before. He is of the opinion that the eight-hour law is now about twenty one years

majority.

A PLEA FOR EIGHT HOURS.

A good many years ago, when I was a mere boy, I was sorely perplexed by the talk of the "ten-hour movement," which had just then begun to agitate the country. In the rural region in which I lived, a day's work was well understood to begin at sunrise and end at sunset, and I remember it seemed to me quite as preposterous to suggest the possibility of making anything else a day's work as to propose a change in the hours at which the sun should rise and set.

Nevertheless, the weekly newspapers continued to tell us of the "ten-hour movement" and the grown people about me discussed the subject with an unintelligence scarcely surpassed by that now commonly brought to bear upon questions of the kind by learned political economists and other such persons. From this I argue that wrong-headedness and obstinate misconceptions of human relations cannot be altogether the results of systematic training.

It was not many years after the time referred to that the ten-hour movement was changed into the eight hour movement, and from that time to this, the greatmass of toilers in this country have been trying in various, and often ill-considered, ways to secure a shortening of their hours of labor, without having to pay for the reduction by sending their children to bed hungry.

This remarkable persistence of the agitation, it seems to me, is proof of the question's vitality, proof that beneath it somewhere lies a genuine wrong to be redressed, an actual denial of right. It appears to be, like the question of slavery, one of those issues that can never be settled till they are settled rightly. And I am persuaded that, as in the case of slavery, the reason it remains a vexed question after so many years of discussion is that it has never been fairly and candidly considered upon its merits, apart from all considerations of self-interest and with a sincere purpose to find justice and do it.

Perhaps it will never be approached in quite that spirit by those directly concerned on either side until after it is settled by the impertinent interference of men who have no personal interests to be hurt or helped by the decision of the matter. That was the case with slavery. Everybody takes a calmly philosophic view of that subject now, after the impertinent intermeddling of men who had nothing to do with the matter has led to its final settlement.

At any rate, in writing of the eight-hour movement, and of the broader question of which that is merely a fragment, I can only speak as one who has no personal interests of any kind involved, and who is therefore free to bring what measure of fairness and common sense he possesses to bear upon it.

During the last fifty years the introduction of machinery, the increase in available capital and the employment of greatly improved methods of organization in work, have added enormously to the productiveness of labor. Every workman now actually produces more of the good things of life by his day's labor than he did at any former period.

If human desires were fixed and constant it would follow that much less of labor would supply the aggregate wants of the world, and either the working day would be greatly reduced or else the work of supplying human needs would be done by greatly fewer laborers.

But human desires are not fixed and constant There is no limit to them conceivable by the mind, and so an ever-increasing army of workers is employed at substantially the old hours of labor. But as each laborer actually produces greatly more of the good things of life than ever before, it seems simple justice that he should also enjoy more of them; in other words, he should get higher wages for the time devoted to work. That would enable him presently, if his own desires were moderate, either to work fewer hours a day or fewer days in the year, and without question the whole problem—which is in this form one of gaining a larger share of leisure—would have solved itself in that way if the right of increased productiveness to correspondingly increased pay had been fairly respected. Workingmen would in that case have taken such leisure as they felt themselves able to afford, and would have paid for it by accepting proportionally reduced earnings. It has not been settled in this way because, as the productiveness of labor has increased, the pay of labor has not been increased in due proportion, and the laborer has not been able to afford the leisure which he ought to have been able to afford.

He has felt that as his work yielded more than ever before in the way of production he ought to have a living for fewer hours of work; and in feeling so he has been entirely right. But, in fact, he has not been able to earn more than a living even by working throughout the old hours, and with an instinctive sense of justice he has made his protest, sometimes, in the shape of a demand for higher wages and some

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been mistakenly supported by unsound arguments. The advocates of an eight-hour day often muddle themselves with speculations as to whether a man may not produce more in eight hours than in ten, and by so arguing place themselves at an unnecessary and often disastrous disadvantage. A good case is often lost by using unsound arguments in support of it where there are sound arguments in plenty.

In this case the sound argument is not that a factory whose hands now work ten hours a day will produce as much if working time is cut down to eight hours. If that were true, shrewd employers would have made the discovery long ago and profited by it. It is not true. But it is true that the men employed in that factory, if worked but eight hours a day, would still produce more than a like number of men, working ten hours a day, would have produced at the time when present wage rates were substantially fixed, and, therefore, justice demands either that the rate of wages should be very considerably advanced or that the hours of labor at the established rate of wages should be very materially reduced.

I know that the Industrial Statistician smiles at all this. The Industrial Statistician is a superior person, who always smiles at the ignorance of men like myself and, spider-like, awaits his opportunity to ensnare them in a web of figures. But I have no fear of his figures. I am a dab at figures myself upon occasion, and can prove that two is equal to one, when I have a mind to indulge in that sort of amusement, as well as any monger of averages.

I have gone clear through the Industrial Statistician's figures and I know what egregious lies they tell. They show that wages have in fact advanced very materially, but the fact is a falsehood. It is true that more dollars are paid to men for a given period of work than were paid half a century ago, and it is true, with limitations, that a dollar will buy more of the comforts and necessaries of life now than a dollar would buy then. But when the Industrial Statistician flings these facts at me as conclusive proof that wages have materially advanced, he only shows how closely the intellect of man may assimilate itself to a wooden blackboard through too much indulgence in arithmetic.

The figures prove nothing of the kind supposed. They would prove it if men were rigid receptacles, to be filled with material substances, but as men are sentient creatures, subject to those laws of being which we call human nature, the answer the Industrial Statistician gets to his problem is utterly wrong because an important factor is omitted from the calculation.

The comfort of a human being is not determined by the absolute amount of the desirable things of life that fall to his share, but by the ratio between the supply and the man's desires. That is positive luxury to one man which would be penury to another, simply because the desires of the one are smaller than those of the other, by reason of habit, surroundings or other determining facts.

Now all the circumstances of life have been constantly and rapidly changing during the last half century. The standards of living have been everywhere enormously advanced as life has grown more complex, and material production has increased. That which constituted comfort a generation ago does not constitute comfort now. The demands upon every man, rich or poor, are vastly greater now than then, and unless the man can earn proportionately more than a man similarly situated could then earn, he is impoverished, even though his earnings are absolutely double or quadruple those of his grandfather. In other words, with the increase of production human wants have increased. The sum total of production being much greater than it was, every man justly feels that his labor entitles him to a larger amount of his share, and if he does not get it he sinks in the scale of wealth, which is wholly a relative scale.

Now, figure as you please upon wage rates and the purchasing power of money, it is a fact open to observation that the workingman's labor does not enable him to live as nearly up to the best standard of the community—the standard of his employer, let us say—as it did a generation ago, and, therefore, his wages must be justly deemed to have suffered reduction and not increase, when justice demands that they should have increased with the increased productiveness of his labor.

I am not ignorant of Mr. Edward Atkinson's ingenious calculations of the "wages of capital." I have seen by his figuring how very small a fraction of the price of a yard of cloth goes to the manufacturer as his share. But the figuring is misleading. If modern methods enable the manufacturer to make a hundred yards of cloth where before he could make but one or ten, a much smaller fraction of the price of each yard will still make him rich faster than the larger fraction of former days did.

And the observed fact is that the great corporations into which the employers have mainly organized themselves, by way of getting rid of their inconvenient souls and troublesome consciences, are growing rich with enormous rapidity, while the men, women and children they employ are more and more hopelessly bound to the life of ceaseless toil, by reason of the simple and obvious fact that they are not paid honest wages for honest work.

I am no Socialist; I have no patience with the mushy headedness which thinks it possible to make human nature happy and good by denying it the healthful activities and competitions on which its welfare and happiness depend by the very nature of its being; and I love liberty too dearly to desire its surrender to a paternal state. But I hate human slavery and the condition of things that now exists in the industrial world is as true a slavery as that of the old plantations, and greatly harsher, in that it works the aged and the feeble and the little children, all of whom were not only spared but tenderly cared for by the gentler humanity of chattel slavery. I hate injustice and robbery. I hold that no man has a right to enjoy the fruits of the unrequited labor of his fellowmen, and the labor that builds up great corporate properties is in a large degree unrequited.—*George Cary Eggleston, in the New York World.*

THE MASONIC ORDER AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

"I wonder that the labor organizations do not attempt to enlist the Masonic Order in the movement for eight hours' work," said an old Mason to an Indianapolis *News* reporter. "The movement is in accordance with one of the principles on which Masonry was founded. The Masons of ancient times stood for eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation or improvement of the mind. Every man who takes the Masonic degrees now is pledged to that principle, but of course it isn't lived up to, probably because so many employers are Masons. It would give the movement an impetus if the Masonic Order would reinforce all the men who are now demanding that eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

WAGES VS. PROFIT.

If in 1880 the laborer was paid in the same ratio as in 1850 he would have received $459 instead of $346. In 1850 the working man produced $1,063 worth for his employer and was paid $247. Since then the figures have been:

1860, production, $1,438, wages, $288;
1870, production, $1,648, wages, $302;
1880, production, $1,965, wages, $346.

From 1850 to 1880 the increase of the value produced was 85 per cent., and the increase in the rate of wages 28 per cent.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

Jan. 4.—G. S. instructed to procure minutes of Union 33, Boston, of Nov. 4th, in the Morrison appeal.

Com. 505, Toronto, O., asked sanction for demand on May 1st, 1890, for 53 hours per week. Referred to Art. XX.

Com. Milwaukee District Council asking to have Vice-President Kliver as an organizer for a few weeks, they to pay hall rent and hotel expenses. G. E. B. decide they do not deem it prudent to incur such expense in these dull times.

Com. Union 144 Macon, Ga., asking reconsideration in the W. J McGriger claim. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 72, Rochester, N Y., in the Mrs F. Baumer claim, asking reconsideration. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Vice-President Saunders, of California, stating he intended to be present at meeting of vice-presidents but concluded it would be better to expend the costs of that trip for organizing California. Laid over for future consideration.

Com. Union 480 Washington, Pa, asking sanction to make trade demands. Referred to Art 20.

Com. Philadelphia District Council, in cases of Union 20, Camden, N J., and Union 422, Frankford, Pa. G. E. B. decide Union 20 must immediately pay up all indebtedness to the D C. up to time when G. E. B allowed Union 20 to withdraw. Union 422 must also return their delegates to the D. C. without delay.

Jan. 11.—Appeal, J. G. Gorg, Union 12, St. ouis, Mo., Union sustained.

Bill of $9.45 F. Fildew, Detroit, Mich., for balance of expenses as delegate to Boston. Referred for information.

Appeal of M. Mellor for reinstatement in Union 42, New Rochelle, N.Y. Permission granted provided he complies with Art XI. of Constitution.

Appropriation of $10 granted McKay Campbell, of Burlington, Vt., to organize in Vermont

Com. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal, asking sanction for demand for eight hours May 1st, 1890. Approved without financial aid, as aid is not asked for.

Com. Boston District Council, asking financial aid to organize surrounding towns. Laid over for one week.

The sum of $200 was appropriated for use of Vice-President Saunders, to more thoroughly organize California.

Appeal of Constantine Thorn, against expulsion from Union No. 8, on May 20th, 1889 No notice of any previous appeal having been received or filed with G E B, the G. S was instructed to so notify Mr. Thorn, and to call on Union No. 8, and ascertain if such appeal was filed with Union No. 8.

Jan. 18.—Appeals from Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn; from Shreveport, La.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Rock Island, Ill, for speakers received, and action deferred.

Appeal, Jas. Cooley, Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y. Appeal sustained and action of Union 99 reversed. A union cannot expel a member for owing a fine, it can only suspend him when the fine equals the sum of six months' dues.

Appeal, J. Daley, Union 33, Boston, Mass., not sustained Action of President of Union 33 sustained, and appeal dismissed.

Communication of F. Fildew, Detroit Mich., ordered returned, and Bro Fildew, requested to send a communication without any intended insult.

Appeal, Union 422, Frankford, Pa., vs. the District Council of Philadelphia. G. E. B. decided to give both sides a hearing Jan. 25th.

Bill of Robt. Beatty $29 50, for organizing East New York and Flatbush ordered paid.

Com. Union 60, and D. C of Indianapolis, asking sanction to strike for the eight-hour day, April 15th Referred to Art XX

Bill of W. H. Kliver and of General President and Vice-Presidents Referred to Finance Committee.

Jan. 25, 1890.—Auditing Committee reported having carefully examined the accounts of the G. S for December, and found the same correct and the books in good order

Delegate from Union 422 Frankford, Pa., given a hearing. Representatives from D. C. also present. The differences between Union 422 and the D C were settled satisfactorily to both parties.

Appeal of Ex-President Childs, Union 33, Boston, Mass, against action of Union 33 G. E. B. decide action of Union 33, in November, is correct, as salary of F. S. can not be increased except by amendment to By-Laws, and action of Union 33 is reversed in voting to pay $11 extra for services in violation of Art V, Sec. 4, of By-Laws. President Childs' appeal is sustained

Appeal of Ex-President Childs, Union 33 Boston, is sustained in fining Bro. Morrison for not coming to order, as during the reading of minutes it is illegal to rescind any record of the proceedings contained therein, and a fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed. See Sec. 4 Art IV page 27.

Organizer D. P. Shepherd, Bellaire, O., authorized to organize a union in Parkersburg, W. Va

Claim W. Vozabula, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., formerly disapproved on further evidence was ordered paid.

Appeal, J. Lemp, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., claim disapproved; sent in a year after accident; former decision reaffirmed.

Jan. 28.—Sixteen claims approved, amounting to $1850.

Claims disapproved: A. McCombick, Union 64, New York (member in arrears); Mrs. S. Bonkonsky, Union 172, Newark, N. J. (union in arrears); John McKeogh, Union 340 New York (not a valid claim); F. McGinnis Union 382, (union in arrears); H. Foutsch, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa (sick prior to being in benefit).

Claims referred: P. Fuhrmann, Mrs. C. Tobski, A. Shepherd.

Claim disapproved, A. Roberts, Union 142 Pittsburgh, Pa., reconsidered, and on sufficient evidence G. E B. ordered the bill of funeral expenses be paid.

Claim disapproved, J. P. Vasconcellos, Union 220 South Framingham Mass., reconsidered and former decision reaffirmed—claim remains disapproved

Bill of F. Fildew, $9 45, ordered paid.

Appeal, H. Tosch against Union 179, Rochester, N. Y, complaining that the union has not complied with decision of G. E. B, and still deprives him of his rights. Union 179 ordered to immediately obey the decision

Appeal, C. Thorn, dated June 22, 1889, against action of Union 8, Philadelphia Pa., received. G. S. ordered to call on Union 8 to send its minutes through its recording secretary to meeting of G. E. B, February 8th.

EXPULSIONS.

T M Boss from Union 174 Jackson, Tenn., for violation of constitution.

J. F. Coy from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for violation of obligation.

REJECTIONS.

R. H. Magraw from Union 253, Jeannette, for incompetency.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—January, 1890.

Balance, January 1, 1890	$7453 37
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3813 86
" Advertisers	91 50
" Subscribers	50
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Unattached members, etc—	1 60
" Supplies to D C. &c.,	3 00
Total	$11373 83

EXPENSES—January, 1890

For Printing	$506 50
" Office, etc	625 05
" Salary of Jas. Troy, Gen'l Treasurer	50 00
" December Tax, A. F. of L	80 02
" Traveling and organizing	34 75
" 500 Badges	100 00
" Meeting of Board of General Vice-Presidents	604 30
" Benefits Nos. 752 3 and 755 to 770 inc.	2225 00
Balance, Feb. 1 1890	7148 21
Total	$11373 83

DETAILED EXPENSES—January, 1890.

Printing 700 Circulars, Memorial to Pres	$3 50
" 700 Circ, gen. vote on amnesty	6 50
" 700 Circulars for information	5 25
" 600 Slips for circulars	2 50
" 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
" 1000 German Notices of Arrears	2 00
" 1000 Clearance Cards	2 50
" 1000 Circulars for strike inquiries	8 75
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 100 F. S. Receipt Books	25 00
" 5000 Cards for Agitation	12 50
" 1000 Labels for Receipt Books	2 25
" 28,500 Copies January Journal	198 25
" 1000 Notesheet Circulars	3 25
" 500 Postal Cards printed	1 25
½ Ream Wrapping Paper	3 25
" 25 Ledgers, 100 pages	19 50
" 25 " 200 " "	28 00
" 25 " 300 " "	50 00
" 10 " 400 " "	30 00
" 10 " 600 " "	55 00
Composition and Electrotyping 2 Membership Cards	8 50
Wrapping and Mailing Jan. Journal	12 90
Postage on January Journal	16 32
Expressage on Supplies, etc	16 83
Postage on Letters and Supplies	41 31
1400 Stamped Envelopes	30 80
500 Postal Cards	5 00
5 Telegrams in January	3 21
Salary and Clerk Hire	380 16
Services of G. E B. for January	60 85
Salary of Gen. Treas., Jas. Troy, for '89	50 00
Office Rent for January	25 00
500 Badges for Members	100 00
A. F of L. Capita Tax for December	80 02
Quarterly Rent of P. O. Box	3 00
Geo. E. Ward, organizing Summit, N. J.	1 25
Robert Beatty, organizing Flatbush and East New York, N. Y.	29 50
W. J. Shields, organizing West Newton, Mass.	4 00
Affidavit in Newcomb case	50
Coal, wood and oil for office	6 60
Rubber stamps and bands	1 75
Stationery and filing cases	5 82
Services of scrubwoman	5 00
Benefit No. 752, Mrs. T Archberger	50 00
" 753, Mrs M. Guinay	50 00
" 755, Richard De Lee	200 00
" 756, Mrs. E. A. Brown	50 00
" 757, Mrs. Sarah Butler	50 00
" 758, Joseph Aukenbrandt	200 00
" 759, James Roach	200 00
" 760, Mrs. Helen Haller	50 00
" 761, Mrs Clara Dunham	25 00
" 762, Mrs. Maren C. Olsen	50 00
" 763, Thomas Curry	200 00
" 764 Wm F. Jones	100 00
" 765, Robert M. McNeill	200 00
" 766 Mrs. Philipine Weyrick	50 00
" 767 Robert Nicholson	200 00
" 768 George Groth	200 00
" 769, Mrs Barbara Ross	50 00
" 770, Jos. M. Schoenbaechler	200 00

MEETING OF GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

D. P. Rowland, time and expenses in attendance on meeting of General Vice-Presidents, Jan. 13-18	76 50
H. Lloyd, do. do.	69 50
W. J. Shields, do. do.	56 00
A. M. Swartz, do. do.	68 00
W. H. Kliver, do. do.	76 25
W. W. Wood, do. do.	69 25
T. F. Ferris, do. do.	188 80
Total	$4225 62

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 752.—Mrs. Theresa Archberger, age 29, wife of Frank Archberger, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., of typhoid fever, Oct. 12.

No. 753.—Mrs. Mary Guinay, age 36, wife of Peter Guinay, Union 51, New York, of pneumonia, Nov. 21.

No. 755.—Richard DeLee, age 44, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., of phthisis pulmonalis, Sept. 14.

No. 756.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brown, age 38 wife of J. C. Brown, Union 183, Santa Cruz, Cal., of cancer of stomach, ov. 18.

No. 757.—Mrs Sarah Butler, age 55 years, wife of F. W. Butler, Union 36, Oakland, Cal, of uræmia, Nov. 17.

No 758.—Jos. Ankenbrandt, age 33, Union 25, Toledo, O., of typhoid fever, Dec. 1.

No. 759.—James Roach age 60, Union 334, Saginaw, Mich., of pneumonia, Nov. 24.

No 760.—Mrs. Helen Haller, age 29, wife of J. R. Haller, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., of enteric fever, Nov. 19

No. 761.—Mrs. Clara Dunham, age 37, wife of J. A. Dunham, Union 310, New York, of pneumonia, Dec. 2.

No. 762.—Mrs. Marian C Olsen, age 67, wife of Ole Olsen, Union 181, Chicago, Ill., of cerebral hemorrhage, Oct. 25.

No. 763.—Thomas Curry, age 31, Union 20, Camden, N. J., of typhoid fever, Dec. 7.

No. 764.—Wm. F. Jones, age 47, Union 285, Norfolk, Va., of tuberculosis, Nov. 8.

No. 765.—Robert M. McNeill, age 33, Union 55, Denver, Col, of pneumonia, Nov 5.

No. 766.—Mrs Philippine Weyrick, age 55, wife of Daniel Weyrick, Union 17, Bellaire, Ohio, of gangrene, Dec. 2.

No. 767.—Robert Nicholson, age 29, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., of disease of the heart, Dec. 13.

No. 768.—George Groth, age 57, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of inflammation of lungs, Dec 5.

No. 769.—Mrs. Barbara J. Ross, age 37, wife of Andrew Ross, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., of consumption, Dec. 12.

No. 770.—Jos. M. Schonbaechler, age 55, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of asthma and pneumonia, Dec. 10.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St St. Johns, N B
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
J. W. Gray, 44 Broadway, Providence, R I.
J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville Mass.
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56 Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O., Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
[illegible] C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
[illegible] Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
[illegible] Blackmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] E. Megle, 415 W 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
[illegible] H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
[illegible] B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
[illegible] W. Moss, 99 Linden St., Cleveland, O.
[illegible] A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
[illegible] E. Shook, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
[illegible] M. Smith, Box 180 Fostoria, O.
[illegible] W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo
[illegible] Schwarze, [illegible] 26th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible] T Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
[illegible] A. Williams Ogden Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T B. Foster, W. St George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts.
W. B. Reed 709 De Villiers St, Pensacola, Fla.
J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
John Ralph, Marquette, Mich.
D. A. P. Shepherd, Bellaire, O
I. Giles Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.

WARNINGS.

T. A. Blanchard, a contractor, late of Olean N. Y., has left that place, deeply in debt to his employees and all others who would trust him, and when last heard of he was in Jamestown, N. Y. All our members are cautioned to beware of him. He is about 5½ feet in height and weighs about 165 pounds.

John T. Hough, age 45, has shown himself a bitter enemy of Union 425, Wellsburg, W. Va., and all our Unions are warned against him should he apply for admission.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS FOR MONTH ENDING JAN. 31, 1890.

From Union 428	$4 18
" " 55	3 77
" " 121	12 69
Total	$20 64
Balance on hand January 1, 1890	$621 25
On hand Feb. 1, 1890	$641 89

Slaves cannot breathe in this land—yet that boast
Is but a mockery! when from coast to coast,
Though fettered slaves be none, her floors and soil
Groan underneath a weight of slavish toil,
For the poor many, measured out by rules
Fetched with cupidity from heartless schools,
That to an idol, falsely called "The Wealth
Of Nations" sacrifice a people's health,
Body, and mind, and soul; a thirst so keen
Is ever urging on the vast machine
Of sleepless labor, 'mid whose dizzy wheels
The power least prized is that which thinks and feels. —*Wordsworth.*

THE WORK SUMMED UP.

In a stirring appeal for large and enthusiastic eight-hour turnouts on this coming Washington's Birthday, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in speaking of the good effects of the eight-hour agitation, sums up the question in this style:

"In our own land, too, the agitation during the past year has not been unproductive of results. On every hand there is evidence of encouragement and hope for the success of our movement. Many scores of letters have been received by your Executive Council from all sorts and conditions of men—clerical, judicial, political, professional and commercial—strongly endorsing your claims for more leisure, for a greater share of the products of your toil, and warmly sympathizing with your efforts to achieve a higher degree of civilization. Manufacturers and others who but a year ago were bitter opponents of the eight-hour workday, have listened to our arguments, have read the series of pamphlets issued by your Executive Council, and have been converted to our cause. Only yesterday in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, your claim was endorsed by unanimous consent."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

Whereas, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the s[illegible] submitted to the Local Unions for thei[illegible] a two-thirds vote being necessary to a[illegible]

We hold a reduction of hours for a [illegible] increases the intelligence and happi[illegible] laborer, and also increases the demar[illegible] and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of a[illegible] labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

Section 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

Sec. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Sec. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

Sec. 4 When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

Sec. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Charleston, S. C.—Union 52 celebrated Emancipation Day on January 1 by taking part in the parade.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Jan. 5.—The U. B cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

Aug. 3.—Ordered that publication of membership of locals be discontinued.

Aug. 3.—Only 75 per cent. of Journals require to be sent unions having more than 50 members

Aug 31.—A member resigning, severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sept 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Sept. 14.—A member not taking a clearance card and working in a city outside of the jurisdiction of his own union, can remain a member of the union in the city he comes from, and is not compelled to join the union in the city he goes to.

Sept. 20.—G. E B. have no power to grant a dispensation or amnesty to suspended members or members in arrears.

Sept. 27.—A fine for working with non-union men must be paid.

Nov. 2.—A fine imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day is legal.

Nov. 2.—Any fine equal to six months' dues if not paid within one week after notice from the F. S. justifies suspension

Nov. 9.—A traveling or visiting member who desires to prefer charges against another member must do so in his own local union, and have that union transmit them to the union of which the accused is a member for trial in the latter union.

Nov. 16.—A Recording Secretary has no right to record on the minutes the personal remarks of a speaker, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the union.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15, 1890

JOHN J. MAGUIRE, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., is now employed in the General Secretary's office. Mr. Maguire has been a member of the organization for nearly nine years, and was a delegate to the Buffalo convention in 1886, and was there elected Second Vice-President. During his term and since then he has been industrious in organizing several unions. Though there is a similarity in the names, he is not a relative of the General Secretary.

STEPS are being taken by the General Union of Carpenters of England to open a lodge in London for trade members only, who can join in accordance with the rules from 20 years of age to any age, on the payment of 1s entrance fee and 3d per week contributions, and become entitled to strike benefit 14s per week, tool benefit up to £15 and accident benefit up to £50—besides other trade protection benefits. It is expected that a considerable number who belong to sick, friendly societies and Tontines, will join under this section.

TWENTY-THREE NEW UNIONS.

The following list of 23 new unions has been chartered by the U. B. in the past two months: 491, Stoughton, Mass.; 512, Bellows Falls, Vt.; 147, East New York, N. Y.; 168, East Lincoln, Neb.; 212, Louisville, Ky.; 221, Marblehead, Mass.; 260, Port Angeles, Wash.; 265, Natchez, Miss.; 297, Negaunee, Mich; 298, Highland Park, Ill.; 332, Indianapolis, Ind.; 348 Newport News, Va.; 356, Marietta, O.; 357, Anniston, Ala.; 358, Louisville, Ky.; 412, Warren, O.; 426, West Newton, Mass.; 457, New York, N. Y. (Scandinavian); 463, Nashville, Tenn.; 552, Parkersburgh, W. Va; 553, Ellenburg, Wash.; 554, Davenport, Iowa; 555, Delray, Mich.

A HOPEFUL SIGN OF THE TIMES.

In the eight-hour fight in Chicago, in 1886, the leading spirit among the contractors in opposing the union men was GEORGE C. PRUSSING, a prominent mason contractor, and one of the active spirits in the Employing Builders' National Association, of which he was the vice-president.

At the recent convention of employing builders in St. Paul last month, Mr. PRUSSING'S mind assumed a more favorable change, and in the debate on the question of the eight-hour day, Mr. PRUSSING put himself on record in these words:

"If you believe, as I do, that the eight hour day has got to come, and if you believe, as I do, that it is best to have it come, then you will get yourselves ready and make arrangements to meet it as soon as possible."

These words of Mr. PRUSSING'S are very significant, and an indication that the trade unions, after all, are powerful educators, not only of their own members but even of their employers. We welcome Mr. PRUSSING most heartily to the ranks of the eight-hour advocates.

THE EMPLOYING Builders' National Convention at St. Paul, Minn., have tacitly recognized, if not endorsed, the urgency and importance of the eight-hour day by advising their local organizations to prepare for it, and adopt the system of paying by the hour. A letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was read in the Builders' convention advocating the adoption of the eight-hour day, and had considerable influence in effecting the action of the Builders.

THE VOTE ON THE EIGHT HOURS AGITATION.

Below will be found a corrected report of the vote of the Local Unions of our U. B. on the question of the further agitation of the eight hour workday.

In our December paper, by a typographical error, the number of unions voting in the negative was set down at 247 instead of 24. The correct vote is:

In favor, 303 Unions and 9095 votes.
Against, 24 " " 1318 "

Total voting, 327 Unions, 10,413 votes.
Majority of members in favor, 7777 "
Majority of unions in favor, 279
Not voting, 177 Unions.

AN APPEAL WHICH SHOULD BE HEEDED.

By authority of the Boston Convention, President GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular appeal to all trade unions and labor organizations to make donations of money to a fund to be used to send out speakers in behalf of the Eight-Hour movement. from now until May 1, 1890. The idea is to start a national campaign, and to put speakers representing their respective trades into the field to cover every section of the country

We trust the local unions of the United Brotherhood will respond liberally to this appeal and donate something, as much as they possibly can, no matter even if it be $5 or $20. The money can be sent to this office or to Mr. Samuel Gompers, 21 Clinton Place, New York City. A report of all donations from our local unions will be sent to those responding. By all means have this appeal attended to without delay.

The list of speakers as published comprises the following names: George E. McNeill, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire, Henry Lloyd, Henry Emrich, William J. Dillon, John McBride, David Ross, J. H. Burtt, George Dillon, J. C Killgallon, F. M. Schaffer, William H. Kliver, Paul Grottkau, Frank K. Foster, John S. Kirchner, P. F. Fitzpatrick, Edward L. Daly, H. J. Skeffington, George Gunton, and several others.

It will be observed our U. B. is represented by three speakers on the list. If there are any competent speakers whom your union desires to nominate it can send the name to Mr. S. Gompers.

GOOD PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The builders of the United States certainly have reason to congratulate themselves over what they have accomplished during 1889. From *Bradstreets* report we take the following significant facts: The outlay in New York City has reached $70,000,000; in Brooklyn, $27,000,000; in Philadelphia, $30,000,000, and in Chicago, $40,000,000. Unfortunately there are no means for ascertaining the aggregate outlay for building in the entire country; the amount will run into hundreds of millions. The makers of brick have had a year of unusual prosperity; the makers of brick-making machinery have been over-crowded with work ever since the opening of the season. Preparations are being made in almost every section of the country to enlarge brick-making capacity, in view of the assured heavy demand this season Preparations are also being made for expanding the producing capacity of stone, slate and marble quarries. The manufacturers of composite material, fire proof material and general construction material, from iron down to plaster and cement, are all improving their facilities, in order to meet what is confidently expected to be the heaviest demand ever experienced. Reports from a large number of localities show that this activity in building will be confined to no one section. In the far Southwest there are signs of a boom in building; in the far Northwest a great deal of lumber, iron, steel and brick will be delivered early in the year to push all sorts of building work. In the older sections of the country an immense amount of work will be taken. Real estate is being bought, and contracts for material placed. Much of the construction to be undertaken will be in the way of expanding manufacturing plants, and the building of houses for employes.

AWAKE AND ORGANIZE!

Brothers, once more we ask: Don't you know of some city or town not on our list of Local Unions? Don't you know of some carpenter resident in that town? If you do, then why not take a postal card, and send his name and address at once to the general secretary? The general secretary will then send that party a letter and necessary documents to start up a new union. If you personally know the party, sit down and drop him a few lines and urge him to start a union. This will cost you only a little effort and may do a great deal of good. Will you do it?

CANARDS AND RUMORS.

It is extremely amusing to read the rumors and canards, the fakes and padded stories, now going the rounds of some of the daily papers, in treating of the eight-hour movement. One day it will be a rumor of a huge combination of employers, like that in Allegheny County, Pa., to close down their lumber mills and shut down on all work in case the eight-hour agitation is persisted in.

Then another day we read a canard that the National Builders' Association, in their convention, will bitterly oppose the eight-hour day. Next we will get a faked story that the American Federation has decided to suspend action in the eight-hour movement. And in a month or so we will be thrilled with a padded story of where some Anarchists are arming and drilling to fight for the eight hours, or are preparing bombs to dynamite the long-hours system out of existence.

Of course, in a struggle such as the eight-hour agitation, interested parties and sensational writers will spare no pains to misinform or prejudice the people. But, in these times, let us advise our members to be careful in giving credit to any of the sensational stories now afloat, or which may be hereafter circulated, as to the eight-hour movement.

Notwithstanding the adverse talk of some, we are gratified to observe the general tone of the daily press is more friendly to the movement than it was in 1886. It has secured the ear of the public—it is the subject of sermons in the pulpit, of serious talk in the shops, and of earnest discussion everywhere.

The eight-hour movement has come to stay! It will not down until every worker in the land has the boon of an eight-hour day, and every person in enforced idleness has the opportunity to do a day's work at good wages.

HEARKEN, YE OF LITTLE FAITH!

We have lately received a letter, which is but a sample of many that reach us from time to time. It is from a man who has been one of the most keen, steady, and staunch workers in the Labor cause, who is for the moment discouraged, irresolute, and depressed. As usual, it is not the power of the enemy which has cowed the sturdy spirit. He is intelligent enough to know that the great blind forces of nature herself are on the side of the working-class movement. He is plucky enough to rejoice in the struggle and take his share of the hard knocks as a gallant man should. He is disinterested enough to make any reasonable sacrifice without asking any reward other that he should see his loss compensated by the gain of the cause to which he has devoted time, talent, and energy. What crushes him is the sense of the impossibility of warring successfully against the ignorance, the jealousy, the self-seeking, the apathy that exist in the ranks of the Labor army itself. So he is almost constrained to confess himself weary of well doing, to resign his thankless, self appointed task, and, since it seems to a heart sick with hope deferred that the struggle avails so little, to abandon it and let the blind forces of social evolution work out the emancipation of the laborer, while he looks on as a passive spectator at a movement in which at times reason is conquered by prejudice, and sordid motives triumph over the highest hopes.

There are few who are fortunate enough to escape such moments of depression unless they are unfortunate enough to be satisfied with low aims and readily attained objects. It is easy to be sleek, prosperous and content with yourself and the world as you find it, if your object in life be to obtain material comfort, a secure position, respectability, or the applause of the crowd, if you are willing to go with the stream, to flatter the ignorance and pander to the folly on which you may easily batten if you will. But set yourself to do any really great and noble work, and, just because it is great and noble, you must inevitably meet with many a defeat and discouragement. Time and again failure will write itself on your forehead. Every time that betrayal by your own familiar friend forces distrust of human nature upon you, every time that you hear the specious blatancy of the vile preferred to the wise counsels of the honest, every time that you see the foolish passions of men balking the hopes that inspire your courage, every time that physical exhaustion and mental anxiety relax your enthusiasm, you will be tempted, as was every man in this world who fought for justice before it was prosperous to be just, to commit the greatest sin that a human being can be guilty of, to turn your back on the thorny path you know to be the right one, to shut your eyes to the light that saves, to be a coward and deny your better self.

It is an old story, as old at least as the Book of Job. Men have often yielded to the temptation. When the victim is lacking in the qualities that make a true man, he yields; but if he have any of those qualities, he creates for himself a keener heart ache than any that can be caused by failure or defeat. Through the rest of his life he will hear echoing the remorseful cry of the Roman poet: "I see the higher path, and know it *is* the higher. I choose to follow the lower." The tortures of hell could have little to add to the torments of a man who can say that of himself.

If we know our friend whose letter is the text of this sermon, he is not made of such slight elements as to succumb to a temptation which is great in proportion as its victim is endowed with generous impulses and high desire. He will before he reads these lines have remembered that his capacity to feel as he does is in itself the best proof that he is fitted to do the work which must be done, and which—let the stars in their courses fight never so much against the injustice of our social system—must be done by the human agents of which he is one. He will, like many another engulfed in black despair, recollect that for almost every blessing the world now enjoys, we have to thank men who felt as he feels scores of times before success crowned their efforts; nay more, that hundreds who spent their all in the struggle, went down to unremembered graves thinking that their whole life was a failure, and cheered only by the thought that they had done their duty like men.

So our friend will find his consolation in the thought that his very discouragement is a sure sign that he too has a chance of making himself worthy of a place among the number of brave men who were just and held to their purpose, whose steadfast will could not be shaken by the frowns of threatening tyrants or the clamor of the wayward mob. Is he left without support? Let him remember Washington with an army without food, ammunition, or equipment. Is he beaten back after partial success? Let him remember Wellington driven to the lines of Torres Vedras. Are his services forgotten, his sufferings derided? Let him remember Paul in his old age with his "As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop me of this boasting in the regions of Achaia." Is he deserted in his extremity? Let him remember Gordon in Khartoum sweeping the desert-horizon with his field glass looking for the army that never came. Is his last hope of achieving anything fled? Let him remember the martyr at Smithfield when the faggots began to blaze, with his "Play the man, good Master Ridley, and we shall light to-day in this realm of England a candle which, by God's grace, shall never be put out."

CASTLE GARDEN statistics reporting the number of steerage immigrants arriving at the port of New York last year shows the total number to be 315,227. Among which were 2540 carpenters, being the sixth largest number of any occupation.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

On February 13th, 1890, at 8 A. M., the G. E. B. met at the office of the General Secretary, 124 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. The object of the meeting was to consider the proceedings of General Vice-Presidents, and to dispose of a number of other urgent matters. The meeting extended over from February 13th to February 14th, and by authority of the G. E. B. the following proceedings are published in this month's CARPENTER.

The following members of the G. E. B were present: Kerr, Phillips, Walters, Decker and Bennett.

Six claims for benefit were passed on and approved.

Claims disapproved: John Lavery, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich, (union in arrears); Mrs Barbara E Doll, Union 191, York, Pa. (member in arrears)

Claims referred for information: Mrs Mary J. Boyd, Union 33 Boston, Mass; Mrs. E. M DeLisle and Wm. Duc'os, both of Union 311 Montreal, Can.

In the claim of Joseph Dockweiler, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., the G. S. is to pay the benefit to the heir, named in the certificate of Union 109

In the Albert Roberts claim the funeral bill of $77 was ordered paid.

In the matter of the By-Laws of the California State District, submitted for approval to the G. E. B. the G. E. B decided they could not under the constitution approve of the same, inasmuch as there was no provision in our laws for State bodies, but would recommend the subject be brought to the attention of the next convention of the U. B. next August in Chicago.

Bill of A Irvine, Youngstown, O., $2 10 for organizing Warren, O, ordered paid

The Auditing Committee reported having examined the books and accounts of the G. S for January and find the same correct and in good order.

Recess taken for dinner at 11 30 A. M. to reassemble at 12 30 noon.

The G. E. B. reassembled at 12 30 noon.

The proceedings of the General Vice Presidents were then taken up seriatim for consideration.

The Vice-Presidents in their minutes of January 13th, 1890, ask what was done by the G. E. B. with the recommendations of the Vice-Presidents as made at their meeting in January 1889 The G. E. B. replies that they have acted on all the recommendations submitted, at their meeting of the G. E. B. on January 12th, 1889, and March 16th, 1889, as minutes of G. E. B will show.

In the Eichman case, involving Union No 8 of Philadelphia instead of Union 258, the G. E. B. take no exception to the decision of the Vice-Presidents.

In the second day's proceedings of Vice-Presidents a communication from the District Council of Massachusetts is acted on. As this communication was under consideration by the G. E. B. a week prior to meeting of Vice Presidents and was laid over to be considered with similar requests from other localities therefore the action of Vice-Presidents on this matter was premature.

In the third day's proceedings of Vice Presidents they took action on an appeal from Chicago. In this case the G. E. B. feel that the evidence and letters in their possession fully justify their position in insisting on our Chicago unions withdrawing from the United Carpenters Council, and in maintaining their own U. B. District Council On December 18th, 1889, the G. E. B adopted a statement calculated to explain their position and offering to withdraw their order of suspension.

In this statement the G. E. B. said "We would advise all locals to comply with Art IV., Sec. 4, page 5, which says, 'Join central labor unions or trade assemblies where such exist; maintain friendly relations with other trade and labor organizations.' But not by a direct violation of the Constitution, which would be the case should you let the D. C. of our U. B., go by default, which, from the positive information we have received, we believe that you did intend to do. And we had no recourse to save our own D. C. other than by issuing the order of suspension, which order will be revoked if the U. B. Unions of Chicago will maintain the U. B. D. C. in the spirit and manner laid down in the Constitution of the U. B" With a view to lay all further dissatisfaction and dispute, the G. S. advised not to send the statement, and it was not sent. Meanwhile, the meeting of the Vice-Presidents took place, and they acted on an appeal in the case from Union 62 (which appeal was not before the G. E. B.) and had the G. E. B. and Vice-Presidents been together in conference the Vice Presidents would have seen that the decision is exactly the same as that of the G. E. B. on December 18, 1889.

Therefore, the G. E. B. do now call on the D. C of Chicago to inform the G S whether or not they are complying with Sec. 4 Art. III. of the Constitution in maintaining their own District Council.

In the disapproved claim, No 191, Mrs. Elizabeth Sayfer, Union No 10 Detroit, Mich, ordered paid by the V. P., the G. E. B. decide that payment be not made, inasmuch as the appeal is illegal; Union No. 10 did not appeal the case until seven months after action of G. E B The case is referred to the next convention.

In the disapproved claim, No. 49, R C. Wade, Union 76, New Orleans, La., ordered paid by the V. P. the G. E. B. find this claim was disapproved June 7, 1888, during the term of the preceding G. E. B. Appeal was taken to the Detroit Convention, but came too late for action, and by some oversight was not brought before the V. P. last year. As the claim was never before the present G. E. B. the V. P. had no power to act in

the matter now. But, upon careful examination of all the papers, the present G. E. B find that Sister Wade's heirs are entitled to $100 funeral money, and the same is ordered paid.

In the disapproved claim, No 242. E. Broderick, Union 142 Pittsburgh Pa., ordered paid by the V. P. After further consideration by the G.E.B., we find Bro Broderick was in arrears July 1, 1888 for a sum equal to three months' dues, and having never squared up all his arrears was out of benefit at time of his death No official appeal having been legally filed in this case by the R. S. of Union 142 the G. S. is instructed not to pay the claim, and the case is referred to the next convention.

Adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet February 14, 1890, at 8 A. M.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The G. E. B met February 14th, 1890 at 8 A.M Becker absent

Consideration of proceedings of V.-P. was resumed.

In the case of the appeal of the Pittsburgh District Council in the matter of clearance cards against decision of G. E. B., September 14th 1889, the G. E. B. hold they can not accept the decision of the V. P. The Pittsburgh District Council had no special "local" grievance of their own against the decision of the G. E. B., especially if the action of the V. P. can be considered legal in deciding that the question is one of "local option." The case in dispute which called for the decision of the G. E. B. on September 14th 1889, was one which occurred in New Rochelle, N. Y., and there being a definite law in the Constitution this was not a matter or subject of "local option." Art. XVII, Sec. 1, page 12 says, "any member *desiring* to travel or to transfer his membership." Here we consider the word "desiring" leaves it entirely optional with the member. Hence the decision of the G. E. B. By referring to Art. XXVII, Sec 3, page 21, of the Constitution, it is stated that "the G. E. B. shall decide all points of law arising under the jurisdiction of the U. B., also all grievances and appeals subject to the decision of the Convention," and therefore the G. E. B. believe that the appeal was improperly presented and hold that the decision of the G. E. B. Sept. 14th, 1889, was a correct interpretation of the Constitution and must remain in force as a decision of the G. E. B until reversed by the Convention. The V. P. have no right or power to define law. They only have the power to sit as a board of appeals on claims and grievances, see Art. XXIV, Sec 4 page 19, of Constitution.

In the "appeal" of Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., in protesting against payment of one fifth of their Protective Fund, the letter was not an appeal to the G. E. B. or V. P. and was simply a letter to the G. S., and required no action of V. P.

In the matter of the powers of the G. E. B. and the V. P. and as to which is the superior body, the G. E. B. desires to make it known that the question of being a "superior body" never entered the minds of the G. E. B. and was not promulgated by them. The G. E. B. recognize the power that created them (the G. E. B.) as the "superior body," but believe it to be our duty to work in harmony with all other officers, according to the Constitution and proceedings of the Convention, and would call attention to the communication of the G. E. B. adopted January 14th, 1890 and sent to the V. P. and printed in January CARPENTER, in the Second Day's proceedings of Vice-Presidents.

On the subject of Organizers and Speakers, as presented in the letter of the V. P. to the G. E. B. (printed in their Sixth Day's proceedings), the G. E. B. reply that they have received numerous communications from various parts of the country asking aid of Speakers or Organizers. Now the G. E. B. have not neglected this subject but simply delayed action until they could arrange a practical and effective plan to meet the requirements of the whole country. If the pressing need was so apparent, it was the especial duty of the V. P., as organizers of each district, to have brought such requirement to the notice of the G. E. B which they have never done. The G. E. B. are fully cognizant of the pressing needs of the country at large and are earnestly desirous of dealing with the situation in the best possible manner and with that object would instruct the G. S. to request the V. P. to furnish the names of the localities which they allege have been neglected and are in need of speakers.

This ended the consideration of the proceedings of the Vice-Presidents.

Recess taken at 12 o'clock noon, to reassemble at call of the Chair.

The G. E. B. reassembled at 1 P. M.

Communication from Attorney F. J. Lambert, in the Newcomb claim of Union 227. A committee of three appointed to visit Union 277 and investigate the case.

Appeal Union 340, New York, as to election of Walking Delegate. G. S. instructed to send for a copy of the N. Y. District Council By-Laws.

Claim of J. H. Bough, Union 11, Cleveland, O., for disability benefit, approved.

Appeal of C. Thorn vs. Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., against action of said union on May 20th, 1889, in expunging a part of its minutes of May 13th, 1889 G. E. B. decide the action of said union in this particular was illegal.

Com Vice-President Swartz explaining his bill of expenses to Philadelphia, received and filed.

Report of delegates of U. B. to American Federation of Labor, Bros. Fildew and Blackmore, received and referred back to the delegates for a more complete report at an early date.

Notice from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was received, calling for a levy of 2 cents per member on each member of the U. B. the same as on all members of other affiliated bodies; the amount of the assessment was $640.16. The G. S. was instructed to prepare a circular for a general vote of the unions and submit the same to the G. E. B.

Adjourned at 7 P. M.

THE LAST HOURS OF A UNION MAN.

Passing along Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., last Saturday afternoon, we noticed that a large crowd had gathered around an undertaking establishment. The coffin was just being transferred to the black palled hearse and every man on the side walk had his hat off as a mark of respect to the departed. It was plainly to be seen that the men were members of some society, and that the person to whom the last honors were being paid, was being buried from the office of the undertaker. Six pall bearers walked beside the hearse, and a number of carriages were filled with representatives of the society, the members of which accompanied the hearse for some distance. Upon inquiry we found that the burial was under the auspices of Local Union 142, of Pittsburgh, United Carpenters' Brotherhood, and that the deceased was a single man named Albert Roberts who had died in the hospital on Friday evening preceding. He had no relatives or intimate friends in this country and the Union took charge of the remains and arranged a respectable funeral for the departed brother. But for his membership in Local Union 142, the body would have been turned over as unclaimed, to the medical authorities for dissecting purposes His membership had given him a moral claim upon the assistance of his fellow members and they stood as mourners at his coffin.—Pittsburgh *Glass Budget.*

THE BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

At the annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, held in Kansas City, Mo., beginning January 14th, there were 136 delegates present. The convention lasted two weeks. The plan of a benefit fund was laid over until the next convention. A telegram of greeting from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was received. The next convention will be held in Toronto, Ont. For President, A. J. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, was elected; Vice-Prosident, J. C. Hartz, Denver, Col. Secretary Thomas O'Dea, Cohoes, N. Y., and Treasurer Patrick Murray, Albany, N. Y., were elected by acclamation. The executive board of the organization in the future is to consist of the president, vice president and secretary. The secretary was authorized to employ his own assistant. Action on the eight-hour question was referred to the local unions, so to allow each section or locality to act freely in the matter.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 20.6 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 Esplanade St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 2610 Gilpin St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.
W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa
Charles Becker, 2447 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia
H. B. Walter, 2239 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia.
John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

AN EMPLOYING CONTRACTOR'S VIEWS ON EIGHT HOURS.

At the meeting of the Employing Builders' Exchange, of Buffalo, New York, to instruct their delegates to the Builders' National Convention, the subject of the eight-hour day was discussed, and in the debate Mr. M. J. Byrne, a mason contractor, spoke very favorably in this language:

"In 1856 the eight-hour system was adopted in Australia, and since then none of the builders have died in the poor house. Three years ago Chicago adopted it and both contractors and men are satisfied with its workings. In the olden days when it was proposed to cut loose from the old fashion of working from daylight to dark, in favor of the ten-hour day, the same cry was raised, 'ruin and starvation.' What was the result? Everybody soon adjusted themselves to the new state of affairs. As it is now, workingmen are compelled to live beyond their means, and the contractors are getting much of the wealth the employes should have. If the eight hour system is satisfactory in Chicago and Australia, I see no reason why it should not be just as satisfactory here. I think we are making as much money now in nine hours as we did while the ten hour system was in vogue The whole trouble is we have contractors who are too avaricious. Some of them would, even when loaded down with work, take contracts for almost nothing rather than that any other contractor should get them.

"I believe in the eight-hour system," said he. "Let us give it a trial. If it does not prove a success the workingmen themselves will be the first to ask for a change. I do not believe in the cry that the workingmen will dictate if this demand is granted. It will take the political labor agitators out of the public mind, and I think it will do away with strikes for a good many years."

UNION 483, San Francisco, Cal., is making great headway by holding public meetings and entertainments. They had a splendid ball and entertainment Jan. 8.

IT IS A NOBLE MOVEMENT.

"The Labor Movement" was the familiar topic on which Henry D. Lloyd, one of Chicago's brightest journalists, recently delivered an eloquent address. The hall was crowded with an audience thoroughly in sympathy with the eloquent speaker. After declaring that the Macaulay or McMaster who writes the history of the twentieth century will describe the manner in which the organized workingmen of America celebrated the Fourth of July, 1889, as the special sign of the times, Mr. Lloyd said in part:

"Seventeen hundred and seventy six broke away from colonial dependence; 1889 declares against industrial dependence; 1776 claimed that taxation, the price of government, should not be fixed without its consent: 1889 says that no other prices, whether hours of labor, wages, food, freights or rents shall be fixed without consent; that the consent must be full and free, and that this full and free consent is impossible under the present conditions of competition and monopoly. This is a new sound in the strains of the day, and a new chord in the songs of jubilee.

"The labor movement is an effort to cure a fanaticism, the fanaticism of money making—the mania of the markets. It believes that the business world has gone mad with competition, delirious with supply and demand; that however beneficent, legitimate and natural may be the instinct which invites men to exchange, the practice of it has been pushed into cruelties, subtleties, falsehoods and idiocies which are defeating the very purpose of the tendency. In the name of the principles of production, exchange and consumption, the people have been shut off both from the ability to exchange and the ability to produce, and as for consumption, they are driven into heart-breaking despair, gathering their children about them, to consume themselves. The captain of industry, called upon to account for the starvation of his miners, their wives and children, gets behind competition. The labor movement says to him: 'It's no excuse that this was done by competition; competition is not the excuse, it is the crime itself'

"The labor movement is part of the great upward movement of humanity. To-day's popular doctrine of the rich, that poverty is the fault of the poor, is the old theological doctrine of total depravity applied to industry, and the labor movement rejects it, with the doctrine of modern competition, that death is the proper penalty of industrial mistakes. The labor movement represents a distinctly higher ideal than that obeyed by modern society. About it, as often before about new standards, we see grouped the extremes of the social scale—artists, poets and philosophers, because they love beauty and honesty; on the other side, the poor and lowly, because they suffer from social ills. The labor movement is at the very fore front of civilization. It is in advance of the churches. It is the most religious movement of the day, for it carries the golden rule into the market, and insists that the gospel which men profess in their families they shall also profess and practice in their factories. Why don't workingmen go to church? Because the principles of the labor movement are more religious than the principles of the pulpit. Because the church refuses to leave off repeating its glittering generalities, and lacks either the courage or intelligence to apply the test and language of the ten commandments to the practices of the men who sit in the high places in the congregation. The churches, the political economists, the colleges, the existing parties all stand impotent in the face of the great question of the day—the social question. We are on the eve of great things, and the labor movement, with its rule of love, will lead them, while the antiquated institutions and philosophers, the empire, wars, political economies, and property founded on the hatred of man for man, and on cannibalism, will shrink away detested and repudiated into the gloom of the past, to be forgotten with the other horrors of human ignorance and weakness.

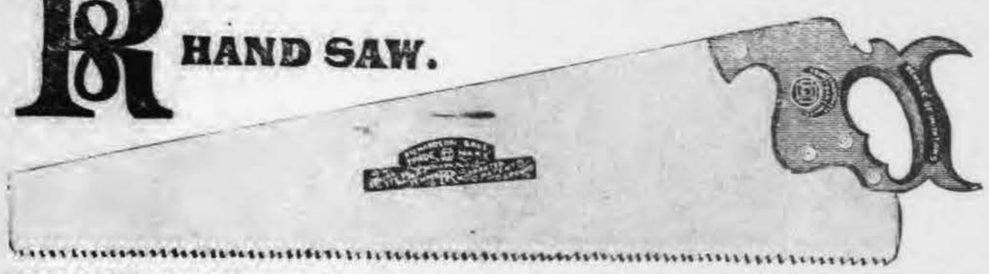
"The labor movement is intensely practical. Instead of coming out with new-fangled notions, it takes the old-fargled ones and says: 'Let us act on them as if we really believed them.' It is intensely practical. It plans that all the unemployed, the idle rich and idle poor, shall be put to work, and that instead of devouring the substance of others they shall support themselves and add a surplus to the common stock. It offers practical means of abolishing war and poverty. It is too practical to let babes and their mothers work while able-bodied men are idle. It says the practical task of mothers is to take care of their children, and the best thing children can do for the world is not to work but to grow. It does not believe in making multitudes paupers by the laws of trade and then patching their poverty with free soup tickets. It means to make all men workmen, and all workmen free. It will put an end to the partnership between competition and charity; competition making paupers and charity dropping a tear on each. It will free business men from the perpetual panic in which to live, and out of which only one in one hundred, according to the statistics of bankruptcy, escapes. The labor movement will make competition free by making it just, humane, and righteous. Labor would not work one day longer, if it could help it, to keep the idle rich in palaces and the unemployed poor in miners' hovels. Labor wants more, but wants to get more like a free man by giving more It is not a movement of one class against another. It is said there are no classes in this country. Let us try to live up to this Fourth of July boast and make it a reality.

"Because Cromwell, Hampden, and Pym withstood the tyranny of kings we can stand against the tyranny of monopolists. Because Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton and Franklin staked their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to protect the people of the United States against taxation by foreigners without their consent, so we can resist taxation by capitalistic trusts without our consent. The labor movement is not lawless, licentious, or insubordinate. Its philosophy teaches that the only freedom is the freedom to do right. The labor movement is the rallying of the believers in this principle around a common standard. Its leaders are Ruskin, Mazzini, Shaftsbury, Carlisle, Emerson, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips. Every one of these, with many other great men, has definitely and clearly put himself on record as professing the principle of the new record.

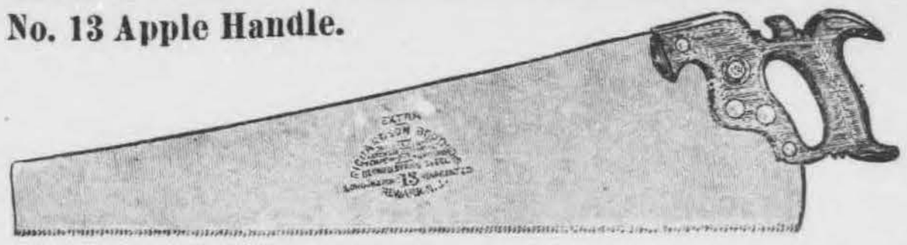
"Organized labor the world over has put aside all sweeping projects of social reconstruction, giving no ear to the passionate indignation with which the great seers, prophets, and poets are crying out against the oppression of the poor; says simply to its employer, 'Give us a little more time every day to think. Let us work out eight hours a day.' It is to this conservative, reasonable, peaceful, practicable and profitable proposition that labor limits itself 'Give us a little of our time every day to think. We are citizens and partners in the government, the greatest co-operative institution society has yet produced. It is our votes which decide peace or war, the tenure of land, the issue of money, the general welfare, the course of society through the threatening future. Give us a little more time every day to think. That is all labor asks; and it could not ask for anything wiser—nor anything to which it has a better right, part of its own life—not for its own selfish pleasure, but for the good of the world."

THE RICHARDSON SAWS ARE THE BEST!

R HAND SAW.



No. 13 Apple Handle.



SO SAY the thousands and thousands of Carpenters who use them; and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give one a trial. The RICHARDSON BROTHERS are thorough Practical Saw Makers. All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at back and are smooth CUTTERS, requiring very little or no set. If your Hardware Dealer will not furnish them send direct to Factory, and we will send Saws express prepaid.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS,

15 TO 31 RIVER STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

MONTHLY REPORT.

FOR MONTH ENDING JAN. 31, 1889

Moneys received since the above date will appear next month.

The monthly report, as below, includes on one line, first the charter number of the local union, then the name of city, the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received for tax and supplies in the month of January.

The [*] denotes the Unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report.

Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.

ALABAMA
Jan.
357 ANNISTON—G. W. King $13 00
307. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2103 2d Ave 9 20
MOBILE—
89 E. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 34 W. Bayou
92 (Col.) J. T. Beathman, E. Broad, cor. Congress * 6 45
389 SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 4? 1 90

ARKANSAS
479 FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstch, 808 4th St.
327. HELENA—P. Robertson, Box 6? * 1 40
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. B. Smith, 12 School St. 4 00
LITTLE ROCK—
292 D. W. Gaskill, Box 371 5 90
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 2? and Gains St * 3 00
PINE BLUFF—
123. W. J. Haigh, 739 Pine St * 1 80
310. (Col.) J. H. Click, 109 E. Third Ave * 8 40

CALIFORNIA
47. ALAMEDA—E. A. Randlett, Box 94 6 00
549. BAKERSFIELD—G. H. Snellohn * 1 80
529. BERKELEY—Robert Greig, Box 209 50
217. EUREKA—W. S. Gardner, F St. bet. 10th & 11th Sts
365. FRESNO—George Lee, Box 8? 1 60
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Gates, Box 482
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Grant, 1419 9th St 52 50
303 ONTARIO— *
541. PORTERVILLE—James Kerr 1 70
235. RIVERSIDE—J. W. Carroll, Box 6? 2 50
341 SACRAMENTO—C. Northey 7 20
86 SAN BERNARDINO—H. Weghorn, Box 797 2 60
SAN FRANCISCO—
22 H. Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue 61 50
304. (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 2004½ Folsom St 4 5
483 John Pearson, 1184 Harrison St 1 50
316 SAN JOSE—G. C. Murphy, Box 9? 57 95
312 SAN LEANDRO—M. G. Nisel 1 65
35 SAN RAFAEL—Chas. T. Jacobs, Box 67 *
282 SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 2? * 2 00
226 SANTA BARBARA—Scott Colemen 2 00
153 SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 2?
387 STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 132 Taylor St 11 75

CANADA
161 BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson, Box 547 * 1 80
482. CHATHAM—Hugh Gallagher, Box 3? * 2 [illegible]
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St 22 00
18. HAMILTON—Wm. Nex, 208 Catharine St., N 3 10
194 LONDON—E. J. Aust, 670 King St 2 90
MONTREAL—
134. Olivier Miron, 178 Maisonneuve 3 10
311. Ovide Proulx, 28 Inspector St 6 90
378 W. J. Westend, 256 Richelieu St., St. Cunegonde * 8 70
548. OTTAWA—W. A. Taylor, 119 Percy St 8 00
375 PETERBOROUGH—J. Wesharp, 527 George St * 40
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Ball, Louisa St
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo 4 30
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle 9 10
279 A. Marshall, 180 Markham St 2 00
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 457 Gerrard St 2 40
354 VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chisett, 181 Chatham St 6 60
337. WALLACEBURG—W. H. Burroughs
343 WINNIPEG, Manitoba—W. Ross, Box 5? 6 40
495 WINDSOR—George Patton 2 95

COLORADO
515 COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976 6 50
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, Amos Book, 816 10th avenue.
55 A. McClellan, 1151 Welton St 22 20
410. PUEBLO—W. H. Barnett, 227 Mechanic St 14 10
460 SOUTH DENVER—A. A. Banard, 921 W. 6th Ave * 4 40
46. TRINIDAD—J. S. Packer, Box 522 *

CONNECTICUT
115. BRIDGEPORT—J. Wheeler, cor N Main & Wheeler 1 90
121. DANBURY—Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St 10 60
43. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. 7 30
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove 3 90
97. NEW BRITAIN—M. L. Parsons, 15 Orchard St * 6 40
126. NEW HAVEN—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St *
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St 9 60
543. RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith * 1 00

DELAWARE.
40. WILMINGTON—J. M. Phillips, Highlands P. O. 5 50

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON—
190. L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W 90
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel * 2 80

FLORIDA
224. JACKSONVILLE—W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St 8 20
PENSACOLA—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4 9 20
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia 5 00
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—Stephen Kujawski, Box 863 3 10

GEORGIA
502. ATLANTA—R. R. Hairston, 109 Rhodes St * 1 30
186 AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad 4 00
278 COLUMBUS—F. C. Elliot, 1316 Broad St 2 00
144. MACON—Robert Hackney, 455 Arch St. 4 00
SAVANNAH—Secretary of District Council. V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190
256. W. E. Dempsey, 407 E. Broad St * 1 40
57. (Col.) John M. Roston, Waters Road * 11 20

ILLINOIS
79. ALTON—S. P. Frye, Box 153 4 35
80. AUSTIN—Rasmus Mickelson, Oak Park, Cook Co *
435. BELLEVILLE—Louis H. Grone, 110 West A. St. 1 60
519. BLOOMINGTON—L. Parmalee, Box 46, Normal, Ill *
70. BRIGHTON PARK—Chas. Fournier, 2111 38th St. 5 60
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council. W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first St.
1. H. Wichmann, 900 Dudley * 71 00
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton St. 7 90
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St 28 50
54 (Bohem.) F. Letcar, 2?8 W. 20th St 3 50
73. (Ger.) Lawrence Lumpp, 102 24th Place * 4 00
181. (Scand.) H. J. Solberg, 8? W. Chicago Ave
242. (Ger.) M. Mannig, 4606 Bishop * 4 95
256 (Boh.) Fr. Topicka, 829 Alport St *
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell *
419. . Steinberger, 26 Lisle St *
369 DANVILLE—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert *
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92 12 10
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand, 183 Elk St
141 GRAND CROSSING—A. M. Monne, 2276 Schell Ave 2 90
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer 10 00
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48 * 9 00
319. JACKSONVILLE—E. T. Mason, 934 S. Clay Ave * 1 30
442. JOLIET—J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—Marius Bougeron, Box 3?
PEORIA—
245. Wm. H. Catcott, Box 94 7 75
313. (Ger.) J. Reichel, 301 Butler 4 90
189. QUINCY—Fred C. Tacke, 909 State St 2 85
166 ROCK ISLAND—R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave * 8 40
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—Knut Petersen, Box 27
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave 4 85
TOWN OF LAKE—
23 Thos. P. Doran, 7008 Centre Ave., Englewood * 5 50
62 Chas. O. Johnson, 427 58th St., Englewood 6 00
430. (Bohem.) J. Rokusek, 1061 Van Horn St * 3 50

INDIANA
352. ANDERSON—Newt. Brown 2 80
383. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran 1 40
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Ave. 2 40
517. ELKHART—Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St * 4 50
90. EVANSVILLE—Martin Holder, 312 Elliott St 8 10
153. FORT WAYNE—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St 33 90
325. GARRETT—B. F. Warner 2 65
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council. J. J. Elder, Harding St.
60 (Ger.) H. Vahle, 48 N. Sterling St 11 35
299. H. E. Travis, 452 N. New Jersey St 7 20
332. C. A. Craig, 30 N. William St 10 00
446. J. S. Raper, 37½ W. Market St 8 80
215. LAFAYETTE—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St.
429 MUNCIE—C. E. Vantreese, 315 N Madison St 2 80
19 NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th 6 65
48 TERRE HAUTE—John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d

INDIAN TERRITORY
542. OKLAHOMA CITY—W. F. Bush *

IOWA
534 BURLINGTON—E. C. Kalb, 1211 N. Oak St 4 80
156 CRESTON—I. B. Jordan, Box 359 1 10
68 DES MOINES—J. J. Buecke, 1051 Enos Ave * 1 90
81. FORT MADISON—H. L. Breitenstein 1 20

KANSAS
264 ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St 1 20
66 CONCORDIA—J. W. Graham, Box 170 7 65
366 HUTCHINSON—J. A. Quick * 1 00
499 LEAVENWORTH—A. M. May, Box 25 2 70
524. OSWEGO—John McLane 60
300 SALINA—W. L. Breese, 242 S. 10th St *
158 TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, cor 5th & West Sts 7 50

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE—
7. H. A. Goodman, 2406 Griffith Ave 4 70
222 L. A. Tucker, 525 E. Madison St 3 00
214 (Ger.) Edward Hass, 621 E. Jefferson St 3 55
358. F. Rouff, 1613 W. Market St 10 00
504 OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 211 * 2 10
201 PADUCAH—Geo. Hebel, cor 11th & Bronson Ave 4 50
149. PRINCETON—Eph Ousten 2 15

LOUISIANA
151. MONROE—H. Bisher 1 40
76 NEW ORLEANS—J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty 1 00
45 SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 389 2 40

MAINE
345 BATH—Alpheus Gove 3 60
407 LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 1 Bartlett St 05
311. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 226 B St 8 20

MARYLAND
29 BALTIMORE—W. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave 21 90
503 CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Poke St * 2 60

MASSACHUSETTS.
335. ALLSTON—George Ball, 22 Shepard St, Brighton * 1 75
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge
33 S. J. Chadwick, 15 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury 75 00
130. BROCKTON—Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St. 13 10
321 BROOKLINE—J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St 7 80
CAMBRIDGE—
138 D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square 20 10
204 F. Leyden, 2 Crescent St 5 40
324 CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct. *
135 CHELSEA—P. T. Smyth, 164 Ash St. * 11 60
400 CLINTON—J. G. Martin, Box 1262 * 80
373 DEDHAM—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456 2 85
309 DORCHESTER—G. A. Armstrong, 3 Elm St 8 30
218. EAST BOSTON—Chas. Gunderson, 41 London St. 12 00
403 FALL RIVER—Lawr. Hayden, 69 Linden St * 1 00
395 FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl
380 GLOUCESTER—H. McPherson, 15 Tremont St 2 80
82 HAVERHILL—D. Leroy Wilson, Box 1220
424 HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St. 5 50
HOLYOKE—
95 Geo. M. Severance, 411 Maple St *
508 (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 665 Main St * 3 00
175 HYDE PARK—John A. Brown, 143 E. River St 7 75
LAWRENCE—
111 Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place * 4 30
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St. * 3 00
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 901 1 60
LOWELL—
269 W. S. McKenzie, Box 705 * 10 60
241. (French) A. Lemay, 25 W. 4th St *
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St. 19 60
152 MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St 4 00
221 MARBLEHEAD—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123
154 MARLBORO—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland 2 10
123. MEDFORD—Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 *
192 NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477 18 40
409 NEW BEDFORD—David M. French, 9 Newton St. * 3 50
275 NEWTON—W. A. Greenough, Box 71 7 50
193 NORTH ADAMS—John D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St. 2 44
435 NORWOOD—F. L. Colton, Box 41. 3 50
444 PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St 7 90
417 QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, 13 Pleasant St. [illegible]
159 REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont 1 10
67 ROXBURY—G. Lintaman, 61 Coleman, Dorchester 9 60
140 SALEM—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St 5 75
24. SOMERVILLE—Wm. H. McFadden, 27 Berkley St. * 8 90
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Jos. Sheahan, Box 940 * 17 75
96. SPRINGFIELD—E. W. Mowrey, 21 Dymon St
491 STOUGHTON—J. C. Church 4 00
413 TAUNTON—F. A. Brown, Bay St 3 30
216. WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Court 10 1?
331 WATERTOWN—John S. Dermon, Box 672 25
436 WEST NEWTON—Edward Bennett, Hawthorne St 10 00
420. WEYMOUTH—Geo. M. Keene 1 50
455 WHITMAN—L. A. Vaughn 3 70
483 WINTHROP—S. Cunning, Belcher St 1 80
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem 2 05
93 WORCESTER—C. E. A. Moffitt, 31 Dewey St 11 20

MICHIGAN
85 ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St *
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay 2 00
129. BAY CITY—Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton St. 4 90
418 CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman, Box 110 1 60
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, John Crawford, 972 4th Ave.
10 F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard 41 65
32 Wm. Selden, 502 23d St. 9 30
59 T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave 8 30
219 (Ger.) Herman Pannke, 109 Hendricks St 21 70
452 (Machine) Otto H. Burck, 843 Rivard St. * 5 70
EAST SAGINAW—
163. A. K. Horning, 629 S. Franklin 13 15
466. (Ger.) H. C. Scholz, 602 Walnut St. 4 75
335 ESCANABA—A. S. Ward 3 60
465 GLADWIN—Jas. Gillan 2 10
65. GRAND RAPIDS—E. L. Probert, 112 Canal St 31 00
195 IRON MOUNTAIN—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521 3 80
523 ISHPEMING—John C. O'Neil 3 60
26 JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave 3 00
184 LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gilbord, Box 184 2 85
213 LANSING—P. T. Rector, 119 Penn Ave * 3 80
372 MARINE CITY—Fred. L. Rivard, Box 285 3 20
392 MARQUETTE—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher 5 40
100 MUSKEGON—O. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson * 4 80
297. NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck 10 00
110 OWOSSO—E. Titus, Box 641 *
347 PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St. 3 60
364 SAGINAW CITY—Geo. Hicks, 323 N. Granger St 7 00
322 WEST BAY CITY—G. S. Potter 1 90
538 WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff 90

MINNESOTA
361 DULUTH—W. E. Terrey, 112 1st Ave. West 9 80
120 LITTLE FALLS—John H. Meach * 1 50
MINNEAPOLIS—
34 M. W. Karsiake, 411 4th St. 2 40
411 (Scand.) J. Nelson, 827 Minnehaha Ave., South 2 40
ST. PAUL—
87 J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St 7 30
157 (Ger.) Chr. Bruschneider, 663 Van Buren St 5 80
WINONA—
362 Henry Scheel, 685 W. 4th St., South 5 10
427 H. L. Miller, 214 E. Liberty St 3 40

MISSISSIPPI
317 BILOXI—Wm. Kent 2 05
470. GREENVILLE—(Col.) G. S. Knox, Box 28? *
265 NATCHEZ—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St 1 60
496 VICKSBURG—H. F. Fell, Lock Box 341 5 35

MISSOURI
406 CARONDELET—B. Schuette, 7923 Minnesota Ave 2 00
255. HANNIBAL—S. W. Long, 612 Union St * 4 45
160 KANSAS CITY—Theo. S. Jones, 2500 Holmes St. 16 50
441 NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476 7 25
522. POPLAR BLUFF—R. N. Brandwell * 3 40
98 SEDALIA—J. W. Travis, 815 Harvey St. 2 60
377 SPRINGFIELD—J. Adam Ries, Box 261, Station A 1 60
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St
91. J. F. Collins, 1940 Clay St 2 50
295 J. H. Marsh, 1201 North 13th St 6 60
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St.
4. W. N. Whipple, 3325 Easton Ave 24 85
5. (Ger.) Paul Wolz, 403 Anna St. 33 60
12. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St 12 10
240. (Ger.) F. Hanheide, 2811 Benton St. 7 20
257. W. N. Eggleston, 1025 Franklin Ave. *
270. (Cote Bril.) W. W. Rollins, 4579 Evans Ave * 4 50
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 1711 Franklin Ave 4 60
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St 36 90

MONTANA.
Jan.
88 ANACONDA—A. O. Weaver 6 90
280. HELENA—A. R. Schlieder, 136 Jefferson * 4 65

NEBRASKA
168 EAST LINCOLN—George H. Burbach, care of Neb. Planing Mill Co. *
231 KEARNEY—G. B. Barton 8 90
LINCOLN—
148 John H. Witmer, 1648 N. 29th St 5 40
283 M. F. Marble, 2151 Sherman Ave * 1 00
330 NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Widmen, 302 S. 17th 2 40
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, G. L. Van Horn, Creighton Hotel.
58 P. J. Allen, 1716 Cass Ave 7 20
71. H. W. Maitland, 2910 Nicholas St 2 50
271 (Ger.) R. Reppert, 2016 Martha St 1 10
112 SOUTH OMAHA—W. A. McCollister, Box 646 *

NEW HAMPSHIRE
386 DOVER—John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St * 1 70
118 MANCHESTER—Wm. G. Concord, 351 E. High St * 5 80
393 NASHUA—Jas. Hopwood, 36 Brown St. * 6 70

NEW JERSEY
428 ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave. * 11 10
486 BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B 6 90
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St 20 90
407 EAST ORANGE—John Main, 10 Washington St. 1 25
167 ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 36 Port St 5 40
301 HOBOKEN—F. Steiglehner, 64 Washington St 4 [illegible]
JERSEY CITY—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 219 7th St. 12 90
488 Chas. R. Kelly, 14 Oswego 3 60
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills 1 30
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400 2 10
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. N. Dailey, 23 Academy St.
119 Z. E. Jacobus, 52 Hawkins St 20 00
172 (Ger.) John Stoll, 274 15th Ave 21 85
308 J. N. Dailey, 23 Academy St * 1 25
510 NEW BRUNSWICK—Eugene Stout, 59 Remsen Av 9 00
477 ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St
PATERSON—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 113 Straight St 24 00
481 James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490 PASSAIC—G. B. Springer, Box 171 *
399 PHILLIPSBURG—Aaron Klein, 35 N. 7th St., Easton, Pa. * 5 75
155 PLAINFIELD—Peter A. VanFleet, Water St 10 90
456 SUMMIT—James McNany, Chatham, N. J. *
31 TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 Jackson St 5 40

NEW YORK.
274. ALBANY—G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St 2 30
6 AMSTERDAM—Frank Kavanagh, 60 Academy St
453 AUBURN—D. C. MaComber, 39 Capitol St. 18 75
262 BALLSTON—Martin Larrabee, Box 95 *
13 BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St * 5 00
402 BATH BEACH—A. J. White
131. BINGHAMTON—J. D. Marinus, Box 11? 9 50
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Maher, 497 Carlton Ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St. 38 20
175 R. B. Logan, 70 Emery 14 00
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St 5 40
247. G. Payhlon, 1349 Fulton Ave. 17 40
258 Jeremiah O'Brien, 495 Kosciusko St 4 80
291 (Ger.) Bruno Weitel, Box 42, Evergreen P. O. 19 30
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp, 288 Leonard St 2 10
349 (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw, 888 Atlantic Av 1 70
381. W. H. Wells, 84 Bleecker St. 14 90
451 Chas. Friedel, 625 Warren St. 16 55
471. Fred. Smith, 321 18th St * 5 00
BUFFALO—
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St 15 90
355 (Ger.) Fred. Zeigler, 88 Stanton St 15 05
374 Geo. Le Roy, 36 Herkimer St *
539 (Mill) Chas. B. Laeg, 199 Lemon St. * 22 20
541 CATTARAUGUS—O. O. Bates 1 00
99 COHOES—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson 4 50
147. EAST NEW YORK—Arthur Sykes, 2288 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn * 10 00
315. ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave. * 11 45
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Samuel McKee, Jr. 2 00
387 FLATBUSH—Chas. A. Richardson, Box 45
200. FORT PLAIN—George Stute 1 05
229 GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison 5 50
139 GLOVERSVILLE—James Houlin, 156 N. Main *
272. HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 616 3 60
173 HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman 1 70
251 KINGSTON—Barry Dunn, Box 639 7 40
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A. Krane, 235 Latorop 2 25
150 MIDDLETOWN—C. E. Bennett 4 30
493 MT. VERNON—V. W. Bogart, 41 Third Ave * 3 80
301 NEWBURGH—Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St 7 50
42. NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty, Warren St. 3 25
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
51. J. S. Combs, 165 E. 126 St * 20 60
63 Chas. M. Rosen, 420 E. 66th St. * 15 50
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy 13 20
340 A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St 59 00
382. John C. Plotts, 197 6th Ave. * 34 50
457 (Scan.)
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St 8 20
468. Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St. 18 00
473 Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St
47? James Kennedy, 1110 Washington Ave 2 40
497. (Ger.) Albert Plitz, 155 Avenue A 13 00
509. E. G. Flood, 183 W. 102d St
513 (Ger.) A. Andernalden, 114 E. 13th St 12 90
350 NIAGARA FALLS—D. Dinan 2 25
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wood, Upper Nyack 5 65
202. OGDENSBURG—M. Kevil, Osgewatchie House * 1 90
547 OLEAN—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St 60
101 ONEONTA—D. H. Vanboesen, Box 1151 4 05
443 OSWEGO—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St 7 00
404 PORTCHESTER—Anthony Thompson 2 00
203 POUGHKEEPSIE—Thos. George, 471 Church St 8 40
ROCHESTER—
72 Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North 11 85
75 (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Ave *
263. SALAMANCA—C. M. Spore, West Salamanca 4 60
249. SARATOGA—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige 7 30
413 SHEEPSHEAD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71 7 00
105 SIDNEY—R. F. Francisco * 50
SYRACUSE—
15 (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave 14 60
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi 10 30
363 (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St. 1 80
78. TROY—Thos. Soutar, Box 145 3 80
UTICA—
125. N. J. Bogan, 50 Schuyler St. 7 20
338 (Ger.) John Endemann, 52 Saratoga St 3 90
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589 1 10
233. WAVERLY—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly 90
232. WEST TROY—C. F. Shaninger, cor. High and 5th 3 10
273. YONKERS—J. M. Meyers, 78 Ash St. * 7 00

NORTH CAROLINA
381. ASHEVILLE—V. V. Hallman, Box 143 10 40

OHIO
84. AKRON—J. S. Meckley, 102 Mill St. 3 00
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis 4 80
41 BOWLING GREEN—H. B. Brooks, Box 133 * 4 90
170 BRIDGEPORT—John Kidney 2 60
501. BUCYRUS—J. J. Daniels, Box 529 2 60
143. CANTON—O. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry * 5 00
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Mohler St.
2 C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 21 90
209 (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av 7 70
COLUMBUS—
61 S. P. Ewing, 297 Lexington Ave. * 4 45
326. J. H. Randall, 209 W. Lane Ave *
CLEVELAND—
11 Wm. Rodfield, 163 Wason St 68 70
39 (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St. 3 80
234 (Ger.) Wm. Dearing, 121 Hoyt Ave 18 20
449 (West End) H. Davider, 213 Bridge St * 24 70
DAYTON—
104 J. H. Garner, 211 Henry 9 20
346. (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St. 5 90
387 DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75 1 70
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley 8 30
186 FINDLAY—A. D. Nemmeyer, 237 Taquinee St. 3 95
282 FOSTORIA—F. M. Smith, Box 180 2 50
280. FREMONT—R. F. Hague, 1236 Sycamore St 2 90
267 LIMA—R. C. Panrot, Jr., 138 S. McDonald St 3 25
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St 10 00
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. J. Shipman * 3 50
294 PIQUA—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway 1 66
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St * 2 20
284 SPRINGFIELD—John Patton, 43 Mound St. 5 90
186 STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Bucy, 223 Washington St 4 40
243 TIFFIN—John H. Diemer, Ella St 4 40
25 TOLEDO—C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie * 27 40
505 TORONTO—C. M. Collins 8 70
412 WARREN 10 00
183. WELLSTON—M. Y. Waxwell
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Alex. Irvine, 643 High St 12 20

OREGON.
546 ALBINA—S. C. Foley, Box 201
241. ASHLAND—J. O. Miller
520 ASTORIA—J. P. Southan, Box 443
527. EAST PORTLAND—Geo. Rabenau, Box 164 *
532 OREGON CITY—J. H. Beattie, Box 51 4 40
50 PORTLAND—A. E. Lincoln, Box 548 29 50

PENNSYLVANIA.
ALLEGHENY CITY—
211 C. L. Molney, McNaugher Ave. 51 80
237. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 45 Buchanan St
475 (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St 11 25
407 ALTOONA—Louis Becker, 1701 Fourteenth Ave 2 25
246 BEAVER FALLS—W. H. Law, 412 Ninth Ave 11 80
492 BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 97 3 60
294 BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller 1 25
545 BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter 80
180 BRADDOCK—J. V. Banthoover 8 55
500 BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St 7 80
450 BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 11?
222. BUTLER—S. C. Johnston 2 5?
207 CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St
408 CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller
535 DUBOIS—F. W. Bess
530. DUQUESNE—G. A. Cole
116. ERIE—J. H. Conrath, 422 E. 10th St
422 FRANKFORD—W. H. Cheeseman, 4? Leiper
401 FRANKLIN—W. S. Gray
122 GERMANTOWN—W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson
402 GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour, Box 1?
398 GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 40?
287 HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1011 Fourth
288 HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 1?
253 JEANNETTE—T. H. Hazlett, Box 14?
295 JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 73 Poplar St
208 LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 3?
436 LOCK HAVEN—J. E. Spering, 334 W. [illegible]
177. MCKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 1?
438 MANAYUNK—Milton Mattis, 4? [illegible]
461 MANSFIELD—Robert Haubold, Mansfield Valley P. O. *
500 MEDIA—Wm. A. Smedley
206 NEW CASTLE—J. B. Dentley, 62 Mou[illegible]
481 NEW HAVEN—W. S. Miller, [illegible]
388 NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, [illegible]
414 OIL CITY—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 17
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, George Weldi, 2045 Bainbridge St.
8 J. J. Maguire, 1?18 Clarion
227 (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry, 2? E. Susquehanna
238 (Ger.) G. Schmidt, 111 Hackley St
239 (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 1941 S. [illegible]
306 (Southwark) Chas. Mitchell, 1511 Lockwood St
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2? [illegible]
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, Thomas Griffith, 8 [illegible] Alley
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward
164 (Ger.) John Popp, Juno St., [illegible] Ward
165 (E. End) D. H. Crissman, Imbrie [illegible]
230 E. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave *
383 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 1? Steuben St
506 (Machine) Fred Arnold, [illegible] St., Allegheny
145 PUNXSUTAWNEY—Alfred Ehrhard *
336 READING—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St *
368 ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth
339. SCOTTDALE—L. B. Eicher
37 SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smith, Box 2?
268 SHARON—W. A. Geunell *
185 SHARPSBURG—F. A. Smith
514 SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderdice, Box 2?
276 TARENTUM—J. M. Fleming, Box 1?
551. TURTLE CREEK—C. P. Hill
459 UNIONTOWN—H. G. Chen, Box 51?
114 VANDERBILT—C. B. Arrison *
370 VERONA—Theo. Welsh *
480 WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box 2?
102 WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayres, 4 [illegible]
458 WILKINSBURG—James Porter, Box ? *
265 WILLIAMSPORT—L. A. Kesling, Box 10?
191 YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn *

RHODE ISLAND
540 NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh
176 NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St *
94 PROVIDENCE—William Stacy, 9 Wilson Court

SOUTH CAROLINA
52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burke, 4 Henrietta
69 COLUMBIA—(Col.) A. W. Curtis

SOUTH DAKOTA
233 PIERRE—Frank Humphrey
528 SIOUX FALLS—Thos. Torey
280 YANKTON—A. Whisler, Box 84?

TENNESSEE
174 JACKSON—J. T. Holmes, Box 4?
225 KNOXVILLE—F. F. Vaughan, 5 Folsom St
304 MEMPHIS—James Cannon, 10 Washington St
468 NASHVILLE

TEXAS
300 AUSTIN—W. G. Chandler *
198 DALLAS—J. A. Russey, Box 290
371 DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 8?
277 FORT WORTH—W. F. Remington, Cor. Tucker and May Sts.
526 GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 27th St., near Ave. O
461 MARSHALL—Henry Scott
367 SAN ANTONIO—H. M. Boyd, 332 Soledad *
117 WACO—J. W. Persell, 807 Franklin St

UTAH
447 OGDEN—W. N. Stephens
489 SALT LAKE CITY—[illegible] L. Button, 31? S. Second South St.

VERMONT
512 BELLOWS FALLS—Renwick J. Smedley, Box 1?
329. BURLINGTON—James Childs, 17? Winooski St.
53 RUTLAND—Alonzo Ferson, 16 Temple St *
113. ST. ALBANS—F. D. Blatchley

VIRGINIA
390 DANVILLE—John W. Keelon, Cor. Union and Beauregard *
318 NEWPORT NEWS—G. W. Lenz
285. NORFOLK—C. F. McCoy, 23? Church St
182 RICHMOND—Rob. Hill, 13 Seventeenth St
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Turnbull, 125 8th Ave., S. W.

WASHINGTON
553 ELLENSBURG
260 PORT ANGELES—P. W. Gallup
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Hermann, Box 2?
361 SEATTLE—Chas. Fisher, 507 6th St
41 SPOKANE FALLS—R. B. Laing, Box 1? *
197 TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 101
586. WHATCOM—W. O. Reinecke, Box 1?

WEST VIRGINIA
261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box ?
511 CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples, 111 Goodenough St.
236 CLARKSBURG—D. G. Watkins, Box 1? *
437. ELKINS—F. H. Jackson
516. GRAFTON—John L. Mason *
475. NEW CUMBERLAND—Robert Boyd
552. PARKERSBURG—Daniel Kincheloe
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson
3. WHEELING—E. Grossenth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN
379. ASHLAND—Joseph Herian, 1016 St. Clair St
378 LA CROSSE—F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council. Chr. Stein, 530 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 413 3d Av (rear)
290. (Ger.) Wm. Berg, 814 Lee St. *
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 543 29th St.
472 NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 152? Kane
532. OSHKOSH—J. Rutherford, 126 Polk St.
178. RHINELANDER—J. H. Simon *
454. WEST SUPERIOR—S. G. Perinier, Box 6?

Total. $[illegible]

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar, 1890

Verlangt.

General-Sekretar McGuire sucht ein Mitglied der Ver. B. der Z. und S., welches mit der deutschen und englischen Sprache vertraut ist, eine gute Hand in beiden Sprachen schreibt, gewandt im Rechnen und fähig ist Correspondenzen in Englisch und Deutsch zu führen. Ein solcher Mann kann Beschäftigung finden bis wenigstens 1. September, 1890, zu gutem Salar. Man addressire in eigener Handschrift den General-Sekretar, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Die Jahres-Convention der American Federation of Labor.

Die vom 10. bis 14 December in Boston abgehaltene Jahresconvention der A. F. of L. war die bestbesuchteste und unstreitig bedeutungsvollste seit Gründung der amerikanischen Gewerkschafts-Föderation. 27 internationale oder nationale Gewerkvereine, 14 Staats- oder Stadtverbände und 10 lokale Gewerkvereine, die noch keine nationale Organisation besitzen, waren auf derselben durch 78 Delegaten vertreten.

Ueber die Convention haben wir noch Folgendes nachzutragen:

Der Zusammenkunftsort der Convention im Jahre 1890 wird Detroit, Mich., sein. Nach dem Bericht des Schatzmeisters beliefen sich die Einnahmen auf $7443.23; die Ausgaben betrugen $6578.33; bleibt baar an Hand $864.90. Es gelangte ein Beschluß zur Annahme, welcher die Abschaffung der Arbeit von Kindern unter 14 Jahren verlangt. Resolutionen, durch welche den Sattlern und Geschirrmachern die Unterstützung der Federation of Labor in der Abschaffung der Gefängnißarbeit zugesichert wird, ebenso den Schriftsetzern in der Regierungsdruckerei, zur Wiederherstellung der Löhne, wie sie vor dem Jahre 1887 waren und eine Aufforderung an die Staatsgesetzgebung, alle Arbeitskontrakte, welche mit den Bürgerrechten in Widerspruch stehen zu verbieten, gelangten zur Annahme Das Committee über den Bericht des Präsidenten beantragte eine Aufforderung an den Congreß, durch Amendements das Contractarbeitergesetz wirksam zu machen, und überdies alle auf die Farmerorganisationen bezüglichen Anträge der Executive und empfahl die im Bericht des Präsidenten gemachten Vorschläge. Unter den eingelaufenen Resolutionen befindet sich eine, welche das Kaufen und Verkaufen von Baseballspielern, wie es von der National-Liga geübt wird, verdammt und alle Unions auffordert, die Baseball-Brüderschaft zu unterstützen. Dieselbe wurde angenommen. Das Committee für Resolutionen empfahl die Stärkung der Schuhmacher-, Kohlengräber-, Matrosen-, Heizer- und Brauer-Unions seitens aller zur Federation of Labor gehörenden Organisationen. Angenommen. Bei der Constitutionsberathung wurde mit 44 gegen 33 Stimmen beschlossen, die Basis der Repräsentation in der Federation of Labor in der bisherigen Weise beizubehalten. Das Achtstunden-Committee berichtete: „Die gegenwärtige Lage berechtigt nicht zu der Hoffnung, daß alle Arbeiterorganisationen für die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages am 1. Mai 1890 vorbereitet sind. Viele Gewerke sind indessen bereit und noch mehrere werden am 1. Mai bereit sein. Wir empfehlen daher diesen Actionsplan, daß sämmtliche zur Federation gehörenden Organisationen spätestens vom 1. März ab eine Steuer von 10 Cts. pro Mitglied und Woche für einen besonderen allgemeinen Strikefond entrichten sollen, und daß zunächst ein oder zwei nationale Gewerkvereine von der Executive der A. F. of L. ausgewählt werden, die am 1. Mai für Erringung des Achtstundentages den Kampf aufnehmen und aus diesem Fond unterstützt werden sollen. Haben diese die Forderung errungen, so soll sofort ein anderer Gewerkverein an die Reihe kommen, und so fort, bis die achtstündige Arbeitszeit allgemein eingeführt ist."

Von den weiteren Verhandlungen der Convention verdient zunächst die Annahme einer Proklamation Erwähnung, welche die Stellung der American Federation of Labor gegenüber dem Orden der Knights of Labor genau definirt.

Die Beamten-Wahl ergab: Präsident, Samuel Gompers; Vicepräsidenten, William Martin und P. J. McGuire; Sekretär, Christopher Evans; Schatzmeister, H. Emrich.

Die Treppenbauer von San Francisco haben die achtstündige Arbeitszeit, ohne entsprechende Lohnreduktion, errungen.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung über die Achtstunden-Agitation.

Am 18. September letzten Jahres sandte der Executive Board der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners Circulare zu den Lokal-Unions der Brüderschaft, in denen die Unions angewiesen wurden, eine Abstimmung vorzunehmen, ob die Brüderschaft mit der Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag wie bisher fortfahren soll.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung wurde jetzt bekannt gegeben. Es stimmten 9095 mit Ja und 1818 mit Nein. Es stimmten 327 Lokal-Unions mit einem Gesammtvotum von 10,413 Stimmen, 177 Lokal-Unions enthielten sich der Abstimmung. Dieses war ein stärkeres Votum, als jemals bisher in irgend einer Abstimmung abgegeben wurde, und beweist dies, wie der Executive Board berichtet, daß die Bauschreiner bereits durchgängig eine Stellung in der Frage genommen haben und zwar, wie die Abstimmung beweist, mit sehr großer Majorität zu Gunsten der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit

Den Unions wurde weiter in diesem Schreiben bekannt gemacht, daß kein allgemeiner Strike aller Unions geplant sei, sondern daß nur die Lokal-Unions, welche sich stark genug fühlen, in denselben eintreten sollen. Doch soll bis zum 1. Mai 1890 so fleißig wie möglich agitirt werden, damit an diesem Tage die Zahl der in den Kampf eintretenden Unions eine möglichst große ist.

Auch wurde ferner bekannt gegeben, daß keine Lokal-Union am 1. Mai 1890 die Unterstützung der Brüderschaft erhalten werde, welche nicht in regelrechter Weise Applikation für Strike gemacht hat. Dieses geschieht, um das Striken von Lokal-Unions zu verhüten deren Mitglieder zwar enthusiastisch für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag eingenommen sind, welche aber einen Strike wegen lokaler Mißstände nicht gewinnen können.

Man sieht aus diesem wieder einmal, sagt die Pittsburgher „Arbeiter-Zeitung," daß die Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners unter der Leitung von sehr fähigen Beamten ist, welche mit der regen Agitation für die fortgeschrittenste Bewegung unter den organisirten Arbeitern zugleich ein Ueberstürzen und somit ein Fiasco zu verhüten wissen.

RICHARDSON'S SAWS.

In Anbetracht, daß die Arbeiter in Richardson's Säge-Shop in dieser Stadt sich als National-Sägemacher-Union No. 3789 der A. F. of L. organisirt haben, und hiermit die einzige Sägemacher-Union bilden, welche bebesteht, sei es

Beschlossen, daß wir die Union 3789 in der stets wachsenden Familie der Trades Unions willkommen heißen und ihnen hiermit unserer Freundschaft und Unterstützung nach besten Kräften versichern.

Ferner sei es beschlossen, daß wir den Richardson's Sägen vor allen anderen den Vorzug geben, indem sie in jeder Hinsicht so gut wie jede andere sind und, was die Hauptsache ist, von Union-Arbeitern gemacht werden.

Ferner sei es beschlossen, daß wir die Richardson Sägen einem jedem Mitgliede der Ver. Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Amerika empfehlen.

Ferner sei es beschlossen, eine Abschrift dieser Beschlüsse der Union 3789 zu übergeben und eine dem Groß-Sekretär, Mr. P. J McGuire, mit der Bitte, diese Beschlüsse im nächstmonatlichen Journal zu veröffentlichen.

Achtungsvoll
A. Nothnagel,
Frank Seitler,
Corr. Sekretär

Union 172, Newark, N. J.

Kastengefühl unter den Arbeitern.

Eines der größten Hindernisse der Arbeiterreform ist die Kasteneintheilung unter den Arbeitern. Der Kopfarbeiter, Editor, Buchhalter oder Lehrer denkt sich über dem gewöhnlichen Handwerker. Keine Klasse hat jedoch mehr Unterdrückung vom Kapitalismus zu leiden, als diese, und dennoch sympathisirt sie auf prahlerische Weise mit den Freibeutern, oder versagt ihren Beistand einer Sache, die ihr von ebenso großem Nutzen ist, wie der Handwerkerklasse.

Der geschickte Handwerker sogar blickt auf den ungelernten Arbeiter herab. Die Verkäuferin hält sich von höherem gesellschaftlichem Stande, als das Fabrikmädchen und letztere verachtet wiederum das Dienstmädchen. Mit diesen Gefühlen kann die Arbeiterklasse nicht harmonisch arbeiten, wir können auch nicht den Einen oder den Anderen dafür beschuldigen, sie sind allen den Kastengefühlen unterworfen.

Der geschickte Künstler, welcher sich hochmüthig weigert, mit dem Arbeiter in gemeinsamer Sache zu verkehren, braucht nicht über jede kleine Beleidignng von dem modern gekleideten Müßiggänger oder dem stolzen Kapitalisten beleidigt und aufgebracht zu sein. Sie zeigen nur den gleichen häßlichen und verächtlichen Geist, den er gegen seine weniger glücklichen Kameraden in der Arbeiterarmee zeigt. Derjenige, welcher beständig einen Anderen zu beleidigen sucht, oder rachsüchtig auf ihn herabblickt, weil Andere auf höherer Stufe es ihm und seiner Klasse so machen, hat keinen Begriff von der Bedeutung der Arbeiterbewegung.

Alle ehrliche Arbeit ist würdig geehrt zu werden. Wenn du diese Schattenseiten und Unterschiede einer gelehrten Aristokratie und einer untergeordneten Volksheerde einmal zugibst, kannst du alle Ungerechtigkeiten und Beleidigungen, welche auf der Arbeit abgeladen werden, rechtfertigen, ohne auf die „höheren Klassen" zu blicken, die davon leben, daß sie die Produktionsmittel kontrolliren. (Wechselblatt.)

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Die beiden nationalen Organisationen der Kohlengräber, Gewerkschaftler und Arbeitsritter, haben sich zu Schutz und Trutz vereinigt und die Gründung eines Strikefonds und Einführung des Achtstunden-Systems beschlossen.

In Kansas City wurde im Laufe vorigen Monats die Jahres-Convention der Internationalen Maurer- und Backsteinleger-Union abgehalten. Dem Jahresbericht entnehmen wir eine Mitgliederzahl von 19,101; eine Zunahme von 2,234 im letzten Jahre $2580 sind für Strikes verausgabt worden und $47,142 für Unterstützungszwecke.

John Burns, der bekannte Londoner Agitator, kann die Einladung der American Federation of Labor und der Association der Seeleute im Februar nach Amerika zu kommen und agitatorisch zu wirken, nicht annehmen, indem er sehr krank ist.

Die Knights of Labor haben auf ihrer General-Assembly beschlossen, daß alle Gewerbe, die gegenwärtig zehn Stunden den Tag arbeiten, am nächsten ersten April die Arbeitszeit um eine halbe Stunde reduciren sollen; ferner jedes folgende Jahr um eine halbe Stunde, bis die Achtstundenarbeit erreicht ist. Man muß es den „Rittern der Arbeit" lassen, sie sind sehr bescheidene Leutchen.

Die Builder's Exchange in Wheeling ist entschlossen, die Forderung für acht Stunden zu bekämpfen. Jedes Mitglied muß $2000 hinterlegen, welche er verliert, wenn er die achtstündige Arbeitszeit bewilligt. Auf der andern Seite sind die Arbeiter gut organisirt und erwarten zuversichtlich ihre Forderung am 1. Mai durchzusetzen.

Bauschreiner sind gewarnt nach der Pacific-Küste zu gehen. In allen größeren Städten geht das Geschäft flau und in San Francisco ist ein Drittel der Union-Mitglieder beschäftigungslos.

Die schwache Mehrheit, mit der die National-Convention der Bau-Unternehmer in St. Paul eine Resolution gegen Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit angenommen hat, läßt ersehen, daß auf dem Gebiete der Baugewerke kein energischer Widerstand zu erwarten ist, wenn eben nur die Arbeiter der Baugewerke entschieden genug die Forderung des Achtstundentages erheben und derselben durch Organisation Nachdruck verleihen werden. Das allein: Organisation, ist Trumpf!

Allerdings, wenn die Arbeiter dieser Branche hofften, daß ihre p. p. Bosse ihnen den Achtstundentag auf dem Präsentirteller darbringen werden, dann mögen sie heute lange Gesichter machen. Aber so naiv werden sie doch nicht gewesen sein?!

THREE SAWS IN ONE

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Saw.

EASY TO FILE AND SET.

Makes a Perfect Joint Without Planing.
For Filing use a Thin Flat File with One Safe Edge.
Cuts Faster, Easier, Cleaner Than Any Other.

Ask your dealer for it, and if he does not keep them and will not order for you we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Description and price lists sent to any address on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,
104 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR F.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

WE WANT A CARPENTER
IN EVERY TOWN
TO TRY OUR
Self-Setting Plane

We will send a good Bevel Edge Red Cedar-head Pencil, such as was mentioned by the Editor of this paper,

FREE

to any Carpenter who sends us the names of dealers in his Town, who do not keep our **SELF-SETTING PLANES.**

½ DOZEN PENCILS WILL BE SENT FREE

TO THE FIRST **25** PERSONS WE HEAR FROM.

THIS OFFER IS GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

TRY THE
PENCIL.
ASK FOR THE
PLANE.

Write your Name Plainly.

GAGE TOOL CO.,
VINELAND, N. J.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

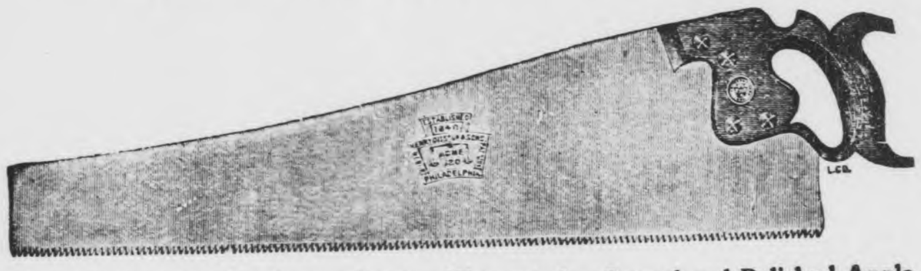
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

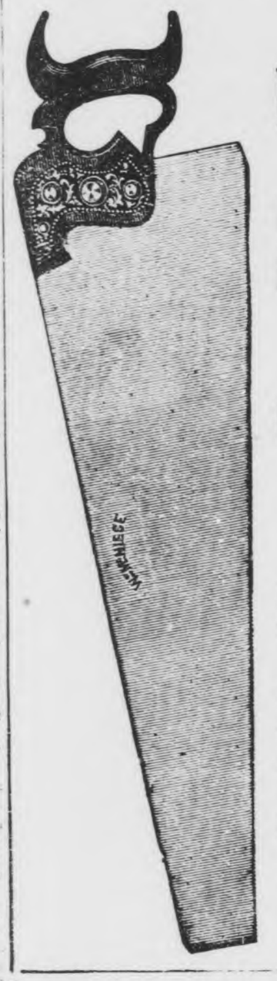
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION	35

Address P. J. McGUIRE
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



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Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

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CHERRY STREET,

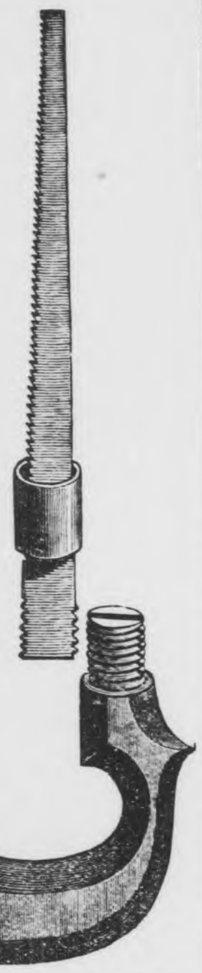
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, - - - MASS

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St. CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.--NO. 3. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15th, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A TRADES Council has been organized in Battle Creek, Mich.

ALL the workers in granite in Barre, Vt., will insist on having a nine-hour day on May 1st.

TRENTON, N. J.—The labor societies of this city have established a public library and reading room.

A TRADES Assembly has just been formed in Victoria, British Columbia. All the various unions are represented by delegates.

ALL business houses with exception of three, in Hot Springs, Ark., closed on Washington's Birthday, in honor of the labor celebration.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL Union now have their out-of-work benefit in operation since New Years, and the dues are now 25 cents per week.

SEAFARING men hold a National Convention in New York City, April 14th, to build up the Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union to cover every American port.

AT the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Boston displayed a trade banner bearing date of their organization as Sept. 20, 1806.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Such general distress as is felt in this city by the carpenters surpasses anything ever known here since pioneer days. Idle men everywhere and wages down to hard pan.

A NOVEL organization is that known as the "Women's Trade and Labor Auxiliary." It is composed of the wives of members of the carpenters' unions of St. Louis to aid the trade union movement.

BARRE, Vt.—The granite manufacturers have formed a combination to oppose the contemplated movement of the granite workers of this town for the nine-hour day to go into effect May 1st. They have begun by blacklisting several granite polishers.

THE JOURNEYMEN BREWERS' UNION, of the Pacific Coast, recently held a convention in San Francisco, and have agreed to enforce the nine-hour rule. Only a few years ago, previous to organization, they worked fourteen to sixteen hours a day.

HELENA, Montana.—The Board of Trade and several real estate firms from this city are advertising through the East and in other parts of the country, booming up this place and asking carpenters and other workmen to come here. There are five carpenters here now for one job, and men are leaving for want of work.

PAINTERS' UNIONS are being formed in every section of the country through the agency and efforts of our unions in many cases; and, properly enough, they are attached to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, of which J. T. Elliot, 1314 North Fulton street, Baltimore, Md., is the General Secretary.

THE CENTRAL Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis are up in arms against remitting the fine on Henry A. Schmidt, an employer of that city, who has pleaded guilty of importing alien labor under contract, and had twelve charges against him for violation of the law. They are filing petitions with Secretary Windom, of the Treasury Department, against remitting his fine. He and contractor Wilkey should both be made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

"THE Carpenters and Builders' Ready Reckoner" has become a very popular book among those of our members who have seen it. It is a great help in estimating quantities of material and prices of work in the construction of buildings. It is published by C. H. Wolgemuth, a member of Union 28, Chicago, Ill., who is disabled physically so he cannot work at the trade. The price of the book is now placed at one dollar so as to put it within the reach of every carpenter.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Union 487 has arranged to rent and furnish its own hall.

ERIE, Pa.—The First Annual Masquerade of Union 116 was held Feb. 13, and it was a grand affair.

UNION 281, Freeport, Ill., and Union 518, St. Louis, Mo., had very successful public meetings last month.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Union 335 is now growing splendidly and hopes to have most of the craft before Spring opens.

UNION 354, Victoria, British Columbia, charges one dollar per month dues; $3 per day, and nine hours a day is the rule.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Every member of Union 48 is striving his utmost to get new members, and to make this a good union town.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Union 68 held a splendid public meeting February 7th, and is pushing the nine-hour agitation vigorously.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Since the carpenters' union was started here wages have advanced ten per cent. the past year, and nine hours a day is quite the general rule.

S. ABINGTON, Mass.—Out of 50 carpenters in this town our union has all but a few, and all the builders and contractors with rare exception are favorable to our union.

W. H. MESSINGER, furniture dealer, Indianapolis, Ind., kindly donated Union 299, of that city, a $20 easy chair, which was raffled for at their public meeting this month.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—Union 14 has settled a little trouble in B. Exley & Co.'s mill, on Dec. 28, by securing the reinstatement of a few union men who were discharged without cause.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Several contractors here of late have become more favorable to the carpenters' union, and now hire only union men. The bricklayers are so selfish they refuse to help us in any way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The carpenters' unions of this city are making a lively stir by holding frequent public meetings, and having festivals and social entertainments. The ball of Union No. 4 in particular was a brilliant event.

OLEAN, N. Y.—Union 547 holds public meetings every third meeting in the month, and is arousing public sentiment in its favor. On May 1 it will demand the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour. They propose to place a walking delegate in the field.

SCANDINAVIAN Union 411 of Minneapolis, Minn., is making an energetic campaign by holding public meetings, and recently received 15 new propositions as the result of one public meeting. The Scandinavian carpenters in our U. B. are among the staunchest of our members, and the organization of a Scandinavian union in New York last month has brought into our ranks a very welcome class of union men.

EUREKA, Cal.—Local Union 217 of this place held an open meeting Feb. 28, 1890. Two splendid addresses were delivered on the necessity of organization by Hon. John F. Crow and Rev. George M. Sanborn, both of this place. Our union is growing, and we have every reason to feel flattered at our future outlook. We are in an isolated place here and have no support from any other trade union, we being the only one here.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Union 148 had a rousing open meeting Feb. 10. We have a builder here named Hutchins, who is owner of a large number of houses, and to work for him a man must rent a house from him. He and the Board of Trade have advertised for a couple hundred carpenters. The largest planing mill in this city has become a union mill. The carpenters' unions of this city have raised their initiation fee to $5, and are organizing a District Council and will move for nine hours a day. Trade dull.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Trade is quite good, all fair carpenters are at work.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The story circulated that there is lots of work here is all a fake.

FALL RIVER, Mass., and Findlay Ohio, trade unions, have each formed a Central Labor Union.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Trade prostrate; union carpenters should not come here, as the city is overcrowded.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Trade is overcrowded and wages low in this town—$1.75 to $2.25 for 10 hours work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—District Council will raise the initiation fee of all carpenters' unions $10 on April 1st.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—While trade is very good, wages are at rock-bottom, $1.20 to $1.50 per day for carpenters, while street laborers get $1.50.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—All the carpenters working on the new railroad round-house quit work Feb. 22, because the railroad had stopped weekly payment of wages. So carpenters better stay away.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky.—This place is overrun with all classes of labor, and in the building line trade is very dull. Rent is high, work scarce, and wages low, still the boomers and speculators are bringing 50 to 75 men here every day.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—There is quite a lot of United States Government work going on at Fort Sheridan, one mile from here, and the contractors are hiring men who are not citizens of the United States. This practice ought to be stopped.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Union 263 has a fight on hand with C. E. Gallagher of this place, who is a hardware dealer and general grocer. He is an enemy to organized labor and takes contracts to erect buildings. We are boycotting him and all who back him.

DENVER, Colo.—Union 55 is out in a stirring appeal to advise mechanics and workmen to keep away from that city. The condition of the building trades in particular is very bad, and the glowing stories of plenty of work and high wages are mere fables.

COLUMBUS, O.—The outlook for work is flattering: wages though are very low: $1.50 to $2 for ten hours. Union 61 held an open meeting Feb. 12, and both Unions 61 and 326 are waging war on scab labor. Union 326 held a public meeting Feb. 21, and will give its first annual ball April 15.

THE Contracting Carpenters' Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., contemplates the establishment of a schedule of prices by which contractors can, to a certain extent, be governed in estimating and bidding for work, and for the purpose of securing uniform charges for various classes of labor and material.

WINDSOR, Canada.—On March 4th, a splended public meeting was held here under auspices of Union 495. Speeches were made by Mayor Sol Smith, of Windsor; L. C. Hutchinson, W. F. Abrams and others. A large delegation of Detroit carpenters was present. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada.—One of the best evidences of the growth and power of our U. B. is the fact that several of our suspended membes who went off elsewhere to work have "struck snags" in the shape of a union that would not let them go to work until they first sent here and got squared up and reinstated.

PEORIA, Ill.—We have had considerable work in days past, but the local papers have so advertised the town that men have come here from the ends of the earth, and as a result union men are walking the streets or using a No. 2 shovel. So while the papers are trying to boom the city we would advise those of the craft who are seeking employment to look elsewhere if they wish to verify the statement, "Seek and ye shall find."

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wood Carvers Union is pushing the eight hour propaganda.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127 had a ball on the 17th inst., to raise the funds to push the eight-hour agitation.

THE POST OFFICE Clerks held a National Convention recently and formed a National Union to push the eight-hour day.

WHATCOM, Wash.—Union 556 has put a Walking Delegate in the field and is arranging to adopt the eight-hour day, May 1st.

THE PLASTERERS Union of Minneapolis, Minn., will inaugurate the eight-hour day April 1st.

A BILL in favor of an eight-hour working day has just passed the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature.

THE HOUSE Framers Unions of New York and Brooklyn, have decided to enforce the eight-hour rule May 1st.

IN NEW YORK the silk workers and German house painters are pushing ahead the eight-hour agitation.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Union 266 held a public meeting Feb. 6th, which was largely attended, and the eight-hour system was ably advocated.

WINONA, Minn.—Union 262 is making an active agitation on the eight-hour question. They have organized an Eight-Hour League to push the agitation.

THE CEMENT MASONS and cement mason laborers of New York will inaugurate the rule of an eight-hour day April 1st next.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Michener of Indiana has just given a public opinion that the eight-hour law of that State is valid and constitutional.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Union 277 held a public meeting on Feb. 20th and stirred up considerable interest in the eight-hour cause. The union is making a practice of holding public meetings monthly.

THE TRADE unions of Prague, Austria, have decided to push the eight-hour movement May 1st. And in all parts of Europe and even in South America public demonstrations on that subject are to be held on that day.

THE LOCAL unions of our U. B. in New York voted by a large majority in favor of demanding the eight-hour workday on May 1st. Efforts are being made to first secure the cooperation of all other organizations of carpenters in New York to work unitedly for this demand.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—At a public meeting last month to discuss the eight-hour issue, builders and contractors as well as journeymen were present. Mr. John DeClue, President of the Builders' Exchange, and other contractors, declared themselves in favor of the adoption of the eight-hour day.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, "Big Six" of New York on Tuesday, March 2d, at a called meeting with large attendance decided to assist the eight-hour movement by allowing morning newspapers of that city to adopt the system of time-work, eight hours a day at 50 cents per hour instead of piece-work. P. J. McGuire addressed the meeting and urged the typos to pronounce themselves practically in favor of the movement.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Carpenters, painters, plumbers, and trimmers have all notified their employers that on and after May 1st, 1890, eight hours will constitute a day's work. The men and the employers are each well organized. On Feb. 24, the union carpenters had a little difficulty on "Our Big Hotel." There was one scab carpenter who was stubbornly against the union. All the trades came out of that building, and in an hour and a half all the men were back to work and the scab discharged.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

LOCAL UNIONS should send in a copy of their printed By-Laws to the G. S. Fully half of the unions have not sent a copy of their By-Laws. Please comply with this, so in case of any dispute we will have a copy on file.

PASSWORD for coming current quarter, also blank trustees' reports, and circular for vote on assessment of A. F. L. have been sent to all our unions. Those failing to get theirs will please write the G. S. and notify him.

OUR Chicago unions propose to strike April 7th for 40 cents per hour, as the minimum, instead of 35 cents, and to maintain the eight hours. We warn all carpenters to keep away from Chicago until this trouble is settled.

THE G. E. B. has decided to call on our Locals to forward to the General Office, 25 per cent. of the total Protective Fund on hand. Let this call be heeded promptly, as we have large numbers of strikes on our hands to take care of.

LAST MONTH there was a heavy draft on our General Fund. We paid out $5100 in Death and Disability benefits, nearly twice as much as we ever paid at any other corresponding period in any year. This was doubtlessly due to the prevalence of pestilential "La Grippe."

THERE are prospects of strikes of carpenters next month in scores of cities. Traveling members and "tourist" carpenters should avoid these places until all the impending difficulties are settled. See the list of places making demands as printed on page 4 of this month's paper.

ONE THOUSAND dollars have been appropriated this month by the G. E. B. of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, to immediately send out competent speakers—members of the U. B.—to cover every section of the country, and arouse a lively interest in our organization.

SEND in your vote on that assessment for the A. F. L. If we don't do our duty by the A. F. L. we cannot expect them to do their duty by us. And now that we have been selected as the trade to lead in the fight, we should not only send in the vote promptly, but should also vote in favor of the assessment.

BRO. H. C. SCHNEIDER, of Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen as an addition to the clerical force in the General Secretary's office. The work of the office is increasing with such volume as to actually astound us, and the coming eight-hour struggle only adds to the work.

FULLY five hundred mass meetings were held on Washington's Birthday in response to the call of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with the programme to hold eight-hour mass meetings on that date. Judges, clergymen and public men contributed in numerous cases their indorsement of the movement by speeches and letters to these meetings.

THE PLASTERERS' Union of New York City, with banners flying and bands playing, marched to Cooper Institute, March 3d, and there met their employers and agreed to establish the rule of eight hours a day at $4 per day, May 1st next. This rule to continue in effect for two years. This is the first eight-hour victory of the season and there are more to follow.

THE FIRST assessment of two cents per member on all affiliated unions, as levied by the A. F. L. and ordered by the Boston Convention, will net the sum of thousands of dollars, which will be used to back up the trade selected to make the eight-hour fight on May 1st, 1890. This assessment in most cases will be paid directly out of the general treasury of the National or International union, to be reimbursed afterwards by their locals. The assessment in any case cannot be continued longer than five weeks without consent of the unions.

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STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHT.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,
For liberty to fight,
We want no blaze of murderous guns,
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumph Sprung of force—
They stain the brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that liberty
Inscribes her civic laws.
She writes them on the people's hearts
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry of "fraternity!"
We heed the march of time.
And yet we grasp not pike or spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front to wrong;
We have a citadel in truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith
Have never striv'n in vain;
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they will again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood,
The ignorant may sneer;
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumph near;
No widow's tears shall load our cause,
No blood of brethren slain:
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again. —CHARLES MACKEY.

WAGES AND EIGHT HOURS.

BY E. M. CHAMBERLIN, PRESIDENT BOSTON EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

The wage system is anchored in habit, custom and law. We cannot make a move without taking this into account. It is easy to conceive of a better system, but impossible to secure one except through the wage system itself. All advance is by steps, one succeeding another in close relationship. The profit-system is a part of the wage-system. When we shall have outgrown the wage system the profit system will have disappeared. Profit is that part of the product of labor which the laborers have not used; rent, interest dividends, etc., are paid from it.

Increase of wages diminishes profit. By increase of wages is meant more things, not more money, for though, as all know, there are continual fluctuations in money-wages, the amount of food, clothing, shelter and so on that one gets with them is about the same per annum, comparing one year with another, for long periods. Profit is the difference between what is paid labor and the price for which labor or its products are sold. The laborers will naturally attack the problem from their own side; lessen profit by raising their wages. Wages cannot be raised by lessening profit. That is a middle-class reform of which the tolerably well-to-do would reap the most advantage.

Why, if by taxation or governmental ownership profit may be diminished, as it is conceded it might be, would not the laborers get more wages? Because the conditions of labor are not changed thereby. The benefit will accrue to the middle class. By education, leisure and security from want this class is ready to use, and does use, as they appear, the increased facilities and means for enjoyment, study, travel, amusement and pleasure. The way to raise wages—if that be the object sought—is to raise wages, not to do something else, however meritorious. That is to obtain a larger share of the products for the wage-workers, not for the salaried, official and business men.

Money is a means only, and what the wage-earners get of it will never be more than what they need to enable them living as they are accustomed. They have nothing over. The exigencies of daily life compel the acceptance of just enough to get along with for the time being. What is just enough varies in different countries and in different occupations. There may be nothing in an occupation, of itself, to account for low wages, but those engaged in it may have an inheritance of distress that has descended to them from their predecessors in the same employment; so slowly do men work out of accustomed habits, and so long content themselves with things as they find them. In the factories of Massachusetts, indeed, the first employes were natives well-nurtured and educated; these were early displaced, however, by members of the regular operative class, who, by reason of the lower standard of living that they were satisfied with, and which the inhumanities of a previous generation was the principal cause of, would work for less wages. Wages cannot increase beyond wants. Wants must be multiplied, consumption stimulated. It is hard to get out of the ruts that we are used to travel in. If we are not in the habit of reading we do not miss books, and we make no exertion to get them. So of our dwellings, the comfort and decoration of them. Life is not worth living without the accessions that make it pleasant, but which men do without, until they have learned to make them necessary.

While at work in the same round of prescribed duties, endlessly repeating the same acts day after day, the faculties are in a state of somnolence to outside influences. Growth is arrested and capacity not called out. Thus we find that those who work the longest, live the meanest, get the poorest pay. The advance in wages in the last one hundred years is measured by the decrease in the hours of labor. Capital has added to its surplus every year. Statistics verify the assertion that labor never received enough to meet expenses; with the savings of individuals we have nothing to do. The advance in wages where the hours of labor have been reduced is very marked, especially in England, America and Australia, in which countries the statistics collected in recent years are ample and convincing.

The effect upon the community of less hours and higher wages—there cannot be higher wages without less hours—will be seen in longer life, better health and higher morality; an increase of wealth and a more equitable distribution of it; greater contentment and enjoyment; education further diffused and more time devoted to intellectual pursuits; manual labor performed with less effort and the conditions surrounding it improved.

As the margin of profits is diminished and the laborers become more independent, financially, morally and politically, various forms of successful co-operation will appear, to be succeeded in time by such changes in custom and law, as will practically put an end to the wage-system with all its thieveries, tyrannies and wastes.

PROGRESS AND EIGHT HOURS.

Specially for THE CARPENTER.

Buckle, in his profound work on the "History of Civilization," in illustrating the law of progress, says:—

"Whatever, therefore, the moral and intellectual progress of man may be, it resolves itself not into a progress of natural capacity, but into a progress, if I may so say, of opportunity; that is, in the improvement in the circumstances under which that capacity after birth comes into play."

The advocate of less hours for toil is not a mere sentimentalist or dreamer of dreams. Whatever may be his views regarding the moral nature of man, however much his feelings may be interested in the betterment of his race, and however greatly moved by the higher civilization prophetic vision may describe, he fully realizes that his endeavors to lessen the exhaustiveness of toil must be based on sound economic reasons. And in economics feeling and sentiment have as little place as profanity in an orthodox sermon. Therefore, in the following remarks upon the relation of the "Short-Hour Movement to Progress," I shall endeavor to keep myself strictly within the lines of economic thought.

"Progress of opportunity!" Yet has not all progress virtually consisted in precisely this? Looking back over the revolutions in the realms of thought and politics in nations, do we not see that lasting success has only rested on the standards of those, consciously or unconsciously matters not, which have opened greater opportunity to natural capacity? Whatever may have been the short-sightedness of the agents by whom progress has been affected; however much they may have failed to clearly comprehend between progress and reaction, still it remains true that only that has remained which widened opportunity and gave freer scope to individual capacities. In the evolution of the proletariat we see this illustrated in the successive changes of the toiling millions from slavery to feudal serfdom and wagedom. The circle of industrial activity has ever widened, and with this larger sphere has ever resulted an increase of wants, a higher standard of comfort and a greater degree of manly independence.

Nor must we take a narrow view of what economics really are. It must accord with progress or it ceases to be a *science*, and becomes but an *art*; a codified system of rules of temporary and ever-shifting conditions. The economy of no one age has ever been that of preceding ones, and this results from the fact that progress is plastic, unceasing in its evolution, while economists have too often tried to make the temporary conditions of things the rules by which progress was to be checked; a procrustean bed constructed by one generation to which their successors must conform.

But economics in the higher sense recognizes progress as the silver cord running through and determining advance to more equitable conditions. Scanning man's laborious progress from the hard life of slavery in which existence itself depended upon a master's whims or interests; his elevation to serfdom, in which he became attached to the estate on which he lived, in which family relations were regarded; the present condition of wage-labor in which contract is recognized as the connecting link between employer and toiler, we would be blind, indeed, to infer that at this stage, more than at any other, progress finds its term. Nor is there aught even in what is sometimes called orthodox economics to warrant such a conclusion.

If there be one thing now proven beyond question in modern industrialism, it is that every step made in lightening the intensity of toil has invariably been accompanied by lightening the social relations of men, by raising the standard of what constitutes comfort and decency, creating a broader view of our inter-relations and increasing manliness of action and independence of character. And this is but what Buckle describes as widening the circle of opportunities. Economics is not the mere relations entertained by men to each other in production and distribution, but as well those relations which, while lightening production, at the same time tend to a more equitable distribution of the rewards of labor. Whatever tends to make a man a better citizen of a community, that gives him that rest from application to hard manual labor intellectual growth requires, is invariably as great a social as a personal benefit.

The history of the short-hour movement in this century shows that wherever labor has risen above brutal drudgery not only have hours increased but moral and intellectual product has directly resulted. Shorter hours mean better men, a higher standard of comfort, increasing wants, a broader view of the requirements of human existence, a dependence of moral relations—which is but another term for widening social relations—an expansion of the mental qualities, growth in intellectual attainments, increased production, a greater consumptive capacity, a larger conception of responsibility, a wider range for the exercise of human activities, closer relations of sympathy with our fellows, a keener sense of equity and justice, a more determined character, greater zeal in "works of well doing," restriction of the merely brutal passions, enlargement of sentiments—in a word, human progress.

Yet all these are but characteristics of a higher civilization. We may therefore confidently assert that progress in civilization has always been more marked where increased leisure has lifted toil from the low level of drudgery to the plane of healthful activity. And it is this firm conviction in the hearts of the toilers; the inspiration given by those whose higher standards of comfort have brought increasing wants; those to whom the conditions of preceding generations have been outgrown; whose greater independence arising from greater consumptive capacity lift up their less fortunate fellows with them in their struggle; the feeling born of this higher standard of comfort that the term of progress has not yet sounded its curfew bell; the increased spirit of solidarity which learns to trust in co-operative effort, and grows even more restive under repressive control—it is all this that to-day stirs the hearts of the toilers to secure through united action still further mitigation of the intensity of labor. They no longer turn to political guides to work out an economic problem. They feel that through co-operation they can not only reduce their hours of daily toil, but by so doing not only widen the sphere of opportunities, but by increasing the consumptive capacity of those now in enforced idleness by opening to them remunerative employment, thereby vastly enlarging the field of productive activities.

It is only the mole-eyed economists who ignore the law of progress, who resolutely shut their eyes to the results already attained by trade organizations, that continue to prate of the laws of supply and demand as determined by unchanging natural law. Productive power is practically unlimited, and the philosophy of the short-hour movement is based on the economic fact that whatever increases the consumptive capacity of man augments production. As well assert that there is a definable limit to intellectual growth, as that the power to exploit nature for human necessities can be bounded. Yet production can only result as capacity to consume products exist, and whatever heightens this capacity not only increases economic wants, but lifts man to a higher sphere in all that constitutes "the glory of the Human."

It remains to be seen how clearly this will seem to be realizable by the workers in the common effort to meet the demands of progress by claiming greater opportunity to develop the human in our natures. But whatever the immediate result, because decreased toil is imperatively demanded by increasing progressive evolution, the final outcome cannot be doubtful. As soldiers in a cause involving the essentials of a higher civilization; as promising that advance which opens the mind to broader conceptions of equitable relations; raising the drudge from the mire of brutality to the realm of the human; opening possibilities of opportunities now undreamed of; as a step toward the realization of the goal of all human progress—industrial emancipation;—we press on through defeat to ultimate victory.

"One with God is a majority," has been often said, and the growing unrest of the world's toilers, the increasing centralizing of all issues on economic relations, is but evidence that the short hour movement in being aligned with the demands of progress marches on to victory.

"Ye have tried and failed to rule us: in vain to direct have tried.
Not wholly the fault of the ruler: not utterly blind the guide:
Mayhaps there needs not a ruler: mayhaps we can find the way;
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray."

DYER D. LUM.

A JUDGE TALKS ON EIGHT HOURS.

At the public meeting on January 15, of Union 28, of Chicago, Judge RICHARD PRENDERGAST, one of the most distinguished jurists of Cook County, delivered an address of such merit as to be worthy general study. He said: It has been said by persons that if two hours were deducted from the day of toil the workingmen would spend the extra leisure time in the saloon. From what I have seen, workingmen are not a particle more likely to go to saloons to spend time and money than rich men. This cry and clamor is false. I think you will find about as much virtue and health and longevity among a thousand poor people as among a thousand of the high rollers—in New York for example.

"It is only a few years since the ordinary working day was twelve hours. Men who then advocated ten hours were regarded as dangerous firebrands to society. Yet the ten hours were adopted, and we didn't find the workingmen in a great procession heading for the saloons. The increase of time was devoted to extra sleep, to reading, to building associations, to helping wives build fires, and to enjoyment with the family at home. Another way to look at this matter is that constant work ten hours a day is a great strain on the physical powers of a human being. Man is a storehouse of forces. If you keep drawing from it all the time without replenishing, it will soon be exhausted. Man is a machine, and by overwork will run down and wear out before his time. It is true that mental labor will wear a man out, but there is a different kind of wearing out where a man is constantly at work without the opportunity to cultivate the higher aspirations of his soul. The man who holds out for ten hours a day now might with the same logic hold out for twelve. Precisely the same arguments obtain in both cases. Stonecutters, carpenters, bricklayers and others have obtained the eight-hour day, and what has been the effect? They are in a better condition than ever before, and do not want to go back to ten hours. I am informed that shorter working hours have increased the happiness and welfare of the men in many ways.

"Again, if the hours of work were shortened to eight the value of property would be enhanced 20 per cent. and thus the rich would be benefited as well as the poor. Everything that we know as property, except the bare earth, is the result of labor. The whole structure of a building is the product of labor, and a house which it cost $4,000 to build now with ten hours' work a day would cost 20 per cent. more to build if the hours of labor were reduced to eight. In this sense, the universal shortening of the working day to eight hours would add 20 per cent to the wealth of property owners, and capitalists need feel no alarm from the movement. The opposition of the men who own the wealth of this country, to any movement for the welfare of the working classes comes, I think, from lack of information and misunderstanding.

"In Australia the introduction of the eight-hour day has been very general, and invariably politicians and statesmen looking for ballot reform look to Australia for a plan devised by intelligent workingmen, who enjoy the eight hour day. They had time to devise a plan to prevent fraud in elections. Working twelve hours a day a workingman has not enough manhood left to kick over the traces on election day. With shorter working hours there would be less frequent marching of human chattels to the polls to vote the will of their masters. Recently a young man said: 'Father says everything is going to be all right.' The man who has all he wants says everything is all right and there is no use in discussing labor reforms; but when we improve the condition of the workingman, we improve society and the nation. Man's capacity to enjoy life can only be acquired by education. The highest and supremest happiness comes from knowledge. It would be increasing the opportunity of the human race to obtain knowledge to establish the eight-hour day. This movement has my earnest sympathy and support, because I have known what it is to go through the world without the opportunity of learning things. The adoption of this reform may not accomplish everything but it will be a step towards justice and happiness for all mankind. Properly understanding it, there is no reason why capital should oppose it. The Haymarket riot gave the movement a setback, and blunders should be avoided in the future.

"One of the provisions of the law for Chicago's great waterway to connect the lakes with the Mississippi is that a day's labor must be eight hours. You should watch and see that this is enforced in letter and spirit. It will be economy, I believe, to perform the great work on the eight-hour basis, for the workmen will show by their zeal and efforts that they can ad more in eight than in ten hours, and that they are apostles of the new crusade."

EIGHT HOURS IN ENGLAND.

By hook and by crook the eight hour question is being forced to the front, and has already been largely obtained by the men engaged in some of our more unpleasant occupations. We have had expressions of opinion from the leaders of both political parties on the subject, and both are agreed that Parliament is not the proper authority to fix the working hours of grown men. In their own way this has been made clear by Mr. John Morly, at Newcastle, a week or two since, and by Lord Salisbury the other day. We are not going to trouble ourselves about their views. On this question we agree with them, but we attach no more importance to that than we should if their opinion had run counter to our own. But we say that the ease with which bodies of men only just organized have obtained an eight-hour workday proves that where its adoption is warranted it can be obtained more readily by the organized efforts of the men than it could by law. Not only so, but the organization which will be necessary to preserve it, will be of incalculable service in other directions. If workingmen once get the idea that part of what they want should be obtained by law (we are referring to their daily work only), many of them will come to the conclusion that there is no need for organizing. Then the employers will go in for taking from the men in another direction what the law has taken from them in the matter of hours. We repeat what we have often said before, that if workingmen will combine as they ought, they will have little if any difficulty in obtaining by their own strength everything to which they are fairly entitled. This system will also develop a much sturdier type of humanity than what would be produced by the namby pamby system of running to the legislature for all that is wanted, even to the bread and butter wherewith to feed their children.—*Cotton Factory Times, Manchester, England.*

AMERICAN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thirty-five or forty years ago the Senate was composed mainly of brainy poor men, and its leaders were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Sumner, Benton, Ewing, Corwin, Douglas, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Chase and the like. Now the Senate has no leaders, and a larger proportion of its members are millionaires, who by their elections from their State Legislatures for the purposes of acting as the attorneys of some sinister interest or of crowding the edifice of their huge possessions by a glory of a seat in the American House of Lords. Once, great men went to the Senate to work for their principles and ideas; now, rich men go there to work for their interests or to aid their purses. The room that once rang with the periods of Webster and Sumner, Clay and Calhoun, and Chase and Douglas, is now stupefied by the predatory and platitudinous essays of defenders of monopoly land grants, monopoly taxes, monopoly contracts, monopoly opposition to all reform and investigation.

It results from the plutocratic character of the majority of the Senators that the Senate is becoming, like the English House of Lords, a merely obstructive branch of the Government. The English House of Lords is the bulwark of one monopoly—that of the land; but the American Senate has as many monopolies intrenched within its lines as it has members.

At the present rate at which plutocrats are buying their way into the Senate it will not be many years before the common people will have no representation in it whatever. We will have a House of Lords much worse than the English House of Lords, as the pride of purse is more ignoble and more despotic than the pride of blood and rank.—*Industrial West*

A WARNING FROM EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Oregon Board of Immigration is scattering absurd lies all over the East. The first and the most monstrous lie of all is that we have a delightful winter here, where the sun ever shines and the roses bloom out-doors all winter and snow is unknown. But the truth is we have had winter since November 1st until the end of February. It has been so severe that but little outside work could be done. It does not get so cold here as in the East, but then our climate is so damp that zero here is just as severe as 30 degrees below is in the East. And as for snow, the Oregon Railroads have been snow-bound all winter. The snow has been so deep that the rotary plows have been powerless to work. Then again, men in the East who read that trash believe all that they have to do is to get to Oregon to have all the work they want at their own wages, but when they get out here they loaf around until they spend all the cash they have and cannot get work at anything, or at any price, so then they blame us for not letting them know how things stand. That immigration boom of Oregon is run in the interest of the hotels, railroads and wild-cat real estate agents.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 527.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1890.

THE GAGE Tool Company, Vineland, N. J., kindly offers a set of three of their excellent planes as a gift to the carpenters' union which shows the best average attendance according to membership during the year 1890.

SOME of the industrial slaves in Oil City, Pa., by the sweet will of their employers, sent a petition to the Select Council of that city against the eight-hour ordinance, which had some days before been adopted in the Common Council.

NEXT NATIONAL Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America meets in Chicago, Ill., August 4, 1890. Local unions had better set to work now preparing amendments to our Constitution so as to have proper changes in our laws.

THREE FIFTHS of all the funds contributed to the relief of the London dock laborers during their late strike came from Australia. This is another evidence that the eight-hour system in Australia has been beneficial in cultivating a wider spirit of practical fraternity among the workers.

KAISER WILHELM'S labor schemes instead of cajoling the workers of Germany have simply strengthened the labor organizations and more than doubled the labor vote, known as the Socialist party of Germany. There is an international labor conference now in session in Germany, and all the leading centres of Europe have delegates.

ONE of the humors of the press is the late story going the rounds of many papers that we are going to print a French edition of THE CARPENTER. This all arose out of printing a special French article in our February paper, to please our French members. Our polyglot editor has sufficient official cares without assuming to issue a French edition of this paper.

CHICAGO is conceded by Congress to be the site for the World's Fair, in 1892. One thing we are sure of, that if such is to be the case, the work done on the Fair buildings will be done on the rule of eight hours per day. But one thing we fear, as was experienced in this city during the Centennial Exposition of 1876, labor from all parts will flock to Chicago in expectation of an abundance of work and wages will drop to zero, unless organization is upheld more than ever.

IT IS SAID "the eight-hour day is all right, but you must not demand ten hours pay for eight hours' work!" The people who talk in this strain should remember there is no such thing as a fixed day's pay for ten hours' work. In Australia when men worked ten hours a day they got fifteen shillings per week. Now under the eight-hour system they get thirty-two shillings per week. According to that the Australian workmen are now really getting over twenty hours of their former pay for eight hours' work to-day.

WARNING.

All our unions are warned against one WALTER SCOTT, who is traveling on a card and pass obtained from Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa., by theft. He has recently victimized Union 77, Battle Creek, Mich., to the extent of $15, and should be severely dealt with in case he presents himself for admission into any other union.

AWAKE AND ORGANIZE!

Brothers, once more we ask: Don't you know of some city or town not on our list of Local Unions? Don't you know of some carpenter resident in that town? If you do, then why not take a postal card, and send his name and address at once to the General Secretary? The General Secretary will then send that party a letter and necessary documents to start up a new union. If you personally know the party, sit down and drop him a few lines and urge him to start a union. This will cost you only a little effort and may do a great deal of good. Will you do it?

AN APPEAL WHICH SHOULD BE HEEDED.

By authority of the Boston Convention, President GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular appeal to all trade unions and labor organizations to make donations of money to a fund to be used to send out speakers in behalf of the eight-hour movement from now until May 1, 1890. The idea is to start a national campaign, and to put speakers representing their respective trades into the field to cover every section of the country

We trust the local unions of the United Brotherhood will respond liberally to this appeal and donate something, as much as they possibly can, no matter even if it be $5 or $20. The money can be sent to this office or to Mr. Samuel Gompers, 21 Clinton Place, New York City. A report of all donations from our local unions will be sent to those responding. By all means have this appeal attended to without delay.

The list of speakers as published comprises the following names: George E. McNeill, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire, Henry Lloyd, Henry Emrich, William J. Dillon, John McBride, David Ross, J. H. Burtt, George Dillon, J. C. Killgallon, F. M. Schaffer, William H. Kliver, Paul Grottkau, Frank K. Foster, John S. Kirchner, P. F. Fitzpatrick, Edward L. Daly, H. J. Skeffington, George Gunton, and several others.

It will be observed our U. B. is represented by three speakers on the list. If there are any competent speakers whom your union desires to nominate it can send the name to Mr. S. Gompers.

GOOD PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The builders of the United States certainly have reason to congratulate themselves over what they have accomplished during 1889. From *Bradstreets* report we take the following significant facts: The outlay in New York City has reached $70,000,000; in Brooklyn, $27,000,000; in Philadelphia, $30,000,000, and in Chicago, $40,000,000. Unfortunately there are no means for ascertaining the aggregate outlay for building in the entire country; the amount will run into hundreds of millions. The makers of brick have had a year of unusual prosperity; the makers of brick-making machinery have been over-crowded with work ever since the opening of the season. Preparations are being made in almost every section of the country to enlarge brick-making capacity, in view of the assured heavy demand this season. Preparations are also being made for expanding the producing capacity of stone, slate and marble quarries. The manufacturers of composite material, fire proof material and general construction material, from iron down to plaster and cement, are all improving their facilities, in order to meet what is confidently expected to be the heaviest demand ever experienced. Reports from a large number of localities show that this activity in building will be confined to no one section. In the far Southwest there are signs of a boom in building; in the far Northwest a great deal of lumber, iron, steel and brick will be delivered early in the year to push all sorts of building work. In the older sections of the country an immense amount of work will be taken. Real estate is being bought, and contracts for material placed. Much of the construction to be undertaken will be in the way of expanding manufacturing plants, and the building of houses for employes.

CONTEMPLATED DEMANDS OF CARPENTERS THIS SEASON.

MARCH 1st.—Astoria, Oregon; Spokane Falls, Wash., and Springfield, O., for the nine-hour day; and Bowling Green, O., to have none but union men employed.

APRIL 1st.—Lynn, Mass.; Des Moines, Iowa; Uniontown, Pa.; Nyack, N. Y.; Nevada, Mo., for nine hours a day. Nyack also demands nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturdays. Tiffin, O., Buckhannon, W. Va., and Rochester, Pa., demand advances in wages.

APRIL 7th.—Chicago demands the strict enforcement of the eight-hour rule and 40 cents per hour.

APRIL 15th.—Indianapolis will move for the eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour.

MAY 1st.—The eight-hour day will be fought for by the carpenter unions of Detroit, Boston, Winona, Minn.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Worcester, Mass.; Jeannette, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Whatcom, Wash.; and several other places not yet reported to the general office, are arranging to ask the eight-hour day, on May 1st next.

MAY 1st.—The nine-hour day will be inaugurated by the carpenters' unions in Bayonne, N. J.; Toronto, O.; Lafayette, Ind.; Youngstown, O.; Elmira, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Salem, Mass; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New Haven, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Olean, N. Y.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Lincoln, Neb.; Washington, Pa.; Lowell, Mass.; Ottawa, Can.; Asheville, N. C.; Portland, Me.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Auburn, N. Y.; Punxsutawney, Pa; New Rochelle, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; New Cumberland, W. Va.; Taunton, Mass.; Salt Lake City and Kearney, Neb.

Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asks for 20 per cent. advance, also Philadelphia unions 8 and 239 demand 35 cents an hour, instead of 30 cents per hour.

THE QUESTION OF AMNESTY, ETC., IS ADOPTED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
March 14th, 1890.

After a careful canvass of the vote of the local unions on the Dispensation and Amnesty circular of December 28th, 1889, the following is the result as shown by the official returns in the General Secretary's office:

303 unions in the affirmative.
74 " " negative.

377 unions voting.

A majority of 229 unions in favor of the proposition.

The vote by members shows:

6655 members in the affirmative.
2836 " " negative.

9491 members voting.

A majority of 3819 members are in favor of the proposition, and there are 329 votes more than the necessary two-thirds vote; hence, the proposition is hereby declared adopted.

Local unions desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to amnesty their suspended members so to reinstate them on easy terms, and to have it legal, must apply to the G. E. B. for a dispensation to allow them to do so. The local unions have no authority to grant an amnesty to any of their suspended members until they first get the consent of the G. E. B.

THE VOTE ON THE EIGHT HOURS AGITATION.

Below will be found a corrected report of the vote of the Local Unions of our U. B. on the question of the further agitation of the eight hour workday.

In our December paper, by a typographical error, the number of unions voting in the negative was set down at 247 instead of 24. The correct vote is:

In favor, 303 Unions and 9095 votes.
Against, 24 " " 1318 "

Total voting, 327 Unions, 10,413 votes.
Majority of members in favor, 7777 "
Majority of unions in favor, 279
Not voting, 177 Unions.

RELIEF SENT TO THE LYNN, MASS., SHOE LASTERS.

The Laster, the official organ of the New England Lasters' Protective Union in its last issue gives an official statement of the moneys secured in answer to their call for aid for their members who were burnt out by the great fire in Lynn, Mass. The donations have been very liberal, and so far have been sufficient to meet all calls. The lasters' new hall escaped the flames and is being pushed to completion. Total donations to February 15, were $2,103 08. Carpenters' unions contributed $470 88; Cigarmakers, $175; Typographical, $130; White Labor League of San Francisco, $365. Kansas City gave $45 as follows: Industrial Council, $10; Ironmolders, $10; Stonecutters, $10; Horsecollar makers, $5.

From the above figures it is apparent the Carpenters' Unions of our United Brotherhood were foremost in the amount of relief extended. The following is the official report from the shoe-lasters of Lynn, Mass., as to the amounts of money received by them from our carpenters' unions:

No.	Place.	Am't
167	Elizabeth, N. J	$5 00
497	New York City	5 00
252	West Troy, N. Y.	5 00
19[illegible]	Natick, Mass	5 00
325	Paterson, N. J.	10 00
177	McKeesport, Pa.	10 00
2[illegible]6	Philadelphia, Pa	25 00
180	Braddock, Pa.	50
84	Akron, Ohio	5 00
	N. McPherson, Gloucester, Mass. (Journal)	5 00
247	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
239	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
237	Allegheny, Pa.	10 00
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	3 43
38	St. Catharines, Ont.	5 00
304	San Francisco, Cal	5 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa	50 00
86	San Bernardino, Cal.	7 45
198	Dallas, Texas	5 00
501	Bucyrus, Ohio	10 15
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00
219	Detroit, Mich	10 00
109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
17	Bellaire, Ohio	2 50
494	Crawfordville Ind	2 00
162	Hyde Park Ill	5 00
132	Richmond, Va.	5 00
263	Salamanca, N. Y.	5 00
351	Seattle, Washington	25 00
476	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
495	Windsor, Ont.	2 00
20	Camden, N. J.	10 00
27	Toronto, Ont	5 00
255	Hannibal, Mo.	25 00
96	Springfield, Mass.	10 00
15	Syracuse, N. Y.	10 00
514	Sharpsville, Pa.	1 00
251	Rondout, N. Y.	5 00
436	Lock Haven, Pa.	1 60
50	Portland Oregon	10 00
337	Stockton, Cal.	5 00
76	New Orleans, La	5 00
10[illegible]	Sandusky, Ohio	3 00
458	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	10 00
533	Oregon City, Oregon	10 00
93	Worcester, Mass.	5 00
163	E. Saginaw, Mich.	10 00
74	Pensacola, Fla	2 25
	Sum total	$470 88

TWENTY NEW UNIONS IN ONE MONTH

Since our last issue charters have been granted to 20 new unions (two of them millhands unions), so there is no stop to the onward progress and growth of the United Brotherhood. As fast as any union lapses or is suspended we give its number to a new union, so we have no blank numbers on our list of unions. We now have 561 unions in good standing. The new unions chartered since our last issue are: 556, Grand Island, Neb.; 557, Brooklyn, N. Y. (millwrights); 558, Cheyenne, Wyom. Ter.; 559, Barnesville, Ohio; 560, Colorado City, Colo.; 561, Boston, Mass.; 103, Louisville, Ky.; 128, Eau Claire, Wis; 248, E. Saginaw, Mich. (mill hands, etc.); 320, Tyrone, Pa.; 110, Kittaning, Pa.; 112, Butte City, Montana; 117, Centralia, Wash.; 210, Binghamton, N. Y.; 241, Cleveland, Ohio; 244, Lansingburg, N. Y.; 364, Greenwich, Conn.; 390, Brattleboro, Vt., 423, St. Louis, Mo, (German); 439, Denver Colo. (mill hands, etc.)

A CORRECTION AS TO MERTZ & SONS.

We desire to state that after due investigation we find the article in the January edition of the CARPENTER about George Mertz & Sons, of Portchester, N. Y., is not correct. The Superintendent of work for the firm in New York City, and two others, are members of the U. B. and they assure us that the article is an unjust accusation against the firm. They and others who have worked for the firm in New York City say that the firm always pays the full standard rate of wages and employs union men.

KEARNEY, Neb.—Union 231 is out in a circular of warning to all sections of the country not to heed the exaggerated reports of a building boom in Kearney. The boom is over and all trades are crowded with idle men.

THE CARPENTERS CHOSEN TO LEAD THE FIGHT.

On Monday evening, March 17th, after long and careful consideration, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor unanimously selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as the organization to be first financially sustained in making the demand for Eight Hours a day on May 1st. The demand is to be made in such localities as may be selected and approved of by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, and under the rules of that organization. Next after the Carpenters, the United Coal Mine Workers of America are to be sustained, at such time as the officers of that organization may deem most advantageous to the interests of the miners. And so, in continuous succession, each and every trade is to be sustained as rapidly, as they are organized and feel prepared to make the demand.

This month's paper has been held back until the 18th inst. to make this announcement.

IN JERSEY CITY.

A highly successful meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of Jersey City, N. J., was held on Monday night, February 24th. The last Monday in each month is devoted to public addresses on economic questions. After listening to an hour's talk on the single tax from Mr. Joseph Dana Miller, Secretary of the Jersey City Single Tax Club, the Chairman made an earnest appeal to the carpenters of Jersey City who are not members to enroll themselves in the organization There were 800 carpenters in this city, and only about 150 in the Brotherhood. How can organized labor ever hope to accomplish anything when those so immediately concerned stand aloof and allow the burden of the work to fall on the shoulders of the few? There will always be those who will shirk the responsibilities of organization, but it is not possible that there are over 600 carpenters in Jersey City who are thus indifferent to the interests of the craft.

A delegation from the Jersey City Coach Drivers' Union visited the meeting, and the President of the Union made a brief speech, in which he outlined the struggles of the organization to improve the present deplorable condition of the coach drivers, and the failure of two of the undertakers in this town to live up to the agreement which they had signed. The Chairman voiced the sentiments of the meeting when he proffered the sympathy of the organization and such aid as it may be in the power of the Brotherhood to render.

PHILADELPHIA MILL HANDS.

On Tuesday evening, February 25th, 1890, Mill Hands' Union, No. 359, of Philadelphia, celebrated their second anniversary at their hall, 1033 Girard Avenue, by giving a prize drawing for a gold watch, Mr. William Chapin, 4046 Wallace Street, being the winner. After the drawing an entertainment was given by the American National Band, assisted by William F. Diehl and John Elsesser, comic vocalists, and Professor Hartley in cornet solos. During the progress of the entertainment refreshments, consisting of oysters, coffee, etc., were passed around. Everybody was greatly pleased, and we feel confident the result will be an increase in the membership.

DENISON, Tex.—On March 1st, Union 371 held a public meeting and had good speeches from a few leading citizens.

THE Journeymen Bakers National Convention at Detroit, Mich., last month have decided to establish a general ten-hour day after May 1st next. For a body of men accustomed to work fourteen to sixteen hours a day this is a radical movement, but for men who work late, "way into the wee hours of morn," and who rise with "the dough as it raises," this is a movement which is to their benefit and should appeal to all of us for help.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THOSE LITTLE four-page leaflets, known as "An Appeal to Carpenters," are in great demand among the local unions and are a great service if put into the hands of non-union men. The G. S. will supply them only in small quantities to local unions on application; also agitation cards. "Something for Carpenters to Read" will also be supplied freely to unions writing for them.

LOCAL UNIONS wanting ledgers, day books or treasurer's cash books can have them at cost price by addressing the G. S. These books are ruled and printed in handsome practical style.

ALL CALLS on our local unions for information from State Bureaus of Labor Statistics, or from the National Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington or from any of the special agents of the United States census should be heeded and answered. To do so will be no harm, but, on the contrary, it will be a decided benefit.

QUITE a number of the recording secretaries have not yet sent in their answers to the circular of information or series of questions sent out by the G. S. on Dec 28 last. Those who have not done so will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Those who have not received the circular can get one by writing to the G. S. for one.

A STATE CONVENTION of the Carpenters' Unions of the U. B., in the State of Michigan, was held last month in Detroit, Mich. Delegates were present from all our unions in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Wyandotte, Marine City, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Saginaw, E. Saginaw, Bay City, Port Huron and Delray. The object was to reach some concerted plan of action to more thoroughly organize the State and to push the eight-hour agitation. The State was laid out into six districts, each to have an organizer. The next convention is to be held in Saginaw City. A permanent organization was effected and considerable routine business was done.

THE PROTECTIVE FUND of each local union must be kept intact and not be spent for any other purpose only to support worthy strikes or trade troubles when sanctioned by G. E B. A call for this fund will soon be made on the locals, and it will be well for each local to have its protective fund in such shape as to send on the amount called for promptly. There will be a great number of strikes to sustain this season.

WHILE the General Secretary is a member of the General Executive Board, still he has no vote in that body and is simply the servant of their wishes in transmitting their decisions and opinions He therefore should not be held responsible for their actions, and the G. E. B. do not desire to have him held responsible. Some local unions not only hold the G. S. responsible for every act of the G. E. B, but they even go so far as to believe the G. S. controls the G. E. B. This item is simply to let all concerned know that the G E. B. are not controlled by anyone and act as they think best for all.

TWO NOTABLE VICTORIES IN NEW YORK.

The strike of carpenters on Morton and Chesley's work after eight days' fight has been successful, and has ended in a sweeping victory. The firm agrees to hire none but union men, live up to union rules, and pay the full union wages. All the old hands were taken back, and all union men who remained to work were either discharged or paid fines of from $15 to $50 in each case. Walking Delegates Owens and Ashley were arrested for conspiracy, and are now under bonds.

The job of a large grain elevator at 60th street and North river, Mr. Moulton, of Chicago, contractor, was started on the ten-hour plan and on non-union principles. The New York District Council decided to strike the job, and secured the sanction of the G. E. B. As soon as Mr. Moulton found the men were determined to strike and would be backed up financially by the U. B. he surrendered without having a strike, and the job is now strictly a union job at nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturdays.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

LEWISTOWN, Me., has formed a Central Labor Union.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Union 428 has a hard time contending with sailors and farmers who undertake to be carpenters for scab bosses.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Trade dull and real estate sharks are advertising for carpenters to come to this town, with no work to be had for even resident workmen. Keep away from here.

THE CARPENTERS UNIONS of Columbus, O., after years of quietude and stagnant rest are now fairly booming with initiation of new members. This is due to holding public meetings with live speakers.

FROM the latest annual report of the New York State Labor Bureau, it is apparent that the working time made by carpenters will average from 152 to 262 days in the year.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — The Federated Trades Council has just started a free employment bureau. We have had very dull times all through the state the past five months. We had a very rainy season, a continued rain since October, fully 80 inches of rain.

UNION 163 East Saginaw, Mich., donated $25 to locked out miners of Brazil, Ind., and the Central Labor Union of that city gave $100. The Builders' Exchange recently declared they would discharge all union carpenters, because we pulled off four of our men for working with a scab. The scare did not work and the scab was discharged instead of the union men.

CHESTER, Pa.—Union 207 has had some difficulty the past month in enforcing the nine-hour day in Roach's shipyard. The firm discharged quite a number of union men and also influenced the Edison Electric Light Company to work ten hours instead of nine. We urge all carpenters to keep away from Chester until this trouble is settled.

DENISON, Tex.—This place is overrun with carpenters looking for a "boom." Some of these floaters put on siding for 30 cents a square, and there are people mean enough to hire them for that price. Union carpenters now propose to ask for all new comers to show their cards, and if they have not got them, then they must walk further South.

CHEYENNE, Wyom. Ter.—Thirty-two carpenters brought here from Omaha, Neb., working for Contractors Smith, Gillett & Co., on work for the Union Pacific Railroad, struck last month for an advance of 50 cents per day, as they were getting only $2 50 per day, which was less than the ruling scale here. They also demanded back pay due them. The strike was successful and resulted in organizing Carpenters' Union 448.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A year ago Union 93 numbered about 70 members, now we have nearly 300 members. We are also pushing for the eight-hour day, and all this is the result of holding public meetings and stirring up the trade by incessant agitation. One of our members has organized a Carpenters' Orchestra to furnish music at our social gatherings.

THE CARPENTERS in Belfast, Grangemouth, Motherwell, Dundee, Bristol and Hall have gained an advance in wages the past month. Reports from Great Britain predict the coming season will be a good one for carpenters in that country. And there is every evidence of it in the number of places which have secured advances in pay, and of those now seeking better wages and further reductions in the hours of labor.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Bro. Ed. McCoy was killed by a scaffold falling on him Jan. 27th, 1890. The cause of the accident was due to inferior material used in scaffolding. He died in about two hours after he fell; his back was broken and he suffered other injuries. He was not in benefit at the time, being in arrears in November. Let this be a warning to all our members to keep squared up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The trade committee of the carpenters' unions have secured a guarantee on all large jobs that union labor shall have the preference. One firm lost a very large job by not signing a contract to hire none but union labor. Our unions are all booming in membership and we are going to make a stand for the eight-hour day April 15th, next.

EXPULSIONS.

M. A. HENDERSON from Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., for wilful violation of Constitution.

JOHN A. DOXSTATOR from Union 26, Jackson, Mich., for violation of rules.

W. H FERRIS from Union 261, Buckhannon, West Va, for violation of obligation in slandering a brother and for contempt of union.

CHAS. G. PALMER, from Union 351, Seattle, Washington, for hiring non-union men and for contempt.

JOHN PICKELHEIMER from Union 383, Aurora, Ind., for hiring non-union men.

M. A HENDERSON from Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., employing non-union men and working piece-work.

JOHN MONAHAN from Union 382, New York, for using unbecoming language.

JOHN O'DONNELL and ALEX. FAIT from Union 176, Newport, R. I., for violation of working rules.

JOSEPH AINLEY from Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., for embezzling moneys of the union.

MICHAEL BYRNES from Union 8 Philadelphia, for slander and creating dissension among the members.

JOHN P. SCHWEITZER from Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., for violation of working rules, worked ten hours a day.

JOHN DIEMER and ANDREW KRAUS, from Union 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., for scabby conduct against the Bakers' Union.

SIM COCHRAN and CHAS. THOMPSON from Union 429, Muncie, Ind., for violation of Constitution.

WARNINGS.

THEODORE E. HEILMANN, an architect and contractor of Greenville, Pa., has proven himself to be a bitter enemy of the U. B., and our members are therefore cautioned against showing him any favors.

CHARLES LANGLEY has fled from New Haven, Conn., largely indebted to several of our members and all others who trusted him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly received.

H. P. REDDINGTON, late Treasurer of Union 309, Dorchester, Mass., has fled from that place and taken with him the funds of the union. Our members are warned to look out for him and arrest him.

OBITUARIES.

Resolutions under this Head cost Ten Cents per Line.

AT a meeting of Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

As it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and Brother M. J. STALLMAN, we offer this as a last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That while bowing with submission to the divine will of the Master, we recognize the loss to our Brotherhood of a faithful member true to its interests. And although called away, his example of fidelity will remain with us.

Resolved, That we perpetuate his memory by following in his footsteps, that we emulate his example of truth, honesty, sobriety and industry so that when we are called upon to lay down our tools we will stand with those to whom it will be said. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved children our heartfelt sympathy in this their double affliction and trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will remember them and remove all obstacles from their path through life.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary place these resolutions upon the record of the Union, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother and be published in THE CARPENTER.

W. S. NEWCOMER,
C. A. CALER,
WM. F. WILLOCK,
Committee

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our worthy co-laborer and brother, J. P. JONES, member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union 50, Portland, Oregon.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother J. P. JONES the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends and family of the deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in our official journal and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

W. R. GRIFFITH, *Secretary*.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2036 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 Esplanade St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 2610 Gilpin St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.
W. J. Philips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.
Charles Becker, 2447 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia
H. B. Walter, 2239 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia.
John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, had an oyster-supper February 12th, with several hundred people present, who had a royal time, and were entertained by short speeches. Unions 32 and 49, Detroit, Mich., have had some very successful public meetings the past winter, and great stir has been made on the eight-hour question. Union 501, Bucyrus O., held its first annual ball February 18th, and made a financial success of it. Bro. Kliver, of Chicago, spoke in Bucyrus, February 17th. Union 93, Worcester, Mass., had an entertainment on February 13th. Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y., has lately held several very fine public meetings, and in them has had the help of the New York and Brooklyn Districts. Union 194, Memphis, Tenn., and the Trades Council of that city had a rousing meeting on the 14th inst., to push the short-hour movement. Union 132, Richmond, Va., has recently been holding some very excellent public meetings. Our Peoria, Ill., Unions had a good public meeting March 35th. Union 144, Macon, Ga., had a rousing rally on the 7th inst. At the annual reception given by Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., the programme consisted of a choice entertainment and ball. Bro. P. W Brick delivered the address of the evening. Union 90, Evansville, Ind., had a public meeting February 7th, and its fifth annual ball February 13th.

REJECTIONS.

ILL. RIGGIN and JOHN SANDERSON from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., not being competent, also EDWARD DOHERTY, from same union, for habitual drunkenness.

JOSEPH IVERSEN from Union 471, Brooklyn N. Y, for incompetency.

GEO SMITH from Union 270, St. Louis, Mo, as unworthy for membership.

JOHN VAN HORN from Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., for lack of union principles.

ANDREW ERICKSON from union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y., for unworthiness.

ED. HAMMOND from Union 231, Kearney, Neb, for immoral conduct.

WILLIAM DUFFY from Union 33, Boston, Mass., for habitual drunkenness and wife-beating.

JOHN MORECRAFT from Union 486, Bayonne, N. J., because af bad character.

J. M. LANTZ from Union 487, Altoona, Pa., for general unworthiness.

JOHN MCGILL from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for unworthiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SENATOR BLAIR has introduced an eight-hour resolution in the U. S. Senate.

JACKSON, Tenn.—U. R. Harener, a scab boss of this city, has been writing East for carpenters to come here, while the place is crowded with idle men.

REVERE, Mass.—Members of Union 159 won't work ten hours per day, and we warn all union men to give Contractor Ray a wide berth as he wants ten-hour men.

DULUTH, Minn., carpenters are stirring up a lively agitation for the eight-hour day. The Minnesota State Eight-Hour League is also doing good work.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. City Council have passed a city ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work for all employes of the city government.

CARDINAL MANNING of England, bowed with the weight of four-score years, is still abreast of the times. In a brilliant letter the past month he placed himself squarely in favor of the eight-hour workday.

BRICKLAYERS of Detroit, Mich, have decided to go out on May 1st next, for eight hours. The plasterers of Detroit have already been conceded the demand and the carpenters are also coming out for it.

ALL THE building trades of San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., will inaugurate the eight-hour day May 1st. The Pacific Coast Eight-Hour League is doing splendid work. Their public meeting, Feb. 22d, was preceded by a parade of the carpenters with music.

NEW YORK —Nine unions of the building trades have decided in favor of making a stand for eight hours on May 1st, and have so reported to the German building trades conference. Bricklayers' Unions No. 11 and No. 35 are favorable to the movement.

MARQUETTE, Mich.— Within a radius of five hundred miles of this city exaggerated reports have been circulated in regard to plenty of work and good wages in this place. This is not true, for there are numbers of good carpenters idle and wages are low. We also warn all members against John Ralph, formerly a member of Union 392, and was District Organizer. He is working against our union.

REAL estate sharks, land speculators, and men of kindred low character, are advertising in every direction for carpenters, to get the labor market in these cities overstocked and thereby reduce wages. The following is a list of such cities where trade is now dull and the supply of carpenters too plentiful. We warn our readers to keep away from these towns for the present. Cleveland, O.; Lincoln, Neb; Peoria, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Elkins, W. Va.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Duluth, Minn.; Kearney, Neb.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denison, Tex.; Spokane Falls, Wash; Burlington, Iowa; Tiffin, O.; Sacramento, Cal.; Rochester, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Grafton, W. Va.; Chester, Pa.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Berkeley, Cal; Sioux Falls, Dak; Winona, Minn.; Whatcom, Wash.; Little Rock, Ark.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Lynn, Mass.; Trinidad, Col.; Augusta, Ga., and San Jose, Cal.

A CARD OF THANKS.

At a meeting of Union 274, Albany, N. Y., on February 28th, 1890, it was

Resolved, That we tender to the members of our G. E. B. and G. S. our sincere thanks for the prompt manner in which they acted upon the claims for death benefits of our late Bros. Lawrence Newmsn and John Dubois, and can assure them that the members of L. U. No. 274 feel that should an emergency arise they have a Board of General Officers that they can rely upon to act with promptness and decision for the best interests of the members of this United Brotherhood.

FRANCIS DELAMARE, *Recording Secretary*.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—NOTICE.

Unions Nos. 433 and 439, of Los Angeles, Cal., having consolidated with Union No. 56, all members of these Unions who are suspended and desire to be reinstated should apply to Union 56.

A. VINEITA, *Rec. Secretary*.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

RS HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

No. 7 BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

MONTHLY REPORT.

FOR MONTH ENDING FEB 28 1890

Moneys received since the above date will appear next month.

The monthly report, as below, includes on one line, first the charter number of the local union, then the name of city, the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received for tax and supplies in the month of February.

The [*] denotes the Unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report.

Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.

ALABAMA. Feb.
357. Anniston—G. W. King *
507. Birmingham—A. M. Grant, 2103 2d Ave 5 60
Mobile—
89 E. Marschal, S. S. Elmira 3d W. Bayou 7 50
92 (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, nr. Congress * 5 70
389 Sheffield—Ward Parker, Box 46 * 1 60

ARKANSAS.
479 Fort Smith.—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
327 Helena—P. Robertson, Box 60 *
469. Hot Springs—W. B. Smith, 12 School St. 4 95
Little Rock—
292 D. W. Gaskill, Box 371. * 5 60
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 21st and Gains St *
Pine Bluff—
123. W. J. Haigh, 712 Chestnut St. * 1 80
310. (Col.) J. H. Click, 109 E. Third Ave *

CALIFORNIA
47. Alameda.—E. A. Randlett, Box 94
549. Bakersfield—G. H. Suelflohn * 1 80
529 Berkeley—Robert Greig, Box 209 2 50
217. Eureka—W. S. Gardner, Box 150 4 80
365 Fresno—George Lee Box 815 1 90
56 Los Angeles—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482
36 Oakland—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St. 48 90
303 Ontario— *
544 Porterville—James Kerr *
235. Riverside—J. W. Carroll, Box 666 2 80
341 Sacramento—C. Northey 7 05
86. San Bernardino—H. Wegnorl, Box 797 *
San Francisco—
22. H. Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue 60 20
304. (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 2304½ Folsom St. 6 30
483. John Pearson, 1184 Harrison St 10 85
316. San Jose—G. C. Murphy, Box 996 16 30
312 San Leandro—M. G. Nitsche 1 20
35 San Rafael—Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673 4 30
282 Santa Anna—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233 1 70
226 Santa Barbara—Scott Coleman 3 95
133. Santa Cruz—G. W. Reid, Box 101 10 70
337 Stockton—Geo. H. Field, 152 Taylor St. 4 60

CANADA.
161 Belleville—R. McPherson Box 547 1 80
432. Chatham—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325
83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St. 22 10
18. Hamilton—Wm. Nex 208 Catharine St., N * 3 40
194. London—E J Aust, 670 King St.
Montreal—
134 Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve 3 00
311 Ovide Proulx, 28 Inspector St. 5 50
376 W. J. Westcott, 216 Richelieu St., St. Cunegonde 1 40
548 Ottawa—W. J. Taylor, 116 Percy St
375 Peterborough—C. Westlake, 527 George St 3 40
38 St. Catharines—Henry Baid, Louisa St. 7 00
397. St. John's, N. B.—W. E. Cass, 212 Waterloo *
Toronto—Secretary of District Council,
S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27 D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle 7 20
279 A. Marshall, 180 Markham St 1 90
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St. 2 20
354 Victoria, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham St. 6 60
537 Wallaceburg—W. H. Burroughs *
343 Winnipeg, Manitoba—W. Ross, Box 56 6 40
495 Windsor—George Patton 3 00

COLORADO
560. Colorado City.—Geo. F. Hammel 10 00
515. Colorado Springs.—Frank Sawyer, Box 976. 6 10
Denver—Secretary of District Council,
Amos Book, 816 10th avenue.
55 A. McLean 1151 Welton St. 12 00
410 Pueblo—W. H. Barnett, 227 Mechanic St 14 30
460 South Denver.—A. A. Ballard, 921 W. 6th Ave. 4 70
46. Trinidad—Geo. W. Pople

CONNECTICUT.
115. Bridgeport—J. Wheeler, cor N Main & Wheeler 2 10
121 Danbury—Geo. L. Smith, 25 Foster St. * 4 60
43. Hartford—J. W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. 8 15
49. Meriden—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove 3 40
97. New Britain—M. L. Parsons, 45 Orchard St. 5 70
126. New Haven—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. 1 90
137. Norwich—Frank Warburton, Baltic St. 1 75
543. Ridgefield—J. Edgar Smith *

DELAWARE.
40. Wilmington—J. M. Phillips, Highlands P. O. * 6 00

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Washington—
190. L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W 1 00
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel * 2 40

FLORIDA.
224. Jacksonville—W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St. 4 40
Pensacola—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4 9 60
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E Intendencia 6 25
259. St. Augustine—Stephen Kujawski, Box 863 2 00

GEORGIA
502. Atlanta—R. R. Hairston, 109 Rhodes St 2 80
136. Augusta—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad 4 25
278 Columbus—F. C. Elliot, 1316 Broad St 2 00
144. Macon—Robert Hackney, 455 Arch St. 11 80
Savannah—Secretary of District Council,
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190.
286. W. E. Dempsey, 107 E. Broad St. 2 90
57. (Col.) John M. Roston, Waters Road * 5 10

ILLINOIS.
79. Alton—S. P. Frye, Box 153 1 60
80. Austin—Rasmus Mickelson, Oak Park, Cook Co. *
433. Belleville—Louis H. Grone, 110 West A. St. 1 70
519. Bloomington—L. Parmalee, Box 46 Normal, Ill *
70. Brighton Park.—Chas. Fournier, 2111 38th St. * 2 30
Chicago—Secretary of District Council,
W. S. Weeks 465 Thirty-first St.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley 71 00
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton St. 7 50
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St. 27 40
54 (Bohem.) T. Leicar, 263 W. 20th St. 40 00
73. (Ger.) Lawrence Lumpp, 102 24th Place 5 65
181. (Scand.) H. J. Solberg, 397 W. Chicago Ave. * 5 50
242. (Ger.) M. Mannig, 4606 Bishop 3 55
256. (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Alport St 8 00
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell * 2 60
419. C. W. Steinberger, 26 Lisle St. 7 20
369. Danville—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert *
169. East St. Louis—Albert Bailey Box 92 8 90
281. Freeport—J. G. LeGrand, 183 Elk St. 2 70
141 Grand Crossing—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell Ave
298. Highland Park—J. H. Zimmer 8 60
162. Hyde Park—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48 * 9 00
319. Jacksonville—E. T. Mason, 934 S. Clay Ave *
442. Joliet—J. Jackson, 627 Cass St. 2 80
434. Kensington (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356
Peoria—
245. Wm. H. Catcott, Box 94 14 10
313. (Ger.) J. Reichel, 301 Butler
189. Quincy—Fred C. Tacke, 909 State St
166 Rock Island—R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.
199. South Chicago—Knut Petersen, Box 27 1 45
16. Springfield—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave 3 10
Town of Lake—
23 Thos. P. Doran 7008 Centre Ave., Englewood 4 20
62 R. W. Jones, 6462 Carpenter St., Englewood. 10 20
430. (Bohem.) B. Rokusek, 1061 Van Horn St 3 50

INDIANA.
352. Anderson—Newt. Brown 2 85
383 Aurora—J. J. Henderson, Cochran 2 80
494 Crawfordsville—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Ave. 2 20
517. Elkhart—Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St. *
90 Evansville—Martin Holder, 312 Elliott St 5 70
153. Fort Wayne—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St. 14 80
525. Garrett—B. F. Warner. 1 10
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council,
J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
60. (Ger.) H. Vahle, 48 N. Sterling St 6 80
299. H. E. Travis, 452 N. New Jersey St 8 35
332. C. N. Craig, 30 N. William St 88
446. J. S. Raper, 37½ W. Market St 13 85
215. Lafayette—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St. 3 00
429. Muncie—C. E. Vantress, 315 N Madison St 5 70
19. New Albany—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th 2 50
48. Terre Haute—John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d 4 80

INDIAN TERRITORY.
542. Oklahoma City—W. F. Bush *

IOWA.
534. Burlington—E. C. Kalb, 1211 N. Oak St. * 4 50
156. Creston—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave 1 25
554. Davenport * 13 00
68 Des Moines—J. J. Bueche, 1051 Enos Ave 6 65
81. Fort Madison—H. L. Breitenstein 1 10

KANSAS.
264. Atchison—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St 1 20
66. Concordia—J. W. Graham, Box 170 *
366 Hutchinson—J. W. Reeves, 309 10th Ave. West * 2 00
499 Leavenworth—A. M. McCoy, Box 25 3 50
524. Oswego—John McLane * 60
360 Salina—W. L. Breese, 242 S. 10th St *
158. Topeka—P. E. Cook, cor. 5th & West Sts. 7 60

KENTUCKY.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
W. J. Comstock, 2516 Rowan St.
7. H. A. Goodman 2406 Griffith Ave * 7 75
103 Peter Newfield 2626 Alford St 11 50
222 L. A. Tucker, 525 E. Madison St. * 4 70
214 (Ger.) Edward Hass, 621 E Jefferson St. 1 80
358 F. Rouff, 1613 W. Market St. 3 00
504 Owensboro—R. A. Miller, Box 211
201. Paducah—Geo. Hebel, cor. 11th & Bronson Ave 2 20
149. Princeton—Eph Outten 90

LOUISIANA.
151. Monroe—H. Risher 1 30
76 New Orleans—J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty 1 00
45 Shreveport—Peter Garson Box 339

MAINE.
345 Bath—Alpheus Gove 3 20
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 1 Bartlett St * 3 80
344 Portland—E. E. Webster, 226 B St 8 80

MARYLAND.
29 Baltimore—W. S. Isaacs, 516 N Fulton Ave 22 60
503. Cumberland—Fred. Rowe, 33 Poke St *

MASSACHUSETTS.
333. Allston—George Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton, 3 20
Boston—Secretary of District Council,
D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33 S. J. Chadwick, 15 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury 75 90
551. H. E. Ulie, 83 Lamartine St, Jamaica Plain 10 00
130. Brockton—Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St. * 16 30
321 Brookline—J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St 4 80
Cambridge—
138 M. W. Trow, 30 Putnam Ave 12 90
204. F. Leydon, 2 Crescent St. 4 50
324 Charlestown—J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct. 3 60
135 Chelsea—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St. * 5 60
400 Clinton—J. G. Martin, Box 1262 *
373. Dedham—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456 2 30
309. Dorchester—G. A. Armstrong, 3 Elm St 1 20
218 East Boston—Chas. Gunderson 41 London St. 10 20
403 Fall River—Lawr. Hayden, 69 Linden St *
396 Fitchburg—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl
380. Gloucester—Jas. U. Cranton, 1 Saddler St 1 40
82 Haverhill—D. Leroy Wilson, 9 6th St 17 10
424 Hingham—Colin Campbell, North St 2 60
Holyoke—
95 Geo. M. Severance, 411 Maple St * 5 40
508 (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 665 Main St. * 4 10
196 Hyde Park—John A. Brown, 143 E. River St 4 10
Lawrence—
111 Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place 5 10
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St. *
445 Leominster—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904
Lowell—
269 W. S. McKenzie, Box 705 16 90
108. Lynn—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St. 13 40
152. Malden—A. Morrison, 26 Charles St 3 00
221 Marblehead—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123 2 10
154 Marlboro—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland 1 80
192 Natick—N. J. Swenson, Box 477
409 New Bedford—David M. French 9 Newton St. 5 30
275. Newton—W. A. Greenough, Box 71 8 00
193 North Adams—John D. Follett 6 E. Brooklyn St. 2 30
435 Norwood—F. L. Colton, Box 41. 2 90
444 Pittsfield—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St 5 90
417 Quincy—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St. * 4 50
159. Revere—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont 1 60
67. Roxbury—G. Lintaman, 61 Coleman, Dorchester * 9 40
140 Salem—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St 5 40
24 Somerville—Wm. H. McFadden, 27 Berkley St. 5 00
220 S. Framingham—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940 8 00
96 Springfield—E. W. Mowrey, 21 Dymon St * 10 0
491. Stoughton—C. C. Churchill * 2 50
415 Taunton—F. A. Brown, Bay St * 3 30
216 Waltham—Asa Porter, Charles Street Court 3 80
331 Watertown—Edw. Fitzgerald 4 30
426 West Newton—Edward Bennett, Hawthorne St 2 50
420. Weymouth—Geo. M. Keene 3 80
455. Whitman—E. A. Vaughan 3 20
485 Winthrop—S. Cunning, Belcher St. 1 80
421 Woburn—Amos Langill, 78 Salem 1 80
93 Worcester—H. J. Allen 12 Hancock St * 18 15

MICHIGAN.
85. Ann Arbor—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St. 2 00
77 Battle Creek—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay 1 10
129. Bay City—Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton St. 4 40
418 Charlotte—G. G. Hickman Box 110 * 3 00
555 Delray—Robert Osborn
Detroit—Secretary of District Council,
John Crawford, 972 4th Ave.
10. F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard * 33 80
32 Wm. Selden, 592 23d St. 9 50
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave 7 80
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St. 21 90
452. (Machine), Otto H. Burck, 843 Rivard St. *
East Saginaw—
163 A. K. Horning, 629 S. Franklin 10 40
248. 10 00
466. (Ger.) H. C. Scholz 602 Walnut St. * 4 70
335. Escanaba—A. S. Warn 5 55
405. Gladwin—Jas. Gillan *
65. Grand Rapids—E. L. Probert, 142 Canal St. 11 30
195. Iron Mountain—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521 1 50
523. Ishpeming—John C. O'Neill * 5 80
26 Jackson—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184 Lake Linden—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 184 1 60
213 Lansing—P. T. Rector, 119 Penn Ave
372 Marine City—Fred. L. Rivard, Box 285 2 00
392 Marquette—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher
100 Muskegon—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson
297. Negaunee—Wm Schunck
347 Port Huron—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St.
334 Saginaw City—Geo. Hicks, 323 N. Granger St, 5 00
322 West Bay City—G. S. Potter 2 00
538. Wyandotte—Francis Sutliff 90

MINNESOTA.
361 Duluth—W. E. Terrey, 112 1st Ave. West 11 65
120 Little Falls—John H. Meach 2 30
Minneapolis—
34 M. W. Karslake, 411 4th St.
411 (Scand.) J. Nelson, 827 Minnehaha Ave., South 2 60
St. Paul—
87. J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St * 10 40
157 (Ger.) Chr. Brettschneider, 663 Van Buren St 2 40
Winona—
362 Henry Scheel 685 W 4th St., South 5 00
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St 1 60

MISSISSIPPI.
317. Biloxi—Wm. Kent * 1 30
265. Natchez.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St. *
496. Vicksburg—H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344 * 6 30

MISSOURI.
406. Carondelet—B. Schuette, 7923 Minnesota Ave.
255 Hannibal—S. W. Long, 642 Union St. 2 15
160. Kansas City—Theo. S. Jones, 2560 Holmes St. * 10 20
441 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, Box 476. 5 30
522 Poplar Bluff.—B. N. Broadwell *
98 Sedalia—J. W. Travis, 315 Harvey St. *
377. Springfield—J. Adam Rice, Box 261, Station A. 2 10
St. Joseph—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St
91. J. F. Collins, 1940 Clay St. 15 60
295. J. H. Marsh, 1201 North 13th St. 5 50
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St
4. W. N. Whipple, General Delivery P. O *
5. (Ger.) Paul Wolz, 403 Anna St.
12. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St 10 90
240. (Ger.) F. Hanheide, 2341 Benton St. 6 10
257. W. N. Eggleston, 1025 Franklin Ave. 39 05
270. (Cote Bril.) W. W. Rollins, 4579 Evans Ave * 3 80
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 21 S. 16th St. 4 80
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.

MONTANA
88. Anaconda—A. C. Weaver, Box 872 1 50
112. Butte City
280. Helena—A. E. Schlieder, 126 Jefferson 2 50

NEBRASKA.
168. East Lincoln—George H. Bulfinch, care of Neb. Planing Mill Co. 1 00
556. Grand Island—A. L. Conley 10 00
231. Kearney—G. B. Sutton 4 40
Lincoln— 5 45
148. F. A. Mason, 2035 S St *
283. M. F. Marble, 2151 Sherman Ave
330 Nebraska City—W. C. Willmen, 302 S 17th
Omaha—Secretary District Council,
C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58 P. J. Allen, 1716 Cass Ave. *
71. H. W. Maitland, 2910 Nicholas St. 2 00
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St * 1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
386. Dover—John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St 1 80
118. Manchester—Wm. G Colcord, 331 E High St. * 9 90
393. Nashua—Jas. Hopwood, 22 Cross St. 2 70

NEW JERSEY
428. Atlantic City—Joseph Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave. 5 20
486. Bayonne—F. R. Vreeland 572 Ave B 14 55
20. Camden—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St 19 30
467 East Orange—John Main, 50 Webster Street, Newark * 5 20
167. Elizabeth—H. Zimmermann, 36 Port St 5 40
391. Hoboken—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St 4 10
Jersey City.—
482. Wm. H. Dodd, 219 7th St. 11 30
488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego 3 80
232. Milburn—J. H. White, Short Hills 1 30
305. Millville—Luke Vanaman, Box 400 2 10
Newark—Secretary of District Council,
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St.
119 Z. E. Jacobus, 52 Hawkins St 19 70
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 274 15th Ave. 18 30
308. J. N. Daliey, 23 Academy St. 4 80
510 New Brunswick—Eugene Stout, 59 Remsen Av. * 2 00
477. Orange—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St 6 00
Paterson—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 32 Erie St 11 90
484. James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St. 17 00
490. Passaic—G. B. Springer, Box 171 9 80
399 Phillipsburg—Aaron Klein, 35 N. 7th St., Easton, Pa. * 1 50
155 Plainfield—Peter A. VanFleet 12 Elm Place 7 60
456. Summit.—James McNany Chatham, N. J. *
31. Trenton—O. B. Gaston, 216 Jackson St. 2 70

NEW YORK
274 Albany—G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St 4 75
6 Amsterdam—Frank Kavanugh, 60 Academy St. * 3 30
453. Auburn—D. C. MaComber, 39 Capitol St. 7 90
262. Ballston—M. Larabee, Box 95
13 Batavia—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St. 3 65
402 Bath Beach—A. J. White
131 Binghamton—J. D. Marinus, Box 113 6 60
210
Brooklyn—Secretary of District Council,
M. A. Maher, 497 Carlton Ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St. 38 50
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery 14 60
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St 5 50
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave. 12 80
258 Jeremiah O'Brien, 495 Kosciusko St 7 95
291 (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P. O.
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp, 288 Leonard St 2 20
349 (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw, 888 Atlantic Av. 1 90
381. W. H. Wells, 84 Bleecker St.
451 Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St. 16 00
471 Fred. Smith, 321 18th St 38 00
557 (Mill, etc.) 10 00
Buffalo—
9 E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St * 15 80
355 (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 88 Stanton St
374 Geo Le Roy 36 Herkimer St 1 80
539 (Mill) Chas. B Lang, 199 Lemon St. * 23 20
541. Cattaraugus—O. C. Bates 1 00
99. Cohoes—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson 4 80
147. East New York.—Arthur Sykes, 2288 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn * 8 00
315 Elmira—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave. * 9 50
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Samuel McKee, Jr. Bx 133 1 80
387. Flatbush—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45 * 2 30
200 Fort Plain—George Sitts
229 Glens Falls—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 Gloversville—James Houlin, 156 N. Main * 10 10
272 Herkimer—Martin Steele, Box 646 2 00
173 Hoosick Falls—Edwin Chapman 1 70
251 Kingston—Harry Dunn, Box 639
244. Lansingburgh—
465 Long Island City—W. A. Krahe, 235 Lathrop 1 60
150 Middletown—C. E. Bennett Box 100 4 30
493. Mt. Vernon—A. L. Bailey, 56 3d Ave 6 60
301 Newburgh—Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St 7 50
42. New Rochelle—M. Doherty, Warren St. 3 40
New York.—Secretary of District Council,
Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
51. John Costello, 206 E. 117th St 20 60
63. Chas. M. Rosell, 420 E 66th St. 15 75
64 J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy. 14 40
340. A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St 46 00
382. John C Plotts, 197 6th Ave. 35 00
457 (Scan.) C. Hansen, 659 Hicks St. Brooklyn 10 00
464 (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E 156th St. 4 10
468. Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St 17 75
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St 6 60
478. Chas. Bickel, 731 St. Ann's Ave
497 (Ger.) Albert Piitz, 135 Avenue A 13 00
509. E. G. Flood, 183 W. 102d St. 34 75
513 (Ger.) A. Anderhalden, 114 E 13th St 12 80
350 Niagara Falls—D. Dinan * 3 25
474. Nyack.—Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack 3 80
302. Ogdensburgh—M. Kevil, Osgewatchie House 2 00
547 Olean—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St 7 90
101. Oneonta—D. H. Vauboesen, Box 1151 * 2 60
443 Oswego—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St. 40
404 Portchester—Anthony Thompson, Box 22 2 60
203 Poughkeepsie—Thos. George, 471 Church St. 8 70
Rochester—
72 Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman 55 75
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North 1 10
75. (Sash, etc.,) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Ave. * 12 70
263. Salamanca—C. M. Spore, West Salamanca 1 40
249. Saratoga—Frank Quinn, 53 South St. 2 25
146 Schenectady—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige 7 30
413 Sheepshead Bay—John Rackar, Box 71
105. Sidney—R. F. Francisco *
Syracuse—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave 7 00
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi 8 20
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
78. Troy—Thos. Soutar, Box 145 3 10
Utica—
125. N. J. Bogan, 50 Schuyler St. 6 30
338 (Ger.) John Endemann, 52 Saratoga St. 3 80
307. Waterford—J. C. McGill, Box 589 1 00
233. Waverly—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly 80
252. West Troy—C. F. Shaninger, cor. High and 5th 2 90
273. Yonkers—J. M. Meyers, 78 Ash St. *

NORTH CAROLINA.
384. Asheville—V. V. Hallman, Box 143 7 50

OHIO
84. Akron—J. S. Meckley, 113 Mill St. 3 20
559. Barnesville—W. S. Outland 10 00
17. Bellaire—G. W. Curtis 4 80
44. Bowling Green—H. B. Brooks, Box 133 7 40
170. Bridgeport—John Kidney 2 10
501. Bucyrus—J. W. Gamble 2 50
143. Canton—C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor St.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 20 60
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av 7 80
Columbus—
61. Jesse Simmons, 236 North Lazelle St * 2 40
326. J. H. Randall, 209 W. Lane Ave *
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave.
11. Wm. Botfield, 163 Wason St. 25 70
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St. 4 00
234. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave 10 20
241.
449. (West End) H. Davider, 213 Bridge St 15 80
Dayton—
104. J. H. Garner, 211 Henry 9 20
346. (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St. 3 60
187. Defiance—Walter Lambert, Box 75 8 65
328. East Liverpool—T. J. Hadley
188. Findlay—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St. 4 40
202. Fostoria—F. M. Smith, Box 180 2 50
250. Fremont—B. F. Hague, 1236 Sycamore St 1 60
267. Lima—B. C. Faurot, Jr., 138 S. McDonald St 2 00
356. Marietta—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St 1 65
14. Martin's Ferry—L. J. Shipman 3 40
294. Piqua—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway *
107 Sandusky—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St. 2 80
284. Springfield—John Patton, 43 Mound St. 3 50
186 Steubenville—Chas. Bucy, 223 Washington St. 8 80
243 Tiffin—John H. Diemer, Ella St 6 10
25 Toledo—C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie 28 00
505. Toronto—C. M. Collins * 2 40
412. Warren—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont St 1 00
183. Wellston—M. Y. Maxwell *
171. Youngstown—Alex. Irvine, 643 High St 8 25

OREGON.
546 Albina—S. C. Foley, Box 201
520 Astoria—J. P. Scothan, Box 443 1 90
527. East Portland—Geo. Rabenau, Box 164 *
533 Oregon City—J. H. Beattie, Box 51 4 00
50. Portland—A. E. Lincoln, Box 548 27 40

PENNSYLVANIA.
Allegheny City—
211 C. L. Mobney, McNaugher Ave. * 61 25
237. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 45 Buchanan St. 15 10
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St * 8 10
487. Altoona—Louis Beezer, 1704 Fourteenth ave 8 10
246. Beaver Falls—W. H. Law, 412 Ninth ave 2 25
492 Bellevue—A. L. Jones, Box 97 3 00
254. Bellefonte—Richard W. Miller * 1 20
545. Berwyn—E. Lewis Porter 80
180. Braddock—J. V. Branthoover 4 40
550 Bradford—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St
450. Bryn Mawr—Walter Warnick, Box 113
222. Butler—S. C. Johnston 16 80
207. Chester—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St 10 10
408 Coraopolis—Jos. Miller 1 70
535 DuBois—P. W. Best 2 90
530. Duquesne—G. A. Cole
116. Erie—J. H. Conrath, 422 E 10th St 9 50
422 Frankford—W. H. Cheeseman, 4506 Leiper 50
401 Franklin—W. S. Gray 3 40
122 Germantown—W. J. Phillips, corner Wakefield and Mechlin St 14 90
462 Greensburg—J. M. Walthour, Box 191 45 85
398. Greenville—B. F. Brown, Box 468 *
287. Harrisburg—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth 2 80
288 Homestead—J. A. Wolff, Box 18 7 20
253 Jeannette—T. H. Hazlett, Box 145 7 10
205 Johnstown—John Way, 73 Poplar St 9 20
110. Kittanning—
208 Lancaster—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St 50
436. Lock Haven—J. B. Sperring, 354 Walnut St. 1 50
177. McKeesport—T. W. Davis, Box 134 15 10
438. Manayunk—Milton Mattis, 4208 Peachin St. 5 60
431. Mansfield—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188 5 20
500 Media—Wm. A. Smedley 2 30
206 New Castle—J. B. Bentley, 62 Milton St 2 40
481. New Haven—W. S. Miller, Connellsville 4 00
388 Norristown—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa 3 10
414 Oil City—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171 *
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
George Webb 2045 Bainbridge St.
8 J. J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion 62 45
227 (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry 2358 E. Susquehanna 10 60
238 (Ger.) G. Schmidt, 411 Hackly St 9 80
239 (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks 1341 S 46th St. 17 50
306 (Southwark) Chas. Mitchell, 1841 Rosewood St 13 10
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller 2336 N 15th St 10 30
Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council,
Thomas Griffith, 8 Smith's Block, Humber Alley.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward 47 25
164 (Ger.) John Popp, Juno St., 14th Ward 25 80
165 (E. End) D. H. Crissman, Dithridge St., 27 00
230 B. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave. *
385 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) Fred. Arnold, 35 Corry St., Allegheny 10 60
145 Punxsutawney—Alfred T. Erhardt
336 Reading—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St. 6 80
368 Rochester—A. N. Gutermuth 5 20
339. Scottdale—L. R. Eicher 1 90
37 Shamokin—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327. 7 20
268 Sharon—W. A. Gebhart 5 80
185 Sharpsburgh—F. A. Smith. 7 05
514. Sharpsville—U. S. Alderman, Box 250 1 70
276 Tarentum—J. M. Fleming, Box 16
551. Turtle Creek—C. P. Hill * 4 10
320. Tyrone—C. V. Thompson
459 Uniontown—H. G. Case, Box 513 50
114 Vanderbilt—C. B. Arrison *
370 Verona—Theo. Welsh *
480 Washington—J. Y. McClain, Box 227 9 00
102. Wilkes-Barre—A. H. Ayers, 4 Penn. St. 3 50
458. Wilkinsburg—James Porter, Box 91 5 70
266. Williamsport—L. A. Esslinger, Box 161 * 5 90
191. York—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn 9 80

RHODE ISLAND.
540. Narragansett Pier—A. L. McIntosh 2 40
176 Newport—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St 8 00
94. Providence—William Slack, 9 Willow Court 2 65

SOUTH CAROLINA
52 Charleston—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta * 6 29
69 Columbia—(Col.) J. H. Stanard, 202 W. Blanding St 1 60

SOUTH DAKOTA.
293. Pierre—Frank Humphrey, Box 54 3 40
528. Sioux Falls—Thos. Torry * 1 60
289. Yankton—A. Whisler, Box 843 90

TENNESSEE
174. Jackson—W. G. Chandler, Box 435 1 60
225 Knoxville—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St. 14 70
394. Memphis—James Cannon, 40 Washington St 8 80
463. Nashville—T. J. Slinkard 17 Elmwood St. 10 00

TEXAS.
300. Austin—C. J. Armstrong * 2 80
198. Dallas—J. A. Russey, Box 299 13 70
371 Denison—C. H. Miller, Box 88 1 25
277 Fort Worth—W. F. Remington, Cor. Tucker and May Sts. 3 60
526. Galveston—W. Lawes, 27th St., near Ave. O. 4 40
367. San Antonio—H. M. Boyd, 332 Soledad 9 70

UTAH.
489 Salt Lake City—J. E. Button, 318 E. Second South St. 27 30

VERMONT.
512. Bellows Falls.—Renwick J. Steodley, Box 138
329. Burlington—James Childs, 176 N. Willard St. 4 95
53 Rutland—Alonzo Persaw, 16 Temple St. 1 00
113. St. Albans—E. D. Blatchley * 2 00

VIRGINIA.
348. Newport News—G. W. Lenz * 3 25
285. Norfolk—C. F. McCoy, 233½ Church St
132 Richmond—Rol. Hill, 15 Seventeenth St *
498. Roanoke—J. E. Turnbull, 125 1st Av., S. W * 3 30

WASHINGTON.
117. Centralia
553 Ellensburg * 17 00
260 Port Angeles—P. W. Gallup. * 5 00
521. Port Townsend—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275 8 10
351 Seattle—Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St. 20 00
41 Spokane Falls—R. B. Laing, Box 1340 39 90
197 Tacoma—H. McLean, Box 1011. 13 50
536. Whatcom—W. O. Reinecke, Box 211 4 40

WEST VIRGINIA.
261. Buckhannon—J. W. Neff, Box 17 1 50
511 Charleston—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin St. 90
236. Clarksburg—D. G. Watkins, Box 124 2 68
437. Elkins—T. H. Jackson, Box 437 2 05
516. Grafton—John L. Mason * 1 40
475. New Cumberland—Robert Bond *
552. Parkersburgh—Daniel Kinchelor 10 00
353. Piedmont—T. J. Pettit * 1 10
425. Wellsburg—Samuel Patterson 1 10
3. Wheeling—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St. 18 90

WISCONSIN.
379. Ashland—Joseph Herian, 1016 St. Clair St 1 90
128. Eau Claire—Rudolph Huse, 311 Platt St.
378. La Crosse—F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay St. 2 20
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council,
Chr. Stein, 530 State St
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St. * 5 80
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 413 3d Av (rear) 4 90
290. (Ger.) Wm. Berg, 814 Lee St. 7 80
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 543 29th St. 3 80
472. North LaCrosse—Peter Nelson, 1522 Kane * 1 50
532. Oshkosh—J. Rutherford, 126 Polk St. *
178. Rhinelander—J. H. Simon * 1 00
454. West Superior—J. J. Liebe, Box 371 *

WYOMING TER.
558 Cheyenne—Samuel F. Hall, 204 W. 18th St. 10 00

Total, $3,547 01

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, März 1890.

Der Achtstunden-Bericht.

Das Achtstunden-Committee hat durch Geo. E. McNeill in der Bostoner Convention der American Federation of Labor folgenden interessanten Bericht eingereicht, welcher einstimmig angenommen wurde:

„Die organisirten Mächte der Arbeiterarmee haben beschlossen, in allen Industriestätten Amerikas, Englands und Europas, die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden des Tages zu reduciren. Die einzige Frage, welche jetzt in Arbeiterkreisen besprochen wird, ist, wann und wie dieses erreicht werden soll? Nachdem Ihr Committee diese Frage der Zeit und die Methode der Ausführung untersucht, kam es zur Ueberzeugung, daß die Vorschläge von President Gompers und die Schritte, welche die Federation in ihrer letzten Convention gethan, sich schon früher in der Weltgeschichte abwickelten und daher logisch sind. Während Ihr Committee diesen Bericht vorlegt, fühlt es als seine Pflicht Ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf die Thatsache zu lenken, daß in manchen Industrien die Arbeitszeit von sechzehn auf acht Stunden den Tag zum großen Vortheil der Lohnarbeiter und des ganzen Volkes reducirt wurden und daß in anderen Industrien, in denen großes Kapital angelegt und verbesserte Maschinerie eingeführt, die Arbeitsstunden von vierzehn auf zwölf den Tag zum allgemeinen Wohl herabgesetzt wurden. Solche Reduktionen kamen nicht nur in diesem, sondern auch in andern Ländern, besonders Australien vor, wo in 1856 in manchen Gewerben die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden reducirt wurde; ein Gleiches wird jetzt in den meisten, wenn nicht allen Industrien eingeführt werden. In England wurde schon im Jahre 1847 die Arbeitszeit in den großen Webereien auf zehn Stunden den Tag herabgesetzt und in diesen Industrien, sowie in allen anderen, brachten diese Reduktionen keine Stockung, sondern, im Gegentheil, konnten die Arbeiter mehr kaufen, als zuvor. Wenn nun die Löhne mit jeder folgenden Reduktion der Arbeitszeit zunahmen, sollte eine Arbeiter-Convention zunächst die Frage behandeln: Wie weit können diese Reduktionen geführt werden und zu gleicher Zeit dasselbe Ziel erreichen? Die Antwort auf diese Frage muß nicht erst durch Erfahrung ausgefunden werden, sondern kann, um gefährliche Ereignisse zu verhüten, vorausgesagt werden. Wenn die Antwort jedoch der Erfahrung anheimgestellt ist, wird es sich der Mühe lohnen, das Minimum der Arbeitszeit und das Maximum der Löhne auszufinden.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit würde die Zahl der Arbeiter um so viel vergrößern, als nöthig wäre, um dieselbe Arbeit, welche in zehn Stunden gethan, in acht zu vollbringen, und somit brächte der achtstündige Arbeitstag größere Löhne und vermehrte Produktion, ohne daß die Kaufpreise dadurch höher würden. Eine Vermehrung der Arbeiter bringt eine Vergrößerung der Fabrik mit sich und beschäftigt den großen Haufen verkommener und

Halbverhungerter Arbeitslosen.

Eine Zunahme permanent beschäftigter Leut wird den Markt dieses Landes allein wenigstens um zwei Millionen vergrößern.

Da Produktion von der Nachfrage abhängig ist und die Nachfrage von der Zahl der Consumenten und dem Stande ihrer Civilisation abhängt, da Civilisation vom Werth der Arbeit oder der Waare abhängt und dort am blühendsten ist, wo sie beständig gesucht wird, trägt das, was mehr Leute beschäftigt und mehr Arbeiter zum Denken bringt und nach besseren Produkten sucht, am meisten zum gemeinsamen Wohle bei.

Angelegtes Kapital ist gegen Reduktion der Arbeitszeit, aber nicht weil der Kapitalist geringere Löhne befürchtet, sondern weil er weiß, daß sein Profit am Dollar oder am Arbeiter durch größere Löhne und reducirte Arbeitsstunden geschmälert wird.

Die natürliche Evolution der menschlichen Race durch geringere Löhne aufzuhalten, heißt den Markt zu beschränken und die Produktion zu schmälern. Nach den gegenwärtigen Umständen glaubt Ihr Committee kaum, daß jetzt schon alle Gewerbe bereit sind, das Achtstundensystem am 1. Mai 1890 einzuführen, doch sind schon manche dazu bereit und wenn die Zeit dieser größten industriellen Umwälzung herannaht, werden sich noch viel mehr bereit finden. Wir empfehlen deshalb, daß der Executive die Macht ertheilt werde, solche mit der American Federation of Labor verbundenen Gewerbe zu wählen, die nach ihrer Meinung am besten für diesen Schritt vorbereitet sind und daß jede Union der Federation ersucht werde, ihren Mitgliedern eine Steuer von zehn Cents so lange aufzulegen, bis

Der kurze Arbeitstag gewonnen

ist; solche Steuer sollte nicht später als den 1. März 1890 auferlegt werden. Ferner, daß alle mit der American Federation of Labor verbundenen Gewerbe, die nicht die achtstündige Arbeitszeit einhalten, oder zwischen denen und ihren Arbeitgebern bestehenden Contrakte es verhindern, sollen Committees ernennen, die mit den Arbeitgebern unterhandeln und, wenn möglich, die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden reduciren und daß die Exekutive, wenn nöthig, solche Summen von dem Gelde, das für die von ihr gewählten Gewerbe gesammelt worden, vorstrecken, welche entbehrt werden können.

Die Anstrengungen, welche President Gompers und die Exekutive in diesem letzten Jahre im Interesse der Achtstundenbewegung machten, sind sehr lobenswerth. Durch ausgedehnte Correspondenz gewannen sie die Sympathie mancher Geschäftsleute, Fabrikanten, professioneller Leute, Prediger des Evangeliums und Oekonomisten für die Sache und ersuchten die Knights of Labor, ihnen beizustehen. In seinem Brief an die General-Assembly jener Organisation stellte President Gompers ihr in gelungener, klarer und umfassender Weise die Stellung der Federation vor und drang in sie, „ihr Loos unbeschränkt und ohne Zagen mit uns zu werfen." Diesem Schreiben unseres offiziellen Repräsentanten wurde mit einer Mißrepräsentirung unserer Stellung geantwortet und mit einem Versuch, aller Verantwortlichkeit aus dem Grunde zu entgehen, daß kein Plan vorgeschlagen worden. Während sie ihre Zustimmung zu der Achtstundenbewegung geben, indossiren sie den absurden Plan ihres Master Workman und bekennen dadurch ihre Ohnmacht und Unaufrichtigkeit.

Werthe Herren der Convention! Als Repräsentanten der organisirten Arbeiter dieser Republik und des amerikanischen Continents liegt die Pflicht des Erfolges auf uns. In dieser Bewegung der Emancipation der Arbeit kennt man keinen Fehlschlag. Die sich sehnenden Herzen schlecht bezahlter und arbeitsloser Leute schlagen für unsere Sache. Lebenssatte Frauen und Kinder, ihrer süßen Freuden beraubt, seufzen und schreien unter den schweren

Lasten grausamer Armuth.

Von Nothdurft zitternd betet das durch schlechtbezahlte Arbeit verfrühte Alter für unsern Erfolg. Mit steigender Hoffnung blicken die monarchischen und industriellen Sklaven Europas nach unseren Ufern, ob sie nicht gleich uns, unumschränkt in politischer Macht, in ihren wirthschaftlichen und sozialen Verhältnissen freie Leute sein könnten. Dieses Streben nach kürzerer Arbeitszeit, mehr freier Zeit und größerer Belohnung für die Erzeuger des Reichthums, dehnt sich aus so weit Civilisation reicht. Die Gewerbe-Unionisten Englands und Europas, die mit uns Schritt halten, lassen wir grüßen mit lautem Hoch.

Im Namen der Gerechtigkeit und Humanität, des vermehrten Reichthums und schwindender Armuth, ersuchen wir Alle, die Freiheit lieben und einer freien Regierung treu sind, Alle, die den zunehmenden Reichthum besser vertheilt wünschen, alle Menschenfreunde, Unionleute und solche, die noch nicht unter der Fahne der organisirten Arbeit stehen, ihre Energie auf diese Reduktion der Arbeitszeit zu verwenden.

Achtstunden-Notizen.

Die vereinigten Carpenters-Unions von Indianapolis haben die dortigen Bau-Unternehmer benachrichtigt, daß sie vom 15. d. J. ab nur noch acht Stunden per Tag arbeiten werden und zwar zu 35 Cents per Stunde.

Die gesammten Baugewerke in San Francisco haben beschlossen, vom 1. Mai d. J. nur noch acht Stunden per Tag zu arbeiten. Die dortigen Treppenbauer haben das Achtstunden-System bereits eingeführt, und zwar ohne Lohnreduktion.

In New York ist es den Operative Plasterers gelungen, mit den Bosses ein Einverständniß bezüglich Einführung des Achtstundentages am 1. Mai d. J. zu erzielen. Die Artificial Stone Masons haben ihre Bosses benachrichtigt, daß sie vom 1. April d. J. ab nur noch acht Stunden per Tag arbeiten werden, und zwar zu 50 Cts. pro Stunde oder $4 pro Tag. Eine Anzahl deutsche Baugewerks-Organisationen haben eine Achtstunden-Liga gebildet und bereiten sich für den Kampf am 1. Mai vor.

Die Steinhauer in Denver arbeiten acht Stunden zu 57 Cents pro Stunde. In Newark hat die Steinhauer-Union beschlossen, vom 1. Mai ab nur noch acht Stunden an Wochentagen und vier Stunden des Samstags zu arbeiten, bei 50 Cents Lohn pro Stunde; ihre jetzige Arbeitszeit ist 8½ Stunden täglich. In Buffalo verlangen die Steinhauer die achtstündige Arbeitszeit vom 1. Juli ab und rechnen sicher auf Bewilligung ihrer Forderung.

In Seattle strikten die Maurer für Einführung der Arbeitszeit, nahmen aber schließlich die Arbeit unter der Bedingung wieder auf, daß das Achtstunden-System am 1. Mai in Kraft trete.

Die State Assembly der Knights of Labor von Minnesota hat die Achtstunden-Bewegung für den 1. Mai 1890 endossirt.

Von Omaha, Neb.—Es sind in Omaha ziemlich harte Zeiten, hauptsächlich für Carpenter, denn ungefähr der vierte Theil der Carpenter sind müssig, wovon ich einer bin. Im Winter sagen die Bosses, wenn du für 22½ Cents die Stunde schaffen willst, dann kannst du anfangen zu schaffen, denn sie wissen, daß die Leute im Winter kein Geld haben und etwas zu essen müssen sie haben und Kohlen müssen auch da sein.

Die Zeitungen prahlen jetzt schon wieder, was es nächsten Sommer für einen großen Boom geben wird, und nächsten Frühling wird unsere Stadt wohl wieder mit Carpenters überhäuft werden. Soviel für diesmal.

Nic. Hinz, Prot. Secr.

Dayton, Ohio.—Apprentices haben wir keine hier in unserem Handwerk. Hier gehen sie alle gleich als Carpenter schaffen, wenn sie nur Nägel einschlagen können, das ist alles was die Bosses verlangen.

Joseph Wirth.

Aus Milwaukee, Wis.

An die Redaktion des „Carpenter!"

Die Schreiner hiesiger Stadt scheinen sich, beim Herahnnahen des Frühjahrs, wieder etwas mehr um die Organisation der U. Br. of Carpenters and Joiners kümmern zu wollen, denn die in den Localitäten der einzelnen Unions stattfindenden Massenversammlungen werden immer besser von Nichtunionleuten besucht. Ich muß hier gleich bemerken, daß unsre Unionleute fest und treu zu unsrer guten Sache stehen, und daß sie sich immer sehr zahlreich an unsren Versammlungen betheiligen.

Wir haben die Einrichtung getroffen, daß fast jede Woche einmal eine Massenversammlung stattfindet und zwar so, daß abwechselnd jede Nummer in ihrer resp. Halle eine Versammluug einberuft, so daß die Schreiner, d. h. Nichtunionleute, in jeder Gegend dieser Stadt Gelegenheit bekommen einmal einer unsrer Versammlungen beiwohnen zu können. Was uns noch fehlt sind tüchtige Redner, jedoch um diese zu bekommen ist Geld nöthig und an diesem mangelt es uns. Unsre Brüder sind zu jeder Zeit bereit ihr möglichstes dazu beizutragen unsrer Organisation auch in materieller Hinsicht weiterzuhelfen, jedoch da gerade gegenwärtig unser Handwrrk dahier sehr darniederliegt, so können wir nicht mit extra Geldforderungen an unsre Brüder herantreten. Es sind einige unsrer Unionleute, die ihr Bestes dazu beitragen, Leben in die Bude zu bringen, doch diese Leute müssen am Tage hart arbeiten und so kann man nicht immer verlangen, daß sie einige Abende die Woch- stundenlange Reden halten.

Doch wollen wir unser Bestes thun, um eine feste und sichere Organisation dahier zu erringen. Unser Wahlspruch sei: „Auf für acht Stunden Arbeit, auf für bessre Zeit."

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,
Chas. Stein, Corr. Sekr.

St. Louis, Mo.

Die Geschäfte gehen zu dieser Jahreszeit ziemlich schlecht. Wir haben sehr viele fremde Carpenter hier. Die Durchschnittszeit ist acht Stunden den Tag und der Lohn ist 35 Cents die Stunde als Minimal-Lohn. Dieses sind die von uns erzielten Forderungen beim letzten Strike, April 1889. Die auswärtigen Carpenter sollten eigentlich gewarnt werden nicht nach St. Louis zu kommen, denn es ist überfüllt hier. Ich ersuche den Groß-Sekretär die auswärtigen Carpenter zu warnen, von St. Louis fern zu bleiben.

Chas. Grimm.

THREE SAWS IN ONE

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Saw.

EASY TO FILE AND SET.

Makes a Perfect Joint Without Planing.
For Filing use a Thin Flat File with One Safe Edge.
Cuts Faster, Easier, Cleaner Than Any Other.

Ask your dealer for it, and if he does not keep them and will not order for you we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Description and price lists sent to any address on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,

104 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR F.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

Read what Henry Keifer of Warren, O., says:

Warren, O., March 5, 1890.

Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.,

Gentlemen:

The set of planes you made me out of Apple-wood I sent you, are entirely satisfactory. I think they are the best planes in the market.

I would not take $25.00 for my set.

Yours truly,

Henry Keifer.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

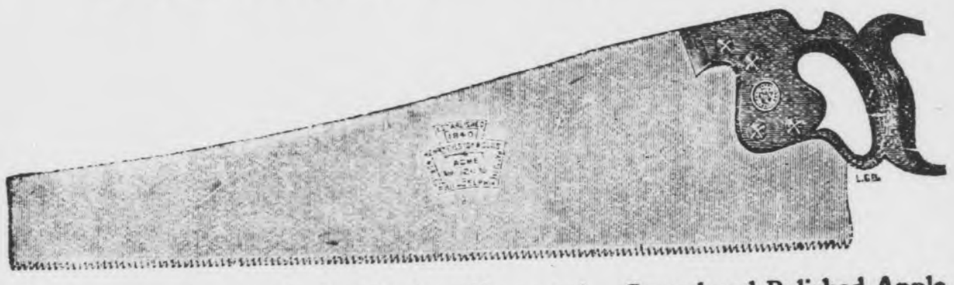
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

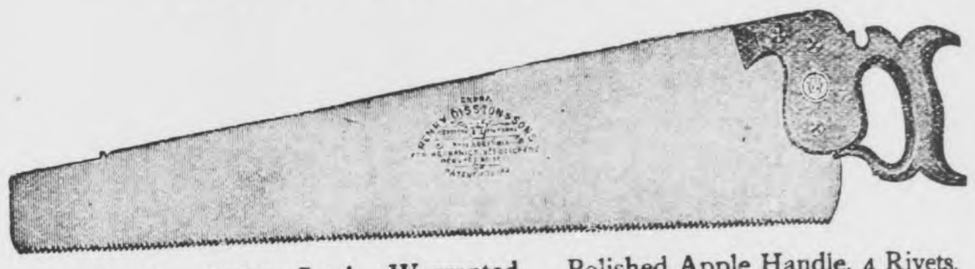
HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

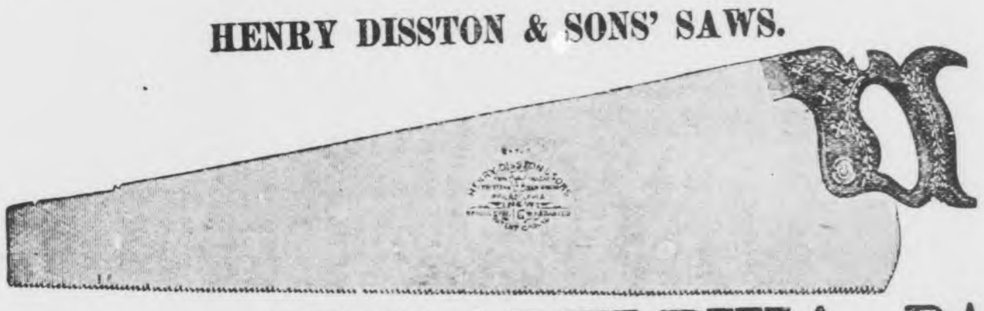
A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

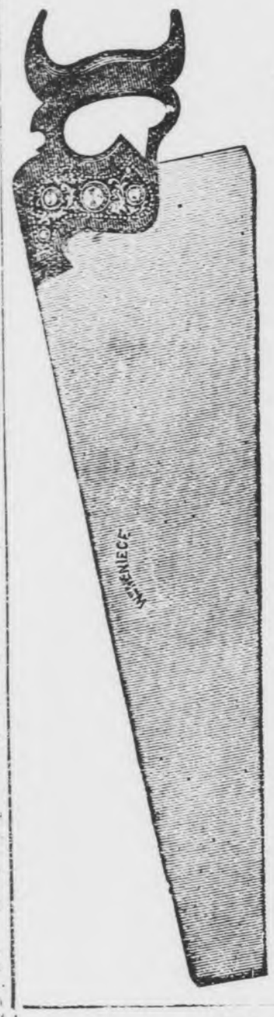
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

515

CHERRY STREET,

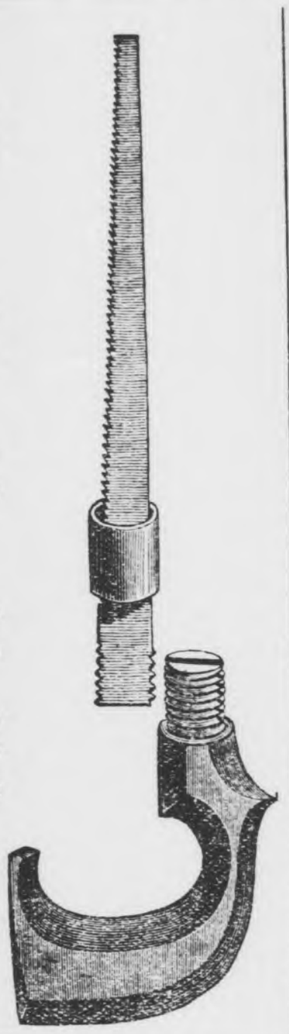
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities, and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 4 PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15th, 1890 PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

DOVER, N. H.—Union 386 had a social last month and had a large attendance.

LANSING, Mich.—Union 217 is growing wonderfully through holding public meetings.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Union 292 lately gave a splendid supper and ball. Over 300 people were present.

UNION 340, of New York, has adopted the plan of having a series of free public monthly entertainments, with addresses favorable to the cause.

AFTER some opposition on the part of certain parties the carpenters' unions of the U. B. in New York City have been admitted to the Central Labor Union.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Union 102 has rented a large hall in Ousterhout Block and furnished it to rent to other socities, and have a headquarters for the union.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—We have petitioned the local legislature to make the nine hour day a legal day, and as election is close at hand we think the measure will be adopted.

UNION 412, Warren, O., had a pleasant social time recently. E. B. Leonard made an address, encouraging the union Lunch was served, and Mayor Smith also spoke in favor of the union.

THOSE local unions of carpenters in small towns desiring to have a speaker should write to the carpenters' union or Central Labor Union in the nearest large city, and they can get a speaker at little expense.

"THE Carpenters' and Builders' Ready Reckoner," price $1, is sold by C. H. Wolgemuth, Room 45, 182 State street, Chicago, Ill. He is a disabled member of Union 28, and should be patronized; besides that, the book is well worth the money.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The suit of John A. Foster against Union No. 36, of this city, for damages, has been settled by a verdict in favor of the Union. Foster was fined for some offense, refused to pay the fine, and was suspended for non-payment of the fine. He has now entered on a second suit.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The Galveston *Daily News* has recently published a glaring canard that there was a scarcity of labor in this city, and that 1,000 workingmen and families could find work here. Union 526 at once secured a correction of the story. We warn mechanics, carpenters in particular, that there is no boom here. Trade is dull, and there is a surplus of labor.

PLACES TO AVOID.

We are advised that carpenter work is very dull and the trade overcrowded with men in the below-named cities. In most of these cases the real estate speculators have advertised a fictitious boom, and are offering all sorts of inducements and allurements to have mechanics flood these towns. Particularly in Louisville, Ky., where the news of damage done by the tornado has been greatly exaggerated to lead men to believe there will be a large amount of workmen required to repair the damaged buildings. Thus Louisville is overcrowded with carpenters at present. And so it always is the case that men rush off to the towns wherever there is a flood, a tornado, an earthquake, or any other disaster, and think that there will be an abundance of work at high wages. They find in the end nothing but an abundance of workmen, and wages down to a low figure on account of the competition of so many idle men. Therefore, we advise union workmen to keep away from Louisville, and also keep away from these places, viz:

Louisville, Ky.; Piere, S. Dakota; Galveston, Tex; Duluth, Minn.; Peterboro, Canada; Omaha, Neb.; Little Rock, Ark.; E. Boston, Mass; Whatcom, Wash.; San Jose, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Kearney, Neb.; Lafayette, Ind; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Denver, Col; Peoria, Ill.; Charleston, S. C.; Washington, Pa.; Oswego, Kan.; Topeka, Kan.; Du Bois, Pa.; Jackson, Tenn.; Colorado Springs, Col.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

THE United Saw Makers National Union has adopted a union label to be placed on all saws, trowels made by union men.

JUDGE J. F. CROW, late of Texas, addressed a public meeting of Union 217, Eureka, Cal., recently, and with good effect.

TROY, N. Y.—Why can't the bricklayers and masons of this city work in concert with Union 78 to establish the eight hour day? Both working together can accomplish this end.

JOSIAH B. DYER, General Secretary of the Granite Cutter's National Union, and other officers of that body, were arrested at Montpelier, Vt., this month on a charge of conspiracy against a non-union granite cutter.

OMAHA, Neb.—This is a sort of a "lay-over station" between East and West, and the city is constantly crowded with transients and "scabs" of all kinds. This makes it difficult to maintain a strong organization.

JOHN BURNS, of England, has written President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, that owing to ill-health and many duties he cannot come, at present, to America on a lecturing tour, but probably will come later on.

GREENSBURGH, Pa., has formed a Central Labor Union. Union 462 is holding the nine hour day and has lately brought one of the largest contractors to adopt the nine hour rule. He was very stubborn, but his men went on strike and brought him to terms.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The 500 employe of the Shelden Axle Co., of this city, are discharged or locked out, and non union men and "scabs" have been set to work. This is a fight against organized labor and these men have the hearty sympathy of our U. B.

THE HORSE COLLAR MAKERS' UNION, of St. Louis, Mo., is out in a circular, stating the F. J. Peters Saddlery Company, of that city, has discharged union men and is employing non-union men and boys. They ask that the public, in buying horse collars, should see that the blue label of the union is on the goods.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It was anticipated the contractors of this city had a movement on foot to return to the ten-hour day. In fact several large building firms notified their men they would pay by the hour on and after April 1st. The carpenters' unions of this city met the issue at once, and we are enrolling new members so rapidly that the contractors find it wise to leave us alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenters' Assembly 1648, Knights of Labor, is still cracking away at the "old chestnut" to start a Carpenters' National District of the K. of L. They tried to start one a few years ago, but it did not materialize. Now they are at the job again. If they want to have all the benefits of a good national organization of carpenters, we invite them, and also "Union No. 1," to join the United Brotherhood.

A COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.

The *Midland Mechanic*, published in Kansas City, Mo., has this to say of us:

"No organization in the country is making greater progress than the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Organized August 12, 1881, with but twelve unions and 2,000 members, it has grown in that time to 575 local unions with a membership of nearly 65,000, of whom over 35,000 are entitled to benefits. The phenomenal growth of the United Brotherhood is due in a great measure to P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary, who has labored so energetically and intelligently in the cause. It is probable that the carpenters will be called upon to lead the van in the eight-hour struggle on May 1, and there is no organization better prepared or able to do so."

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BE CAREFUL in donating moneys to traveling members.

HAVE you sent in your Protective Fund to the general office? If not, why don't you do so? See to it at once.

THE CIRCULAR sent out by the A. F. of L., calling for voluntary assessments, is left entirely optional to our locals to act on it as they deem fit.

KEEP away from Wheeling, W. Va., Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. Wheeling is locked out and Chicago and Indianapolis are on strike.

A SECOND CALL for Protective Fund has been made by the G. E. B. so to have the sinews of war ready for the struggle on May 1, next. Let this call also be heeded, as well as the first call.

DON'T send this office or the office of the American Federation of Labor the two cents assessment called for by the A. F. of L. That money will be paid for all the unions directly out of the Protective Fund now in this office.

TELEGRAMS for P. J. McGuire should not be sent to Box 884, as they will remain in the post office until called for. Send your telegrams to P. J. McGuire, 124 North Ninth street, and they will receive prompt attention.

THE PRINTED proceedings of the late Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor make a 48-page book of excellent reading. Local unions or members can have copies by applying to this office. The cost is 10 cents per copy.

CORRESPONDENTS sending money to the G. S. should give their names and residences in full and the number and location of their union. Much valuable time is now lost in trying to ascertain these facts when remittances come to the G. S. without any advice.

Mr. E. W. Halford, Private Secretary of President Harrison, writes us that the petitions of our local unions in the case of Mr. G. Wilkie, of Austin, Texas, have been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, for consideration. Wilkie is the noted importer of contract foreign labor, who has been convicted and wants his fine remitted.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

The carpenters have been selected by the American Federation of Labor to lead in the fight for eight hours on May 1, but, says the St. Louis Trade and *Labor Record*, it is advisable for all members of labor organizations to put a few nickels aside. Their trade may be called upon very soon, if not the first, to enter into the struggle. We are pleased to state that almost every trade in St. Louis is "eager for the fray."

Nothing should be left undone toward making the first attempt for the eight-hour day a grand success, remarks the Washington *Craftsman*. The carpenters and joiners may be relied upon to present a solid front, but it remains for other organizations to do all in their power to aid them. Thousands of workers are concerned in this movement, and they should display unceasing activity in the direction of its successful termination.

EIGHT HOURS IN EUROPE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has proclaimed himself in favor of an eight hour work day. Michael Davitt has also placed himself squarely on the eight hour platform.

EVERYWHERE in Germany the workers are beginning to prepare for the great eight hour demonstration on May 1. Daily new organizations—not only the Social-Democrats, but the ordinary Trades' Unions—have declared in favor of the eight hour working day.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., is getting into line for the eight-hour day. Meetings are being held weekly.

IN PORTUGAL in the government work shops nine hours is the maximum, and the employes are agitating for eight.

THE PLUMBERS and plasterers of New York have secured the eight-hour day. So have the plasterers of Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CONSOLIDATED Gas Company of Dublin, Ireland, has introduced the eight-hour work-day in many departments of the works.

ST. LOUIS carpenters propose to move for a strict and general recognition by the contractors of the present eight hour rule, and an advance in wages.

DULUTH, Minn.—We are pushing for the eight hour day and will get it. J. P. McGaughey, of Minneapolis, spoke for Union 361, on March 29, on the eight hour issue.

THE BRITISH Miners' Federation has declared the question of eight hours for a day's work should form the principal topic of discussion at the Labor Congress soon to be held at Brussels.

ON MAY 1ST immense demonstrations and parades in support of the eight-hour movement will be held in San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Austin, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; New York, and various leading cities of the United States; also in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Switzerland. Huge preparations are being made in every civilized country of Europe for a grand turnout on May 1st.

PERSONAL.

AUG. DELABAR, General Secretary of the Bakers' National Union, has been re-elected General Secretary.

W. W. WOOD, of Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., has been elected President of the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly.

E. L BRIGGS, of the St. Louis Carpenters, has been chosen President of the Trades and Labor Union of that city.

L. E. TOSSEY, of Union, 59, Detroit, Mich., has been elected President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor.

THOMAS W. SCOTT, formerly of Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, is now a member of Union 354, of Victoria, B. C.

M. M. WATERMAN, of Union 252, West Troy, N. Y., has been elected Secretary of the State Federation of Labor of New York.

CHAS E. OWENS, of Union 382, is walking delegate for New York, and Henry Rubing, of Union 497, has been elected for the German speaking members.

JAMES DEVINE, formerly a resident of New York, and afterwards of Vineland, N. J., is now the walking delegate of Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah. He is doing splendid work.

PETER SHIELDS a zealous worker in the labor cause has entered into the real estate and insurance business at 533 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Our members in that vicinity will find Mr. Shields a reliable man to deal with.

TITUS & DOWLING, attorneys and counsellors at law, 280 Broadway, New York have been the attorneys of our members in New York against the designs of the remnant of the United Order. This firm has rendered magnificent service in every case.

B. C. SMITH, Ex-President of Union 33, Boston, Mass., and delegate to the Detroit Convention, has gone into business at 75 West Dedham St., Boston. No matter what walk of life "Ben" may go into, he will always be a staunch union man.

W. J. SHIELDS, of Boston, Vice-president of the United Brotherhood, has been put into the field on February 17th as an organizer and lecturer until May 1st, 1890. The Massachusetts District Council has taken this step, appropriated the necessary funds, and the locals in that vicinity will furnish additional funds; the G. E B. has also donated $100.

WILLIAM MARTIN, of Pittsburg, Pa., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel Workers, has been appointed a member of the State Revenue Commission of Pennsylvania. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed creating a Revenue Commission to frame a uniform State law of taxation to be submitted to the next Legislature. It was provided one of the members should be from the ranks of the wage-workers, and in obedience to that law Mr. Martin has been chosen, and the choice is an excellent one. The position is not a salaried one and is merely honorary, and Mr. Martin has accepted it as a recognition of Organized Labor.

A SWINDLER CAPTURED.

The confidence man and swindler, Walter Scott, *alias* James B. Howard, *alias* E. W. Mitchell, *alias* Smith, *alias* Jas. Hogan—in short, the man of many aliases and many scheming devices, is now safely in jail at Fort Wayne, Ind. His trial will take place May 12, 1890. Since early in March his career was one rounded series of successful frauds perpetrated on our local union. It appears that on or about March 15 he broke the lid off the chest in the rooms of Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa. He appropriated clearance cards and password, and turned up at Battle Creek, Mich., and under the name of Walter Scott claimed to be a traveling member of Union 287, in distress, and asked for aid to go to St. Paul.

The officers of Union 77, of Battle Creek, gave him $15, and that same day he broke into the closet of Union 77 and provided himself with a new clearance card, bearing the seal of said union. Armed with this and other cards, he proceeded from one city to the other in almost lightning-like succession, and on his rounds he told a pitiable story of being victimized as president of the Battle Creek Union for "being a leader in their strike this season," and that he was on his way to his wife and family, who were in bitter distress in some western or eastern town, as the case might be.

His usual practice was to hunt up the president of the Carpenters' Union in the town he came to, and on the strength of some heartrending tale he would get an order on the Treasurer, signed by the President, and draw the money he desired. In this way he fleeced nearly a score of our unions before we could arrest him. We have learned he is a professional swindler and is not a carpenter, nor never was a member of any carpenters' union.

The places visited by him and the amounts secured by him from our unions are these: Quincy, Ill., $22; Fort Madison, Ia., $7; Burlington, Ia., $12; Peoria, Ill., $20; Springfield, Ill., $20; Fort Wayne, $20; Detroit, Mich., $17; Windsor, Canada, $5; Tiffin, O., $34; Defiance, O., $20; Greensburg, Pa., $29; Springfield, O., $15; New Albany, Ind., $14; Evansville, Ind., $22; and Cincinnati, O., $16. How many more places he visited and swindled we do not know, but these places reported to us, number in sixteen, aggregate the amount of $273 obtained by this clever swindler. And his operations in these places extended over a period of about twenty days, but so rapid were his movements, jumping from one town to another, that he was not caught until he came to Indianapolis, Ind.

Then he tried to play his game on the officers of Union 299. They had his personal description from the secret circular sent out by the G. S., and without allowing him to defraud them, they had him at once arrested. In jail he was identified by members from Cincinnati, Quincy and Fort Wayne, and on not having any case against him in Indianapolis, he was handed over to the police authorities in Fort Wayne, where he is now awaiting trial. The G. E. B. have decided to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

While in Quincy, Ill., he was arrested for his game on March 17 and was released on payment of a fine of $29. He then had three clearances under different names and had traveling cards of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Plumbers' Union 2076, Washington, D. C., and he also carried a railroad switch key. The police in Quincy, Ill., claimed his right name is McMahon, and that his folks live in Chicago. While under arrest he picked the gold filling from his front teeth so as to change his identity.

The career of this swindler in going from union to union and cheating them should be a practical lesson to all our local unions to exercise the utmost care hereafter in donating moneys freely to travelers.

DALLAS, Tex.—The union carpenters and printers are at work here organizing all trades.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1890

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

A glorious dawn o'er the land is breaking,
And from the sleep of serfdom waking;
See the sons of toil arise;
Hearken to the song they're singing,
Through the welkin gladly winging,
Joy unto the weary bringing,
On, still on, it flies.

"Let scabs and cowards
Do what they may;
'Eight hours, eight hours,'
Shall be our day."

Aloft our banner courts the sky;
The glorious day of freedom's nigh,
From toiling long and late;
"Eight hours" shall be our working day;
"Eight hours" to sleep fatigue away,
"Eight hours" to seek in wisdom's ray,
Improvement of our state.

"Let scabs and cowards
Do what they may,
'Eight hours, eight hours,'
Shall be our day."

Accursed be him who leaves us now;
Let slavery's brand stay on his brow;
Let honest men him shun:
Let the viper crawl and creep
Within himself, a hell fire deep
His conscience be, may he ever reap
Of evils many a one.

"Let scabs and cowards
Do what they may,
'Eight hours, eight hours,'
Shall be our day."

—T. C. WALSH, Local 63, New York.

SECRETARY SAYWARD'S REMARKS.

At the Convention of the American Federation of Labor last December, Mr. W. H. Sayward was granted the privilege of the floor, and his remarks are worthy of special attention:

"I did not expect to say anything when I came here, as I came as an individual, and as one man who is always interested in what is going on in this city. I cannot speak officially for my organization, but as an individual member of that organization I would say that there is not, or should not be any friction between the association of which I am a member and the organization which you represent. I have just returned from a trip all over the country, and I was surprised to find that the workmen were far better organized and better posted on economic and kindred subjects than the [illegible] and the more we can work together. (Applause.)

"I look at this from my own side, if there is such a thing possible as a side. The trouble has been, I think, in the past, that there has been too much effort made to disturb the equilibrium which should exist between employers and employes. Organization is needed on the part of employer and the workman to preserve this equipoise. (Applause.)

"Although I have been subjected in the past to considerable personal misrepresentation, I can now look at it calmly and say that I think that the whole effect of the past has been to produce smoother and better conditions. I hope that efforts will be made to get rid of any friction in the future, and if hard feelings do arise that they will be quickly dissipated.

"When in the future I am opposing any idea or effort I beg you to believe that I am not opposing the principle, but only the improper manifestation of it at that time." (Great applause.)

WHEN THE TIME COMES.

The Trade Union, revile it as you may, will endure just as long as the present systems exist. It has a mission to perform that can be carried out by no other means. It is the only defense of the toiler against the assaults of the despoilers and the debasers of labor. Doctrines which contemplate a substitute for the nefarious systems of to-day—Nationalism, for example—do not interfere with the work of the Trade Union, nor does the existence of the Trade Union retard the progress of these reforms, as has been foolishly charged. The labor problem is a two-fold problem—the work of to-day is as important as the work of the future. And when the time for inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth has come, the Trade Unionists, with their ballots in their hands, will be found in the front ranks.—*The Craftsman.*

EUGENE V. DEBS, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, delivered a very interesting labor address before Union 48, Terre Haute, Ind., on March 25th. Mr. G. W. Howard, Grand Chief of the new Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, also spoke. The addresses were well received and of inestimable benefit to the organization.

"THE IRON LAW OF WAGES."

Specially for THE CARPENTER.

Those who toil for a living need no diagram to explain to them the significance of the term above. They keenly realize that there is some subtle power, some impalpable restriction, which acts as if with iron hand to repress their share in the distribution of wealth. Adam Smith said that labor created all wealth, but he also says that wages are determined by the standard of comfort and decency, below which it would be indecent for even those of the lowest order to sink. David Ricardo, who early in this century reduced political economy to exact and logical precision, defined the law of wages to be at what is called "the subsistence line." This, Malthus pithily described as "food, clothing, lodging, firing," and how near to the actual cost of subsistence this often approaches we have personal reasons for knowing.

Lassalle and the German Socialists, accepting the statements of Ricardo and Malthus, have defined this standard of wages as an "iron law" under our present system of production and distribution. If Ricardo was right, then the objections brought by Lassalle were justifiable, and as long as our economic system remains as it is, any and all attempts to evade "the iron law" must be useless effort, and the sole task of the proletariat, therefore, must be directed toward wresting from capital its control over production. Nay, more; if there be such an inexorable iron law, every effort of unionism to mitigate present evils and to raise wages must be a vain delusion. It will not be necessary for the writer to say, where he is known, that he is not a defender of our present economic system, but having faith in unionism he is not prepared to base his whole philosophy upon Ricardo's sophism. Let us, therefore, examine it.

In the first place, the theory that the laws of supply and demand determine the price of commodities can only be true where these freely act and are left unimpeded to flow to a natural level. But this is not the case. In every instance where monopoly enters, supply and demand are denied free course. This interference and monopoly are identical, in the same sense as cause and effect are as related to the same phenomenon. There is no way by which commodities can be separated to distinguish those under the control of monopoly. Again, whatever economists may say, monopoly does enter even where free exchange of products has full operation. Monopoly over land and [illegible] wages the laborer suffers under is in no way disputed; even the economists often see and admit them. Thus Francis A. Walker says:

"So far as differences exist in respect to the ability and opportunities of the several classes of industrial society to resort swiftly and surely to the best markets, such differences must be put at an economical disadvantage the class suffering the greatest relative obstruction, and confers corresponding advantages at their expense upon the class or classes more favorably situated or better endowed. Such disadvantages, be they great or small, at the outset are cumulative; that the word 'To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken, even the little that he seemeth to have,' is a law of universal operation and a very unharmonizing tendency; that economical forces thus, instead of bringing redress, tend to crowd further down the classes who enter the struggle weakest."

All this, as I have said, is admitted. I shall enter into no argument to show that "the iron law" was based, first, on the exploded wage fund theory, in which the proportion to be distributed to wages became but a question in division; nor, second, the proof of the present theory that wages are paid out of the product of industry. Our text-books are sufficient for this.

The prime cause of the pressure upon labor which has given rise to the iron law definition of wages has been combination—that is, monopoly; whether by individual combination of the capitalists or by legislation matters not here. We know that there is no more competition between the wealthy contractor and employe than there is between the one who buys his fuel for the year by the cargo and the other who is forced to get his by the measure. This inequality of conditions, of opportunities, is the result of combination operative over the conditions of production. The workman enters the race, so to speak, with a chain and ball upon his limbs. Even if this combination be a governmental one, by which the landlord exacts from labor rent, and the holders of money large toll of interest, the fact is as stated.

But the situation is not so desperate as those imagine who mistake present conditions for natural laws beyond repeal. Nor can any institution of new restrictions affect to any great extent present distribution as long as "the combine" retains rent and interest, but much has been and still is done to invalidate the alleged iron law. And as combination has produced the inequity, to combination must we appeal in retaliation. The best organized trades in the country to-day are composed of the most independent class of artisans. Already some trades by union have secured 40 to 50 cents an hour for a short day, while the non-affiliated field hand in the country in some sections only receives about that amount for a long day.

If the average wages of the country be not over $1 for every working day, it shows that subsistence is maintained at that figure, and "food, clothing, lodging, firing" obtained. But the organized trades do secure more, and in the higher wages find wherewith to gratify higher wants and thus lift their "standard of comfort and decency" above the dead level line. And the higher this standard rises the wider becomes the wants, greater the aspiration and the intelligence to combine to both retain and elevate it still higher. Our friends of the iron-law belief are consistent in one thing; they almost invariably denounce unions, and refuse to co operate in raising wages. They hold that the condition being hopeless its hopelessness must be demonstrated, and to this end do what lies in their power to prevent unity of action. Their philosophy leads to the logical conclusion that by depressing men to a lower level of imbrutement the more likely they will be to rebel, though ignorance has never yet been known to establish equity.

The real leaders in all these efforts for better conditions are those who have risen above the subsistence line; who, by their higher standard of comfort, have seen arise new wants to urge them on to renewed exertion, and it is by their efforts that these "embryo scabs" are alone enabled to earn the wages they now receive. Is there an intelligent carpenter who may read these lines who would for a moment tolerate the idea that disorganization would help him in a guerilla attack upon a strongly entrenched position of the enemy? Industrial combination is as necessary for the exploited toiler as military organization for an invaded people. We are in a state of industrial war, and every appeal to legislation to do aught but *undo* is as futile as sending a flag of truce to a military enemy for material to carry on the warfare.

While the unions, however unconsciously, have tacitly recognized this fact in their federated action, they are beginning to recognize the broader fact that in federated union there is still greater strength. Events are the true schoolmasters, and the increas- [illegible] labor, the consequent increase of demand requiring still larger productions, we see the gradual rising, not only of the present standard of comfort of the comparatively better paid artisan, but an increase in intelligence to hold it, and more intelligently meet and consider the graver economic questions which are rapidly coming up for settlement. To do this, intelligence, not ignorance; solidified organization, rather than aimless discontent; constructive ideas, rather than revengeful hate, are imperatively needed.

Whatever may be the struggles yet awaiting the toiler before the vision of the ages—industrial emancipation—shall have been attained, it can only come through organization. The unions having already demonstrated their power to rise above the subsistence level of the alleged "iron law," it is our duty, not only to ourselves but to our successors, to enlarge the scope of the union among our fellow-craftsmen. Our task is to be true to the need of the hour in order to be the better fitted for the unknown needs of the struggle of to-morrow. The lines have been clearly drawn, and the exigencies of the situation demand unity of action, both against the combined enemy and the traitor who would betray our cause by a shot from the rear. In such a struggle for a higher civilization the industrial "scab" is a social traitor.

Chicago, Ill. DYER D. LUM.

THE RIGHT OF THE STATE.

Judge Cooley, in treating of the police powers of the States, says: "For dealing in the markets weights and measures are established, and parties must conform under penalty. Why may not the Legislature fix a standard as to the number of hours for a legal day's work as well as standards for weights and measures? In either case the Legislature deals with the rights of persons and property, and it seems to me that labor comes as properly within the scope of legislative power as the products of labor which are weighed or measured."

A GRAND demonstration, under auspices of the Passaic County Trades Assembly, was held in Paterson, N. J., on April 1st. The occasion was the tenth anniversary of the release from jail of J. P. McDonnell, editor of the Paterson *Labor Standard*, who was imprisoned in Paterson in 1880 for exposing the wrongs of the brickmakers in a certain place near Paterson.

SENATOR BLAIR'S VIEWS.

In an article some time ago to the N. Y. *Mail and Express*, United States Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, gave utterance to some excellent thoughts, which we commend to the study of our members:

"The primary vested right is the right to be. That right is not given by any social or civil law. It results from the fact of creation, and no power which cannot rightfully destroy existence can interfere with this original vested right.

"The right to work is the right to exist, and this right cannot exist without the opportunity. The right to the opportunity for work, then, is a direct and necessary result of the right to live—the primary vested right.

"Very few persons will question the truth of this conclusion considered as an abstraction. The right to work is the right to live, and whoever takes away the opportunity destroys the right, for without that which work alone produces, man will starve.

"Now, the consequences of this conclusion are serious, and most of the trouble arises because, while the conclusion is true, it is not accepted in the business affairs of life.

"Ten thousand men and their families are engaged in a particular occupation. That occupation is their vested right. It is their property in one sense. It is their life. They have been trained to it, and for years have produced things for the common good in its exercise, and have fulfilled their functions and performed their duties in and toward society by virtue of that occupation. They know nothing else. Society raised and educated them in no other way. It was all that society could do to make this occupation available as a means of supporting society and themselves as a portion of its component parts. To lose it will leave them helpless for the time being, perhaps for years.

"Such is the situation when, without a moment's warning, a new thought is embodied in a machine, and these ten thousand men and their families are turned out to starve. A single man who, perhaps, never did a day's manual toil in his life, by the rightful exercise of his intellectual faculties, owns all the power to produce, and consequent purchasing power of these ten thousand of his fellow-beings, who are in every respect his equals, and are justly entitled to live and labor and enjoy whatsoever belongs to the condition of civilization which surrounds them all.

inventor has destroyed the prop- livelihood of these ten thousand as absolutely as though he had heir homes and deprived them of And he owns the machine. An ion of this is now going the rounds pers. I know nothing of the validity of the claims made, but it is said that a recent invention destroys absolutely the occupation of those engaged in the handling of grain by elevators throughout the country.

"Thousands of people live by that occupation. The machine comes and that occupation is gone. They have no other occupation and not a dollar in the machine. The machine is the occupation, and the former employer owns the machine. He is in the possession of the vested right of life which belongs to the people whose occupation the machine has destroyed. Did he pay them for it? No. He only paid a few dollars to the inventor. He paid them nothing. What has he instead of the few dollars which he paid to a third party who did nothing but invent this machine? He has the power to produce which belongs to these multitudes of good citizens who lived and performed their duties to society by means of this occupation.

"Has he any right to that machine? Not one particle. He has no right to use that machine, which is the occupation, until he has provided the qualification to work, and so to live, to those who have hitherto lived by that occupation which is now merged in the machine. When he has done that the possessor may claim a right to own the machine. Until he has done this he is bound either not to use the machine, or, using it, to divide with those who have hitherto pursued the occupation, the production of the machine. The inventor is entitled to a reasonable reward for his invention. Pay him reasonably if he is a benefactor. Whoever utilizes the dumb forces of nature and thereby saves human toil is a public benefactor. Pay him well for it. But society has a right to the benefit of what he has done, and not solely any one individual, or a few, who may have the ready cash to satisfy him for his discovery.

"Columbus might just as well have claimed the Western World because he had discovered it, or Ferdinand and Isabella the whole of it as their personal estate, because they fitted out the three miserable little ships.

"Society owes to all men an occupation and the opportunity for its exercise. To provide these things is the first great duty of society at large, and no system of things, no relations between capital and labor, no rights of individual ownership in property, or arrangements between employers or others, which shall divest labor of its necessary opportunities, are just or obligatory, unless society or the individuals who are benefited by the confiscation of the occupation shall place the despoiled in possession of as good as that which has been taken away."

OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN ON THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

In letters to the American Federation of Labor, William D. Kelly, of honored memory, said: "I have long believed that if the eight hour system for both man and machinery prevailed throughout the industrial world there would be less suffering, a greater average duration of life and a higher and more general degree of contentment among the wealth-producing community throughout the world."

Senator Mahone, of Virginia, says: "I am a thorough believer in the eight-hour day."

Ex Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota, says: "I believe the strain upon men working with modern machinery for eight hours is as great as was ten hours' work with simple tools. I think the measure or standard for a day's labor should be eight hours only, unless a different number of hours be expressed in the contract of employment."

The Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, says: "I have been in favor of shortening the hours of labor; I favor it because I think it right that the laboring people of the country shall have more time for study and education."

The Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, says: "With the increased creative power of human effort brought about by labor-saving machinery, a laborer ought during eight hours out of twenty-four to be able to earn a competency for himself and family. A laborer can now produce more of values in one hour than he could have produced fifty years ago in five hours. He was able to live fifty years ago and support his family under the disadvantages he then had. Why can he not now, during eight hours' time of each day, with the advantage of the labor-saving machinery of this era, earn an honest living and be enabled to support his family comfortably and to educate his children?"

Cardinal Gibbons, the highest dignitary of the Catholic Church in the United States, expresses himself as follows: "The subject of reducing the hours of labor is one upon which I am not prepared to express an intelligent opinion. I do not know whether or how far it will involve a corresponding reduction in wages. It appears to me a business and economic question."

The Hon. Wm. S. Holman writes: "The establishment of the eight-hour day would be of immense benefit to our people. Every one should be allowed some time in which he could qualify himself for the high duties of citizenship. I believe the health, happiness, moral well being and intelligence of our people would be greatly promoted by the universal adoption of the principle that eight hours out of twenty-four should constitute a day's work."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton says: "It goes without saying that every friend of labor wants to see the eight hour rule in operation as soon as practicable. I am satisfied for one that the time has come when it can be made practicable to a great extent."

The Hon. Wm R. Morrison expresses himself as follows: "In view of the fact that labor-saving machinery has largely increased the productive power of man it seems reasonable and just that the hours of labor should be reduced. Eight hours of proper application ought to be sufficient to supply the necessaries and even the luxuries of life to a laboring man."

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, who has been recently called to fill the pulpit so long occupied by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, wrote as follows: "I am heartily in sympathy with every movement which promises the workingman a larger share of the world's profits, a better opportunity for the cultivation of the three H's, Head, Heart and Home. I can only say here in a sentence that a strike may be better than servitude, that arbitration is better than a strike, that profit sharing would be even better than arbitration, and that co-operation or active partnership between employer and employed is the ultimate goal to which all other steps should tend."

The Hon. W. H. Gest: "I am heartily in favor of the movement for the eight-hour day. Our civilization cannot endure and our Government will fail unless our people learn that gold is not the only thing to seek for that there is something better. Intelligence and morality cannot exist and never have existed in a people who spend all their time in fighting for bread."

Senator C. B. Farwell is in exact accord with the policy as outlined by the American Federation of Labor. He says: "So far as certain trades are concerned I can easily see how this movement could be brought about. For instance, those mechanics who build buildings in locations where they reside can fix the number of hours they will work by organization, and employers will easily adapt themselves to such action."

PROSPECTS for work this season are good in Marietta, Ohio.

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 31, 1890.

Moneys received in APRIL will be published in next month's paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S from the Local Unions, for tax and supplies for the month of MARCH only.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$63 40	143—	$10 20	285—	$16 30	426—	$ 2 80
2—	——	144—	5 80	286—	1 60	427—	4 70
3—	18 50	145—	13 20	287—	3 30	428—	5 00
4—	37 00	146—	8 50	288—	7 10	429—	——
5—	16 90	147—	——	289—	——	430—	3 60
6—	3 10	148—	6 85	290—	8 10	431—	6 30
7—	4 50	149—	——	291—	17 80	432—	2 40
8—	60 30	150—	4 20	292—	5 10	433—	1 70
9—	16 50	151—	2 30	293—	2 50	434—	8 35
10—	31 00	152—	2 70	294—	2 00	435—	3 64
11—	3 00	153—	——	295—	——	436—	1 50
12—	23 00	154—	4 58	296—	2 20	437—	2 00
13—	1 50	155—	4 25	297—	4 80	438—	6 00
14—	3 10	156—	1 10	298—	2 40	439—	10 00
15—	7 50	157—	2 10	299—	9 10	440—	10 50
16—	3 10	158—	7 00	300—	1 80	441—	5 90
17—	4 50	159—	90	30—	7 50	442—	1 30
18—	3 00	160—	9 10	302—	2 30	443—	4 50
19—	2 00	161—	5 95	303—	——	444—	6 20
20—	19 00	162—	8 50	304—	8 80	445—	2 10
21—	7 80	163—	10 10	305—	1 70	446—	9 40
22—	57 50	164—	27 40	306—	11 50	447—	10 00
23—	5 10	165—	27 95	307—	1 00	448—	10 10
24—	4 00	166—	——	308—	——	449—	9 50
25—	67 25	167—	8 00	309—	——	450—	22 50
26—	3 10	168—	1 00	310—	——	451—	32 50
27—	7 10	169—	9 10	311—	5 40	452—	3 80
28—	37 10	170—	2 20	312—	2 10	453—	——
29—	27 10	171—	13 30	313—	4 70	454—	3 00
30—	6 50	172—	17 40	314—	——	455—	3 30
31—	2 80	173—	90	315—	9 10	456—	3 00
32—	9 55	174—	3 00	316—	17 30	457—	7 10
33—	89 10	175—	17 80	317—	1 40	458—	5 80
34—	5 50	176—	7 80	318—	——	459—	14 25
35—	14 10	177—	18 20	319—	——	460—	5 00
36—	18 30	178—	90	320—	10 00	461—	10 00
37—	3 00	179—	18 40	321—	3 00	462—	7 25
38—	6 00	180—	5 10	322—	2 25	463—	8 50
39—	6 30	181—	8 00	323—	2 70	464—	——
40—	6 00	182—	——	324—	1 00	465—	1 80
41—	25 80	183—	——	325—	20 50	466—	6 55
42—	3 70	184—	3 30	326—	10 40	467—	10 80
43—	7 00	185—	11 00	327—	10	468—	16 75
44—	——	186—	——	328—	5 40	469—	4 80
45—	3 50	187—	2 10	329—	3 70	470—	10 00
46—	——	188—	1 00	330—	2 20	471—	17 85
47—	12 45	189—	2 00	331—	90	472—	2 00
48—	9 80	190—	80	332—	4 17	473—	9 85
49—	3 40	191—	9 30	333—	3 70	474—	——
50—	20 70	192—	17 70	334—	5 50	475—	3 50
51—	26 60	193—	2 20	335—	9 25	476—	8 30
52—	——	194—	2 90	336—	6 90	477—	12 50
53—	1 00	195—	3 20	337—	4 00	478—	6 25
54—	19 70	196—	3 80	338—	3 90	479—	9 40
55—	12 80	197—	11 35	339—	4 40	480—	12 30
56—	6 00	198—	10 00	340—	50 70	481—	6 30
57—	3 70	199—	——	341—	6 10	482—	11 10
58—	16 45	200—	1 80	342—	——	483—	23 80
59—	7 80	201—	2 10	343—	6 40	484—	3 20
60—	7 70	202—	2 50	344—	10 25	485—	2 00
61—	1 90	203—	8 80	345—	3 60	486—	7 10
62—	5 20	204—	4 40	346—	——	487—	11 50
63—	17 00	205—	13 00	347—	3 60	488—	7 22
64—	13 80	206—	7 00	348—	2 00	489—	11 40
65—	10 00	207—	12 70	349—	2 85	490—	5 80
66—	2 90	208—	7 50	350—	2 00	491—	2 50
67—	15 20	209—	8 20	351—	67 80	492—	10
68—	2 10	210—	10 00	352—	1 70	493—	3 80
69—	1 00	211—	53 00	353—	2 00	494—	1 80
70—	——	212—	4 40	354—	10 40	495—	4 60
71—	1 70	213—	6 50	355—	7 50	496—	5 10
72—	23 80	214—	1 80	356—	2 30	497—	——
73—	9 30	215—	5 70	357—	——	498—	3 50
74—	12 70	216—	1 50	358—	——	499—	2 70
75—	5 50	217—	5 00	359—	9 00	500—	2 25
76—	1 00	218—	9 40	360—	——	501—	2 50
77—	1 50	219—	21 80	361—	9 30	502—	——
78—	3 15	220—	8 80	362—	5 50	503—	5 20
79—	——	221—	——	363—	1 50	504—	1 60
80—	——	222—	8 00	364—	10 00	505—	——
81—	1 20	223—	5 50	365—	——	506—	10 70
82—	7 00	224—	3 40	366—	——	507—	5 70
83—	21 00	225—	15 10	367—	9 70	508—	——
84—	3 10	226—	2 10	368—	5 00	509—	60 00
85—	2 40	227—	10 30	369—	——	510—	——
86—	6 80	228—	——	370—	——	511—	90
87—	9 00	229—	2 00	371—	5 60	512—	5 20
88—	1 70	230—	53 50	372—	3 70	513—	12 40
89—	7 30	231—	4 00	373—	——	514—	1 70
90—	6 40	232—	1 30	374—	1 20	515—	7 10
91—	4 70	233—	1 00	375—	3 40	516—	2 90
92—	5 70	234—	10 70	376—	1 40	517—	——
93—	23 70	235—	2 80	377—	1 00	518—	12 40
94—	2 90	236—	5 90	378—	2 00	519—	——
95—	——	237—	31 00	379—	1 90	520—	2 00
96—	11 00	238—	9 10	380—	1 65	521—	1 20
97—	6 20	239—	31 00	381—	7 10	522—	6 90
98—	——	240—	5 10	382—	35 10	523—	2 70
99—	1 40	241—	10 00	383—	2 00	524—	——
100—	7 00	242—	——	84—	8 50	525—	1 40
101—	2 00	243—	6 80	385—	13 60	526—	2 00
102—	6 30	244—	10 00	386—	50	527—	26 10
103—	90	245—	1 70	387—	——	528—	1 00
104—	20 00	246—	21 20	388—	2 00	529—	3 40
105—	1 40	247—	13 50	389—	1 00	530—	2 90
106—	2 00	248—	17 25	390—	10 00	531—	2 30
107—	2 40	249—	3 10	391—	9 35	532—	——
108—	21 10	250—	3 20	392—	15 00	533—	——
109—	11 30	251—	10 05	393—	2 10	534—	1 90
110—	10 00	252—	2 00	394—	10 40	535—	——
111—	3 80	253—	5 10	395—	5 50	536—	3 40
112—	23 75	254—	1 20	396—	10 65	537—	1 00
113—	2 00	255—	3 20	397—	4 90	538—	90
114—	3 00	256—	15 90	398—	2 40	539—	23 00
115—	2 00	257—	23 60	399—	1 50	540—	4 70
116—	3 00	258—	1 10	400—	1 00	541—	1 25
117—	10 50	259—	2 00	401—	3 10	542—	——
118—	7 20	260—	——	402—	1 00	543—	2 00
119—	20 10	261—	1 60	403—	——	544—	——
120—	——	262—	——	404—	2 70	545—	80
121—	4 00	263—	3 40	405—	——	546—	7 50
122—	11 90	264—	1 10	406—	2 10	547—	7 00
123—	1 80	265—	1 60	407—	——	548—	7 20
124—	9 00	266—	5 70	408—	1 80	549—	1 80
125—	5 20	267—	2 00	409—	3 20	550—	4 70
126—	——	268—	8 35	410—	25 05	551—	4 60
127—	4 50	269—	——	411—	7 60	552—	1 70
128—	5 00	270—	3 80	412—	10 75	553—	——
129—	4 20	271—	1 80	413—	5 00	554—	2 00
130—	5 70	272—	1 90	414—	4 10	555—	1 00
131—	7 20	273—	16 90	415—	——	556—	3 25
132—	9 30	274—	2 40	416—	1 20	557—	6 50
133—	4 10	275—	8 00	417—	3 80	558—	——
134—	4 10	276—	3 40	418—	1 40	559—	——
135—	6 00	277—	8 00	419—	——	560—	——
136—	3 70	278—	3 50	420—	——	561—	——
137—	——	279—	1 90	421—	1 90	562—	10 00
138—	13 20	280—	2 80	422—	10 00	563—	10 00
139—	——	281—	——	423—	10 00	564—	10 00
140—	4 00	282—	1 80	424—	——	565—	10 00
141—	1 50	283—	12 90	425—	2 20		
142—	46 30	284—	3 45		Total . . .		$4,137 12

LISTS OF NEW OFFICERS.

The following Unions have not sent in their lists of newly-elected officers up to date. April 15, 1890: Nos. 35, 62, 80, 92, 106, 139, 168, 180, 190, 276, 280, 303, 308, 310, 360, 405, 430, 454, 475, 478, 557.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

March 1—Circular prepared by G. S for general vote on strike assessments, approved.

Bill of D. C. Shepherd, Bellaire O., organizing Barnesville, O., $15.00, paid. Letter of G. S. endorsed.

Hearing granted Bro Chas. E Owens, walking delegate of New York Carpenters, sent by orders of D. C. Sanction asked to strike Moulton's job a grain elevator in New York, where men are working 10 hours a day. G. E. B. decided the case as urgent, and granted permission with financial aid.

Com. Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., asking meaning of decision of G. E. B. in the case of C Thorn's appeal against action of Union No. 8 G. E. B decide the appeal referred to deals only with he question of Union 8's right to expunge part of its minutes during reading of said minutes and before the same are approved On this point the G. E. B. decided the action of Union 8 was illegal, but as no other point was involved in the appeal the G. E. B. does not know of any other matter in connection with the appeal of C. Thorn.

March 8.—Com. on canvassing vote on amnesty reported counting the same, and the result is correct as reported by the G. S and the proposition is carried by more than the necessary two thirds.

Auditing Committee reported having examined books of the G. S. for February and find the same correct and in good order. On motion $1000 of the reserve in the Seventh National Bank was drawn to pay benefits.

Com. from D. P. Shepherd in regard to organizing in his district. Instructed to proceed.

Applications of Union 16, Springfield, Ill., and 480, Washington Pa., to strike. Sanction granted with financial aid, as far as possible.

Application Union 520 Astoria, Org., laid over, as time for demand had expired.

Application, Union 481, New Haven, Pa., to enforce their working rules. Referred to comply with Article 20.

Letters from Vice-President Lloyd, Union 16, Belleville, Canada, and Indianapolis, D. C., asking for action of G. E. B. in regard to speakers. Referred.

Com. Constantine Thorn, Philadelphia, Pa., laid on table.

Claims disapproved: George Blinzinger, Union 20, Camden, N. J., (member out of benefit); Jacob Miller, Union 158 Topeka, Kan., (member exposed himself to risks not usual for a carpenter—he went gunning and got accidentally shot.)

March 12—Com. D. Hurley, Newton Falls, Mass., asking financial aid in law suit for malpractice. G. E. B. decide they have no power.

On letters from Vice-Presidents Kilver, Schwartz, Shields, and various unions, it was decided to put several speakers on the road, and the following sums were appropriated, viz: For New England, $100; Middle States, $200; Southern States, $200; Canada, $50; Western District, $200; Pacific Coast, $200; and $50 for Colorado and vicinity.

Appeal, Union 172, Newark, N. J., in regard to disapproved claim Mrs. S. Bonkowsky, Union 172 called on to produce certificate from Post Office to show when they sent capita tax for October.

By Laws, Cleveland, O. District Council laid over for further information.

Com. Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asking financial aid, their men being out on strike. Fuller particulars called for.

Petition offered from Union 125, Utica, N. Y. asking a State law to license carpenters and tax them. Not approved.

New York, D. C. reports success on the Moulton job and no need to strike. Congratulated.

G. S. McGuire reported settlement of Newcomb claim without law suit.

G. S. ordered to call for 25 per cent. of Protective Fund to be sent by the L. U. payable to G. T.

Com. Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., asking why one of their members was not appointed a clerk in G. S. office. Action of G. S. in appointing Bro. H. C. Schneider, of St. Louis, approved.

Com. Union 182, San Diego, Cal., asking for their books, moules, etc. Answer of G S. endorsed and books and charter ordered sent.

Appeal, M. Byrnes Union No. 8 Philadelphia, Pa. Evidence in hands of Union 8 called for.

March 15.—Com. Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asking financial aid in strike. Inasmuch as the union men struck to aid stone masons, and the provisions of our constitution apparently were not fully complied with, full strike aid cannot be given. But as the strike is a worthy one $50 was donated.

Trip for Vice-President Kilver approved.

Protest, Union 10 in Sayler claim, disapproved. Referred to Convention.

Com. District Council, Central California. Permission granted to form a District Council taking in more than one city.

Strike Applications: Union 474, Nyack, N. Y., 128, Atlantic City, N. J.; 50, Portland, Oregon. Sanction granted with promise of financial aid, to Nyack and Portland.

Claims Disapproved: D. Wedgewood, Union 386, Dover, N. H., (union in arrears); F. Fahlbush, Union 201, Paducah, Ky. (union in arrears); Mrs. Mary E. Ford, Union 33, Boston, Mass. (member in arrears); H. S. Stickney, Union 135, Chelsea, Mass. (received after sixty days' limit).

March 22.—Bill of W. A. Tryon, Buffalo, N.Y., $4 88, expenses organizing Cold Spring, N. Y.

Application to strike from Unions 261, Buckhannon, W. Va; 384, Asheville, N. C.; Chicago D. C., 36, Oakland, Cal.; 453, Auburn, N. Y. Sanction granted with financial aid, as far as possible, to the latter three places.

Com. Advisory Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., asking financial aid to make movement against ten-hour jobs and to more thoroughly organize the trade. Not granted as Constitution will not permit it, and the request should come through the D. C.

Appeal, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., in claim of John Laverty, disapproved. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com received from S. Gompers, President A. F. of L., announcing the U. B. had been selected as the trade to lead in the eight-hour movement May 1st, and to get financial aid of A. F. of L.

Com. Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., asking to have a warning published in European papers to keep back emigrants from coming. Request complied with.

Com. Union No. 2, Cincinnati, as to reinstating John Nagel. Returned for seal.

Disapproved claim Mrs. Barbara E. Doll, Union 191, York, Pa., reconsidered, found all O. K., and ordered paid.

Disapproved claim, Mrs M. J. Boyde, Union No. 33, Boston, Mass (sick when he joined).

March 24—J. P. Jones claim, Union 50, Portland. Bill of funeral expenses called for.

Claim disapproved, Charles T. Manning, Union 375, Peterboro, Can.; James Hlavac, Union 256, Chicago, Ill. (not legally a member); William Duclos Union 311, Montreal, Can. (not six months reinstated).

Com. Union 54 Chicago, asking for arrangements to consolidate Unions 54, 256 and 430. Consent granted, provided all parties interested are satisfied.

Power of amnesty applied for by Unions 87, St. Paul, Minn.; 154, Marlboro, Mass.; 316, San Jose, Cal.; Union 125, Utica, N. Y. Permission granted On the same question, Unions 59, Detroit, Mich., and 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, referred to apply through their District Councils.

Com. Vice-President T. J. Ferris, in regard to organizing. G. S. instructed to procure further information.

Com. Vice-Pres Swartz and Wood as to organizing. The latter suggesting Brother P. W. Birck, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for speaker in the Southern States. Trips arranged for Brothers Lloyd, McBride and Abrams approved.

March 29.—F. S. of Union 20, Camden, N. J., present with books of union. Claim of George Blinzinger, of said union, reopened and former decision reaffirmed.

Report of U. B. Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention in Boston received and accepted.

Applications to strike received from Unions 145, Punxsutawney, Pa.; 550, Bradford, Pa.; 459, Uniontown, Pa. Sanction granted without financial aid.

Com Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asking sanction for increase of wages 20 per cent. Laid over until present difficulty there is settled. General President Rowland, Vice-Presidents Swartz and Wood requested to proceed and endeavor to adjust the present strike in Wheeling.

Com. Constantine Thorn, asking G. E. B. to reopen his case. Laid on table

G. S. authorized to prosecute Walter Scott, alias Howard, to the full extent of the law whenever arrested for swindling several of the local unions.

EXPULSIONS.

J. A. Sebring from Union 281, Springfield, Ohio, for contempt of Union.

Ira Newson from Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for sub-contracting.

S. W. Read, from Union 432, Chatham, Ont., for dishonesty as Treasurer.

C. J. Roth from Union 539, Buffalo, N. Y., for crooked practices.

F. J. Cummings, from Union 133, Santa Cruz, Cal., for taking piece-work.

John Morecraft, from Union 486, Bayonne, N. J., for violating trade rules.

William Barnes, from Union 367, San Antonia, Tex., for mis-application of funds.

E. J. Roberts, from Union 342, Toronto, Canada, for misappropriating funds of the Union.

Henry M. Hart, from Union 263, Salamanca, N. J., for violation of trade rules.

Jas. S. Combs, late F. S of Union 51, New York, N. Y., has been suspended for misappropriation of the funds of the Union.

REJECTIONS.

Omer M. Perkins, from Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., for incompetency as a mechanic.

Chas. Osborn, from Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, for incompetency.

W. S. Thompson and D. D. Segner, from Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, on account of intemperate habits.

Geo. McCroskey, from Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., for unfitness.

T. G. Bergen, from Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., for incompetency.

Owen D. Richards, from Union 125, Utica, N Y., not eligible under our laws, and not trustworthy.

W. C Favender, from Union 278, Columbus, Ga., for immoral conduct, and wife desertion.

Chas E. Dakin, from Union 480, Washington, Pa., for unfitness.

M. Westrick, from Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for incompetency.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St St. Johns, N F
J. A. Plummer 62 Myrtle St., Portland Me
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls Vt
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H
J. W. Gray, 44 Broadway, Providence, R I.
J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville Mass.
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont
Henry Mullen, 3 Picton St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56 Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
J. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
G. Blackmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
F. W. Mose 29 Linden St., Cleveland, O.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
P. M. Smith, Box 180 Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo
L. Schwarze, cor. 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville Tenn.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T. B. Foster, W. St. George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
H. D. Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
M. C Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
D. P. Shepherd, Bellaire, O.
J. Giles Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

Whereas, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for a two-thirds vote being necessary.

We hold a reduction of hours increases the intelligence and the laborer, and also increases the and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of labor are identical, regardless of nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

Section 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

Sec. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Sec. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

Sec. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

Sec. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

W. H. Harris has been put into the field as walking delegate for Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

Aug 3—Ordered that publication of membership of locals be discontinued.

Aug. 3.—Only 75 per cent. of Journals require to be sent unions having more than 50 members

Aug 31.—A member resigning, severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sept 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Sept. 14—A member not taking a clearance card and working in a city outside of the jurisdiction of his own union, can remain a member of the union in the city he comes from, and is not compelled to join the union in the city he goes to.

Sept. 20.—G. E. B. have no power to grant a dispensation or amnesty to suspended members or members in arrears.

Sept. 27.—A fine for working with non-union men must be paid.

Nov. 2—A fine imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day is legal.

Nov. 2—Any fine equal to six months' dues if not paid within one week after notice from the F. S. justifies suspension

Nov. 9—A traveling or visiting member who desires to prefer charges against another member must do so in his own local union, and have that union transmit them to the union of which the accused is a member for trial in the latter union

Nov. 16—A Recording Secretary has no right to record on the minutes the personal remarks of a speaker, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the union.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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AT

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P. J. McGuire,
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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1890.

Union 550, Bradford, Pa., recently paid a fraternal visit to Union 263, Salamanca, N. Y.

The eight-hour cigar made by W. E. Krum, of Reading, Pa., as advertised in our columns, is worthy the patronage of our members.

A powerful organization has been effected in Great Britain lately by the formation of a federation of all the unions in the engineering and ship building trades.

Just think of it! The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has added 65 new unions to its roll since Jan. 1, 1890, and the past month has gained over 4000 new members. Push ahead the good work, brothers!

It is gratifying to know that in the late terrible cyclone in Louisville, Ky., none of our members or their families were killed or injured—though many of them had their homes badly damaged.

In Amsterdam, Holland, the organized carpenters struck on March 24 for a reduction in labor of one hour per day and time and a half for over time, and the abolition of piece work. The men were victorious.

The National Carpenters' Union of Germany reports contemplated trade movements and probable st[illegible] of carpenters this season in over forty cities of Germany. Most of the cities will demand an increase [illegible] wages, and quite a number will insist o[illegible]ving the nine-hour day in place of ten and eleven hours a day.

The mill hands are making a big stir to organize under the head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In the past few months new unions of mill hands have been organized in E. Saginaw, Mich.; Denver, Col.; Boston, Mass., and Dallas, Tex. The E. Saginaw union starts out with 200 members.

Edinburgh, Scotland, carpenters have gained an advance of a halfpenny per hour after a day's strike. In the Tyne shipbuilding district a gain of one shilling and sixpence per week advance in wages has been conceded, and the same has been granted in Sunderland. Also sixpence per day increase was given in the Thames district.

May First is close at hand. On that day, in scores of cities, the carpenters' unions under our jurisdiction will make a stand for the eight-hour day. The next few days will be days of work—hard work. The union lines will be closed up, the ranks of non-union men will be thinned down, the work of organization will be perfected. To all our brothers we appeal to rouse up and lend a willing hand to this work.

The Deutsche Arbeiter Verband, (the German Federation of Labor) of St. Louis, Mo., have sent a circular to this office and to all trade and labor unions to petition the United States Senate to defeat the Russian-American Extradition Treaty. This petition should be largely signed and have weight on the U. S. Senate, as no treaty of extradition should be made with Russia that will allow it to arrest men and women on American soil, whose only crime is that they are at war with the arbitrary rules of the Czar.

BASE BALL AND CARPENTERS.

The Brotherhood of Base Ball Players was formed to assert the rights of the players as against the exactions of combined capital in the League of Players. At once the sympathy of Organized Labor was with the Brotherhood of Players, and one of the first organizations to express that sympathy was the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In return we naturally expected the Brotherhood of Players would act on the principle "that one good turn deserves another," and that in the erection of stands, seats, etc., on their new grounds in each city they would employ none but union carpenters. In Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y., this was not the case. In all of these cities non-union carpenters were hired to do the carpenter work on the new grounds of the Brotherhood of Players. This became so grievous an evil that after all other attempts at settlement had failed, strikes were ordered on the jobs in all of these cities. In Boston the strike was a remarkable success. With 110 men on the grounds and only 25 of them union carpenters, a strike was inaugurated against a system of overtime without extra pay and other exactions. The non-union men came out with the union men, only nine men remaining at work. The men all went back at union terms, the non-union men joined the union, and the men who remained to work were discharged. The trouble in Philadelphia was not settled satisfactorily, while in Washington, D. C., a boycott has been put on the Brotherhood grounds by organized labor. In these difficulties General Secretary McGuire wrote John M. Ward, the President of the Brotherhood of Players, and invoked his aid. Mr. Ward answered very promptly and ranged himself squarely in favor of employing none but union carpenters. It seems, however, that the majority of the capitalists and speculators back of the Brotherhood of Players are, after all, the same as most capitalists—ready to hire labor at the cheapest possible price, provided they can have their own way.

THE WORK OF THE GENERAL OFFICE.

During the past few months the G. S. has been unable to leave his office work to address meetings. At intervals in the evenings he has visited Passaic, N. J.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; New York City; Syracuse, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Chester, Pa.; Yonkers, N. Y., and Atlantic City, N. J. The G. S. cannot now accept the numerous calls on him to visit various cities. His office duties are now so onerous that he cannot go away for any period longer than one evening without disarranging the work of the office. For that reason even the past few weeks he has had to cancel several engagements made some time ago. At present the flood of correspondence coming into the G. S. is perfectly astounding. To meet this increase in business and the increasing demand for supplies, the clerical force has had to be doubled in the past two weeks. The G. S. is at his desk late at night and all day, and every letter is answered promptly and every request is speedily attended to. We are into this work heart and soul, and with the help and cooperation of the members the grandest results will follow.

We erred in our figures last month as to wages for carpenters in Australia. The error corrected will only make our argument all the stronger. In Australia, when men worked ten hours a day, they got 24 shillings per week; now, under the eight-hour day, they get 60 shillings per week, hence the reduction in the hours of labor has given them really twenty hours' pay for eight hours' work. This is in answer to those who argue that there is a fixed day's pay for 10 hours' work. If there is anything "fixed," the carpenters of Australia have "fixed" on getting 150 per cent. more pay for 20 per cent. less work.

The London, Eng., United Trade Committee of Carpenters sent a deputation to the County Council School Board and a number of vestries, with the result of having them agree that hereafter, in building operations under their charge, none but union men are to be employed.

FURTHER DEMANDS THIS SEASON.

In addition to the list of 59 cities published last month, where carpenters contemplate making demands for reduced hours of labor, or higher pay, we now have the following list of twenty-seven more places, making in all up to date eighty-six cities where we will have trade movements this season. Here are the latest:

May 1. The eight hour day will be asked in E. St. Louis, Ill.; New Albany, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; New York City; Alameda, Cal.; San Jose, Cal; Omaha, Neb.; Duluth, Minn.; Dorchester, Pa., and Bridgeport, Ohio. This will make in all 23 leading cities which will inaugurate the eight hour day May 1st.

May 1.—The nine-hour day will be inaugurated in Cleveland, O; Yonkers, N. Y.; Vicksburg, Miss. (with 8 hours Saturdays); Schenectady, N. Y.; St. Johns, New Brunswick; Ottawa, Canada; Montreal, Canada; Leominster, Mass; Scottdale, Pa.; Winnepeg, Manitoba, (with 8 hours Saturdays); Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y. (mill men) and Bradford, Pa.

Martins Ferry, Ohio, demands 25 cents per day advance; Baltimore, Md., has inaugurated the card system strictly, and the contractors have conceded it on April 1.

Rondout, N. Y., Nyack, N. Y., Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Weymoth, Mass., Astoria, Oregon, and Spokane Falls, Wash., gained their demands for the 9 hour day, April 1. These victories were without any serious trouble.

Wheeling, W. Va., carpenters have been locked out ever since the first week in March on the question of recognizing Union 3. But the men have been sustained financially from the funds of the U. B. The bulk of the men are now at work either for themselves or for union contractors, and this week the lockout will end in favor of the men.

Chicago carpenters went out on April 1 for to rigidly enforce the eight hour rule and for 40 cents per hour and recognition of the union. The odds are all on the side of the union men, and they will win.

Indianapolis carpenters went on strike April 14 for the eight-hour day, and before sundown that day one-third of the contractors had conceded to the demand. It is only a question of time until the others will capitulate.

Steady all along the line, boys! We have put out our skirmish line, and our men have stood the first fire without a break. In a few weeks the lines of battle will be extended. Our eight-hour colors are thrown to the breeze, and we have plenty of grit and plenty of ammunition in the shape of funds. Our men have an abundance of courage and stamina, and the eyes of all American and European labor are now centred on the carpenters. Our men propose to prove they are worthy of the trust reposed in them as the advance guard in the eight-hour struggle. We will not retreat; we will not truckle; we will not surrender. We must and we will win!

Close up the ranks, boys! Be firm! Forward!

OUR GREAT BOOM.

In Terre Haute, Ind., Union 48 got eight new initiations from one public meeting.

Columbus, O., carpenters unions have tripled their membership since January 1, as the result of public meetings.

At Ottawa, Canada, after a speech by Bro. H. Lloyd, on April 7, twenty-two new members were initiated in Union 548.

In Chicago the initiations are at the rate of one hundred to two hundred a day. In Englewood, Ill., one evening they had forty-five initiations and sixty applications.

At Indianapolis as a result of Kliver's speeches over one hundred new candidates were admitted to membership. In Union 446 the bulk of the union members had to leave the hall to make room for non-union men one night this month.

Boston, Mass., Colorado Springs, Col., Detroit, Mich., and Baltimore, Md., are adding scores of new members to their rolls. In Baltimore, on April 1, after enforcing the card system of not working with non-union men, Union 29 initiated 55 new members one night.

Sash, Door and Blind Makers' Union, 75, Rochester, N. Y., lately at one meeting initiated twelve new members from W. F. Miles & Co., formerly one of the most stubborn anti union shops in the city. This was done through the aid of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, who brought Mr. Miles to time. The balance of his men joined at the next meeting. The nine hour demand for the carpenters of Rochester, N. Y., will be most likely conceded.

THE VOTE ON THE ASSESSMENT.

The general vote of the local unions on the question of paying the two cents assessment of the American Federation of Labor is closed. The returns show an overwhelming majority in favor of the assessment. Both propositions are carried by a very emphatic majority. And the G. E. B., at their meeting April 12, 1890, ordered the G. S. to pay the A. F. of L. our pro rata assessment of $640.16. This sum is paid from the Protective Fund of the U. B., as the money is to be used by the A. F. of L. to assist strikes, and our organization will be the one to be first supported, as per decision of the A. F. of L.

The returns of the general vote show:

On first proposition:

367 unions in the affirmative.
15 " " negative.

382 unions voting.

On second proposition:

359 unions in the affirmative.
21 " " negative.

380 unions voting.

This shows a majority of 352 unions in favor of the first proposition and 338 unions in the majority on the second proposition.

A CIRCULAR SENT TO EUROPE.

General Secretary McGuire has sent the following circular to all the leading news papers and labor journals of Europe, also to all the National trade and labor organizations abroad, so to influence less emigration to America:

To the Carpenters and Mechanics of Europe:

Fellow-workers:—Interested parties, such as speculators and cheap labor contractors, are advertising in Europe, principally in Great Britain and Germany, for carpenters to come to America. They offer you high wages, steady work, cheap living and low rents.

We hereby warn the carpenters of Europe not to be beguiled by these deceitful promises. The object of these interested parties is evidently to overstock the labor market and thereby reduce wages and place the workingmen in a more dependent condition.

The carpenters of America are by no means as well off or as well paid as these capitalists and their agents would have European workmen believe. Work here is always unsteady—at best will average eight months a year, and the general rule is ten hours a day. Men shift very frequently from one employer to another for want of steady work. Competition is keen and intense, and a big day's work is expected from each man. Machinery and new inventions constantly reduce the demand for labor, and with the incoming flow of immigration only add to the large glut of idle men in this country. This has tended to reduce wages, so that now in numerous cases workmen here are not any better paid than in England, while the cost of living in America is very high on account of the trusts and monopolies which control the price of food, etc, and fix it at an exorbitant figure. The carpenters of America are going to make a movement this spring to better their condition, and we hope the workmen of Europe will aid us by not coming to America this season.

Yours, fraternally,

P. J. McGuire, G. S.

The Building trades of Cincinnati have a system now of interviewing citizens and business men contemplating the erection of new buildings and promises are secured from them to have none but union men work on the buildings. Ex Governor Foraker made such a promise for the work on his Walnut Hill house, but the promise was not faithfully kept. So the building trades of the Queen City are after the Ex-Governor with a sharp stick. Hyman & Co. and Mabley & Co. are in favor of hiring none but union workmen on their buildings.

A CHAIN OF 576 UNIONS.

Since our last issue charters have been granted to twenty new unions, viz: No. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.; 447, Haverstraw, N. Y.; 448, Reynoldsville, Pa.; 461, Cleveland O.; 470, Evansville, Ind. (German.); 562, Vicksburg, Miss. (Colored); 563, Scranton, Pa; 564, Jersey City Heights, N. J.; 565, Boston, Mass. (Mill Hands); 566, Dallas, Tex. (Mill Hands); 567, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; 568, Huntsville, Ala.; 569, Manor Station, Pa.; 570, Berlin Falls, N. H; 571, Franklin, Mass.; 572, Milwaukee, Wis.; 573 Rutherford, N. J; 574, New Westminster, British Columbia; 575, Fair Haven, Wash,; 576, Moberly, Mo.

SPEAKERS ON THE ROAD.

The American Federation of Labor now has President Samuel Gompers and Paul Grottkau, of Chicago, out on the road as speakers in the interest of the Eight Hour movement. Mr. Grottkau speaks in German, and he is a very effective speaker, and so is Mr. Gompers. They will visit all the leading cities East and West.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has arranged for seven speakers, members of the U. B. and the following are the routes laid out for five of them. The routes for Bro. Sanders, of California, and Bro. Ferris, of Colorado, are now under consideration.

The five speakers now on the road are our First Vice-President, H. Lloyd of Toronto; Vice President W. J. Shields, of Boston; Vice-President W. H. Kliver, of Chicago; W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, and C. F. McBride, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa. (now in Little Rock, Ark.)

H. Lloyd's Trip.

Ottawa, Canada, April 7.
Belleville, Canada, April 8.
Peterboro, Canada, April 9.
Hamilton, Canada, April 10.
London, Canada, April 11.
Chatham, Canada, April 12.
Detroit, Mich., April 13, 14, 15 and 16.
St. Thomas, Canada, April 17.
Salamanca, N. Y., April 18.
Bradford, Pa., April 19.
Olean, N. Y., April 21.
Hornellsville, N. Y., April 22.
Elmira, N. Y., April 23.
Binghamton, N. Y, April 24.
Oneonta, N. Y., April 25.
Glenns Falls, N. Y., April 26.
Saratoga, N. Y., April 28.
Rutland, Vt., April 29.
Troy, N. Y., April 30.
Amsterdam, N. Y., May 1.
Utica, N. Y., May 2.

W. H. Kliver's Trip.

Elkhart, Ind., March 31.
Muncie, Ind., April 1.
Springfield, O., April 2.
Dayton, O. April 3.
Indianapolis, Ind., April 4, 5, 6.
Terre Haute, Ind., April 7.
St. Louis, Mo., April 8.
Kansas City, Mo., April 9, 10, 11.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 12, 13.
Omaha, Neb., April 14.
Des Moines, Ia., April 15.
Minneapolis, Minn., April 16, 17.
Duluth, Minn., April 18.
St. Paul, Minn., April 19, 20.
Winona, Minn., April 21.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 22, 23.

W. F. Abrams' Trip.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 14.
Battle Creek, Mich., April 15.
Jackson, Mich., April 16.
Ann Arbor, Mich., April 17.
Fostoria, O., April 18.
Findlay, O., April 19, 20.
Fremont, O., April 21.
Bowling Green, O., April 22.
Detroit, Mich., April 23.

C. F. McBride's Trip.

Memphis, Tenn, April 17.
Pine Bluff, Ark., April 18.
Denison, Texas, April 19, 20.
Dallas, Texas, April 21.
Fort Worth, Texas, April 22.
Waco, Texas, April 23.
Austin, Texas, April 24.
San Antonio, Texas, April 25.
Galveston, Texas, April 26.
Houston, Texas, April 28.
Marshall, Texas, April 29.

W. J. Shields' Trip.

Worcester, Mass., Friday, April 18.
Norwich, Conn., Monday, April 21.
Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, April 22.
Meriden, Conn., Wednesday, April 23.
Hartford, Conn., Thursday, April 24.
Holyoke, Mass., Friday, April 25.
Providence, R. I., Saturday, April 26.

In the intervals Bro. Shields will speak in the principal cities of Massachusetts wherever needed.

A UNION CANNOT BE FORCED TO REINSTATE A SCAB.

John Joseph Burns, a bricklayer, recently brought an action against the Brooklyn, N. Y., Bricklayers' Protective and Benevolent Union to compel them to reinstate him as a member, so that he might get employment under union bosses. The complaint alleges that on Jan 2, 1889, while he was working on a row of flats on Lexington and Lewis streets, Brooklyn, he was ordered out on strike by the walking delegate. He obeyed, but afterwards returned to work. The union fined him $75, and he was prevented from obtaining employment.

Burns asked the court to declare the union's action null and void and that the amount of his fine be credited to him as dues on the books of the union, that they furnish him with credentials authorizing his being employed by union bosses, and the defendants pay him $400 damages. The case was tried before Judge Osborne, in the Brooklyn City Court, and the Court rendered decision dismissing the complaint with costs.

INTERESTING CARPENTER TABLEAUX.

At the anniversary ball given recently by the Brooklyn Carpenters' District Council some very fine tableaux were displayed, representing the progre s of the carpenter trade. The tableaux were:

1. Garden scene, with tribes sheltering under trees, forming huts with bark, branches and leaves.

2. Mixing mud with leaves, forming mud walls, and building walls with stones.

3. Putting roof on huts with branches and covering with straw.

4. Wood scene. Men cutting and felling trees and squaring timber.

5. Dressing and sawing timber in saw pit. Log Hut, showing "Ye olden times."

6. Showing the condition of the carpenter and his family under the fine of working rules. Working by candle light from sunrise to sunset.

7. Advancement from log hut to cottage, showing better times. 14 hours a day's work. Showing manufacturing of lumber by power.

8. Shop scene. Men at work, making sash, doors, etc.

9. Building. Men working, putting up heavy timbers, etc. Showing brick work, when mason is waiting for carpenter to make centres before he can work.

10. Commencing of a structure. Framing and raising. Showing outside work in general. An accident.

11. Injured man taken home. No help from his associates, on account of not being organized and having long hours to work. Hard times for the family.

12. Fitting and trimming inside of building, showing work all ready to be put in place. 12 hours a day's work. Showing improvement in manufacturing by power.

13. Shop interior. Non-union men at work.

14. Shop interior. Union shop. Men laying out work and fitting together.

15. 10 hour rule. Men going to work showing great improvement in general appearance.

16. Showing carpenter at home. Happy family.

17. Showing carpenter injured and being taken home.

18. A local meeting. Reporting of accident. A committee is appointed to visit the injured brother.

19. Home scene. Carpenter visits family of injured man, and brings relief.

20. Shop scene. Injured brother reports back to work and is welcomed by all.

21. Shop scene. Making doors, etc., and showing machinery at work. Females at the bench.

22. Mechanics at home, showing improvement of carpenter's home and family. 9 hours.

23. Carpenter going to work under the 8-hour rule, 1891, with his apprentice boy, showing a unity of all.

One of the pleasant surprises of the occasion was the presentation of a handsomely framed set of artistically engrossed resolutions to P. W. Birck, the "Old War Horse" of the Brooklyn carpenters. Mayor Chapin made the presentation, and Brother Birck was completely dumbfounded by the honor conferred on him. A handsome medal was also presented to the member who had sold the most tickets.

DONATIONS FOR AGITATION.

The following list of donations from Carpenters Unions to Eight Hour Agitation fund of the A. F. L. has been reported by the A. F. of L. to this office

Union 27	$5 00
" 51a	5 00
" 191	2 70
" 30	10 00
" 227	5 00
" 190	5 00
Gabr et Edmondston	5 00
Total	$37 70

REPORT OF OUR DELEGATES.

To the Officers and Members:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The delegates selected to represent the U. B. of C. and J. of A., at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Boston, Mass., December 10-14, 1889, would respectfully report that they attended said convention. We found it to consist of 74 delegates, representing 53 organizations, of which 26 are National and International, 13 Local, 2 State and 12 Central bodies, with 3263 subordinate unions, and a total membership of about 600,000. The delegates were, for the most part, men who have for years been identified with their national bodies, and all seemed deeply impressed with the magnitude of the work in hand, and determined that this session should mark an epoch in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

The proceedings were characterized by the business-like manner in which the convention was conducted, and elicited commendations from both press and public; and while the body as a whole may be considered conservative, it was one, not of theory, but of action; its work was of such a character as will be of inestimable value to the masses.

The delegates from other bodies seemed to concede to the U. B. the position of honor in the eight-hour movement, and it was the general opinion that the U. B. should be selected to lead the van for the eight-hour workday. The eight-hour day was the paramount question in the convention, as it is elsewhere in labor circles, and it was this that formed the opinion that there should be a closer band of union drawn. In the course of time there would arrive a need of financial as well as of moral support. In accordance with this, a new article to the Constitution was adopted, directing the Executive Council to levy an assessment of 2 cents a member on January 1, 1890, on all national bodies under the jurisdiction of the Federation. On this question your delegates voted in the affirmative. The General Secretary submitted to the delegates the vote of the local unions on this question, and it received due consideration; but taking into account the light vote and the change in situation, we did not deem it to the interest of the U. B. to be guided by said vote at this time. Believing, as our vote implies, in a closer affiliation and material help in time of need as the only means that contains within itself the elements of success; also that the U. B. would readily concede to others that which necessity may compel them to ask for themselves, and therefore cheerfully pay the assessments.

Your delegates also presented a resolution aiming to reduce the regular per capita tax, but were unsuccessful, as the opinion prevailed that for this year at least the revenue shall be kept up to its present status in order to push the eight-hour agitation. At the next convention, should circumstances warrant it, a reduction may possibly be accomplished.

The courtesy of the floor was accorded Mr. W. H. Sayward, Secretary of the Employing Builders' Association. Mr. Sayward addressed the convention. His remarks were very complimentary to organized labor, and he placed a high valuation on organization, and made the assertion that the workmen are better organized than the employers and have a better understanding of the questions of the day. He professed himself in sympathy with labor reform, but sometimes, perforce, opposed to the methods used to obtain them. His remarks were well received and applauded.

A recommendation was adopted by the convention calling for voluntary contributions to all organizations affiliated with the Federation to cover the expense of sending lecturers into the field to push the eight-hour and Trade Union propaganda. We earnestly endorse this action, and believe that the U. B. would be materially benefited by such a course, more directly than most organizations connected therewith.

The report of the Finance Committee shows that the total receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1889, were $7,443 23. The expenditures were $6,578.33, leaving a balance on hand of $864.90. We consider that for the immense amount of work done in the past year the management is entitled to great credit for the careful and economical manner in which the affairs of the Federation have been conducted.

In conclusion, we believe the U. B at large has been participating in the benefits engendered by the Federation, and hope that long will the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be the banner organization of the American Federation of Labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,
FRANCIS FILDEW,
W. J. SHIELDS,
W. H. KLIVER,
H. BLACKMORE,
T. J. FLEMMING,
Delegates.

A WARNING FROM DENVER.

Certain land sharks in this city have caused to be distributed in the East circulars stating that we are having a great boom and that thousands of workingmen are needed to do the work, and that carpenters are receiving four and five dollars per day, when in fact the highest wages paid are three dollars for eight or nine hours. The circulars also state that property is increasing in value so rapidly that a poor workingman can get rich in a short time by investing a few dollars in land (which may be located seven or eight miles out on the prairie, or sand, if you please). This has the effect of bringing thousands of carpenters and other classes of mechanics to our town, to walk the streets or take a job at less wages than they could have received at home. Therefore we desire to warn all who contemplate coming to Denver to take the matter well under advisement before starting, and be sure to bring sufficient funds to live without work, or be willing to work below the average wages and pay a greater price for living than in other cities.

The object the real estate men have in view is to get poor men to invest their last dollar, then when the second or third payment comes due and cannot be met, take the property from them and sell it again to another "tenderfoot," and so on, *ad infinitum.*

A. F. WYANT.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The Financial Secretaries of the following Unions have neglected to forward their report for the past two months or more:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
10	139	314	415	519
61	145	315	430	522
67	155	319	452	523
75	162	326	454	527
80	183	327	745	531
92	211	348	478	532
95	213	366	503	537
105	220	370	504	539
108	270	372	505	542
113	292	399	508	543
118	294	400	510	544
121	300	403	516	549
135	310	405	517	

THE ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS, an organization confined principally to Scotland, in its latest annual report, shows 4234 members in good standing out of a total of 9547 carpenters in Scotland. There are also 2270 apprentices at the carpenter trade in Scotland. The hours of labor in Scotland for carpenters average fifty-one hours per week, and wages are from sixpence to ninepence per hour, being highest in the cities where the shortest hours of labor are the rule.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 754.—E. O. HERRICK, age 52, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., of pneumonia, Oct. 16, 1889.

No. 811.—MRS BERTHA FRENZ, age 18 years, wife of Otto Frenz, Union 1 Chicago, Ill., of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Nov 30, 1889.

No. 812.—MRS JOHANNA BENZ, age 51 years, wife of Louis Benz Union 1, Chicago, Ill., of cancer of liver, Oct. 14, 1889.

No. 813.—MRS ELISE HENNEN, age 39 years, wife of Theodore Hennen, Union 1 Chicago, Ill., of typhoid pneumonia, Jan. 14, 1890.

No. 814.—ANDREW M. WEAVER, age 25, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., of typhoid fever, Jan. 14, 1890.

No. 815.—JOHN L. NEWCOMB, age 38, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., of pulmonary phthisis, Jan. 17, 1890.

No. 816.—EBERHART GROSSERT, age 41 Union 291 Brooklyn N. Y., of phthisis pulmonalis, Feb. 19, 1890.

No. 817.—WILLIAM GILLELAND, age 52, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of pulmonary phthisis, Feb. 13 1890.

No. 818.—JAMES COLLINS, age 37, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., of consumption, Feb 16 1890.

No. 819.—JOHN H. KELLY, age 58, Union 29 Baltimore, Md., of embolism of the brain, Feb. 18, 1890.

No. 820.—CHAS E. JORDAN, age 52, Union 33, Boston, Mass., of phthisis pulmonalis, Feb 8, 1890.

No 821.—DANIEL STEWART, age 43, Union 201, Cambridge, Mass., of pneumonia and meningitis, Feb. 10, 1890.

No. 822.—MRS. FLAVIA ANTILLE, age 26 wife of Arthur Antille Union 415 Taunton, Mass., of pleuro-pneumonia Jan. 25, 1890.

No 823.—MRS. JANE M. MUNDY, age 52, wife of N. G. Mundy, Union 261, Buckhannon, West Va., of "la grippe," Feb. 21, 1890.

No. 824.—ARTHUR D. PULFORD age 34, Union 315 Elmira, N. Y., of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Feb. 14 1890.

No. 825.—MRS. BARBARA E. DOLL, age 29, wife of Edward Doll, Union 191, York, Pa., of pneumonia, Jan 25, 1890.

No 826.—MRS. WM. KIDD, age 45 wife of Wm. Kidd, Union 32 Detroit, Mich., of acute dyspepsia, Jan. 16, 1890.

No 827.—MRS. AMANDA GEBHART, age 30, wife of W. A. Gebhart, Union 268, Sharon, Pa., of typho-pneumonia, Jan 27, 1890.

No. 828.—E. L. CAMPBELL, age 53 Union 340, New York, of bronchitis, Jan. 25, 1890.

No. 829.—MRS. ANNIE CADA, age 29, wife of August Cada, Union 54 Chicago, Ill., of injuries received through an accidental fall, Jan. 8, 1890

No. 830.—JAMES PINKERTON, age 51, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of pneumonia, Feb. 16, 1890.

No. 831.—JOHN MATTHEWS, age 30, Union 100, Brooklyn, N. Y., of heart disease, Feb. 6, 1890

No. 832.—MRS. CHARLOTTE M. KENNEY, age 46, wife of Morgan M. Kenney, Union 135, Chelsea, Mass., of pneumonia, Feb. 21, 1890.

No. 833.—M. A. PAXTON, age 44, Union 277, Fort Worth, Tex., of pneumonia, Feb. 11, 1890.

No. 834.—GUSTAV BRAUN, age 35, Union 1 Chicago, Ill., of phthisis pulmonalis, Jan. 18, 1890.

No 835.—F. W. LEVENROTH, age 60, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of phthisis pulmonalis, Feb. 6, 1890.

No. 836.—E. B. POWELL, age 28, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of typhoid fever, Feb 22, 1890.

No. 837.—THOMAS THORNBURG, age 36, Union 3, Wheeling, West Va., of consumption, March 9, 1890.

WARNINGS.

T. V. MCDONALD is an architect and builder in Hannibal, Mo., who is opposed to the U. B., because members will not work for starvation wages. He is trying to flood the town with cheap labor; our members are cautioned against him.

JAMES MALONEY, a contractor in Schenectady, N. Y., has earned the displeasure of Union 146 of that place, and our members are hereby warned not to place any confidence in him.

MR. GLADSTONE has turned a moment or two from his able work on the Irish question to recently say: The labor question is the all-important question of to-day, and to reduce the hours of toil is the momentous issue of our times, but that it must be achieved apart from government legislation.

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PETITION CONGRESS TO ENFORCE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

OAKLAND, CAL., Feb. 3d, 1890.

To all Organized Laboring Men of the United States: Greeting:

Your attention is called to the fact that in addition to the enormous amounts annually and ordinarily expended by the United States Government for Government buildings, river and harbor improvements etc., there are bills before Congress providing for the appropriation of some five hundred million dollars for a navy, coast defenses, etc.

Now, as you are well aware, that [illegible] eight hours a day's work on all Government work.

After the lapse of several years public opinion became sufficiently aroused to compel the executive department of the Government to enforce the law on all work done directly by the Government. No attention has, however, been paid to this law in letting contracts for Government work, and all Government contracts are let and carried out in violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the law.

We believe that a concerted move of organized labor at this time will cause the enactment of a law compelling the insertion of an eight-hour clause in all contracts for Government work, and, it is needless to say this would go far towards the victory for a general eight-hour day, aside from the inestimable value it will be to the laboring men who will carry these contracts into execution.

Therefore, we request your organization to petition Congress and also instruct or request all subordinate bodies connected with you to petition their respective members of Congress for the enactment of a law embodying the above clause. Believing that by an earnest and general effort *all* United States work can be placed on an eight-hour basis and believing that it is the duty of every labor organization to forward in every possible way, the gaining of shorter hours for those who toil, we earnestly request your assistance in this matter.

Fraternally yours,
OAKLAND UNION, No. 36
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
S. H. TUCKER, *President.*
C. L. INGLES, *Secretary.*

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31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 Jackson St.

NEW YORK.

274 ALBANY—G. H. Anderson, 218 2d St.
6 AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanagh, 60 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—D. C. MaComber, 39 Capitol St.
262. BALLSTON—M. Larabee, Box 95
13 BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
402. BATH BEACH—A. J. White.
BINGHAMTON—
131. J. D. Marinus, Box 113.
210 Levi Ballou, 3 Lyon St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cherlton, 434 13th St.
109. Adolph Stiber, 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258 Jeremiah O'Brien, 495 Kosciusko St.
291 (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P. O.
296 (E. D.) Walter Kemp, 288 Leonard St.
349 (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw, 888 Atlantic Av.
381. W. H. Wells, 84 Bleecker St.
451 Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Smith, 321 18th St.
557. (Mill, etc.)
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Wm. A. Tryon, 39 Florida St.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St.
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 88 Stanton St.
374 Geo. Le Roy, 36 Herkimer St.
440. C. H. Marvin, 211 Fugeron Ave.
539 (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99 COHOES—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson.
147. EAST NEW YORK.—A. Sykes, 2288 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
315. ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. FLATBUSH—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
200 FORT PLAIN—George Sitts.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 GLOVERSVILLE—James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
447 HAVERSTRAW—
272. HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173 HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
251 KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A. Krane 235 Lathrop.
150 MIDDLETOWN—C. E. Bennett, Box 100.
493 MT. VERNON—A. L. Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
301 NEWBURGH—Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty, Warren St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
51. John J. Hewitt, 165 E. 126th St.
63. Chas. M. Rosell, 420 E. 66th St.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St.
382. John C. Piotts, 597 6th Ave.
457 (Scan.) C. Hansen, 659 Hicks St., Brooklyn.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468 Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 731 St. Ann's Ave.
497. (Ger.) Wm. Tassow, 663 E. 6th St.
509. E. G. Flood, 104 W. 102d St.
513 (Ger.) A. Anderhalden, 25 E. 4th St.
350 NIAGARA FALLS—D. Dinan.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack.
302 OGDENSBURGH—M. Kevil, Osgewatchie House.
547 OLEAN—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St.
101 ONEONTA—D. H. Vanhoesen, Box 1151.
443 OSWEGO—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St.
404 PORTCHESTER—John Reardon, Rye, N. Y.
203 POUGHKEEPSIE—Thos. George, 471 Church St
ROCHESTER—
72 Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75 (Sash, etc.,) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. SALAMANCA—C. M. Spore, West Salamanca.
249. SARATOGA—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413 SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
105 SIDNEY—R. F. Francisco.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
567. TOMPKINSVILLE—L. Anderson, New Brighton
78 TROY—Thos. Soutar, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. N. J. Bogan, 50 Schuyler St.
338 (Ger.) John Endemann, 52 Saratoga St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
233. WAVERLY—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly.
252. WEST TROY—C. F. Shaninger, cor. High and 5th.
273. YONKERS—J. M. Meyers, 78 Ash St.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—V. V. Hallman, Box 143.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. S. Meckley, 113 Mill St.
559. BARNESVILLE—W. S. Outland.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis
44. BOWLING GREEN—H. B. Brooks, Box 133.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John Kidney.
501. BUCYRUS—J. W. Gamble.
143. CANTON—C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Mollitor St.
2 C. A. Rockwood, Box 185.
209 (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
COLUMBUS—
61 Jesse Simmons, 236 North Lazelle St.
326. J. H. Randall, 209 W. Lane Ave
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, E. B. Bennett, Wilson Ave. oppo Mumford St.
11. Wm. Botfield, 163 Wason St.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave.
241. J. W. Carlsford, Box 76, West Cleveland.
149 (West End) H. Davider, 213 Bridge St.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
DAYTON—
104 J. H. Garner, 211 Henry.
346 (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St
187 DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley.
188 FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Lacquineo St.
202. FOSTORIA—F. M. Smith, 315 College Ave
250. FREMONT—B. F. Hague, 1236 Sycamore St.
267 LIMA—B. C. Faurot, Jr., 138 S. McDonald.
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14 MARTIN'S FERRY—L. J. Shipman.
294. PIQUA—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway.
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
284 SPRINGFIELD—John Patton, 43 Mound St.
186 STEUBENVILLE—C. Bucy, 223 Washington St.
243 TIFFIN—John H. Diemer, Ella St.
25 TOLEDO—C. W. Murphy, 521 Erie.
505. TORONTO—G. W. Cusick
412 WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont St.
183. WELLSTON—M. Y. Maxwell.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Alex. Irvine, 643 High St.

OREGON.

546 ALBINA—S. C. Foley, Box 201.
520. ASTORIA—J. P. Scothan, Box 434
527. EAST PORTLAND—F. P. Keenan, Box 164.
533 OREGON CITY—J. H. Beattie, Box 51.
50. PORTLAND—A. E. Lincoln, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211 C. L. Mobney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) E. Moeller, 45 Buchanan St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Louis Beezer, 1701 Fourteenth av.
246 BEAVER FALLS—W. H. Law, 412 Ninth Ave.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 97.
254. BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550 BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St.
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warner, Box 113.
222. BUTLER—S. C. Johnston, Box 863
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St.
408 CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535 DUBOIS—P. W. Best.
530. DUQUESNE—G. A. Cole.
116. ERIE—J. H. Conrath, 422 E. 10th St.
422 FRANKFORD—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401 FRANKLIN—W. S. Gray.
122 GERMANTOWN—W. J. Phillips, corner Wakefield and Mechlin St.
462. GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288 HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253 JEANNETTE—T. H. Hazlett, Box 145
205 JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 73 Poplar St.
110. KITTANNING—Edw. Kennerdell.
208 LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
436 LOCK HAVEN—J. B. Sperring, 354 Walnut St
177. MCKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438 MANAYUNK—Milton Matts, 4208 Peachin St
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188
500 MEDIA—Wm. A. Smedley, Box 369.
206 NEW CASTLE—J. B. Bentley, 62 Milton St.
481 NEW HAVEN—W. S. Miller, Connellsville.
388 NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa
414. OIL CITY—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, George Webb, 2045 Bainbridge St.
8 J. J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion.
227 (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry, 2358 E. Susquehanna.
238. (Ger.) G. Schmidt, 411 Hackly St.
239 (W. Phila.) J. H. Sircks, 1341 S. 46th St.
306. (Southwark) C. Mitchell, 1841 Rosewood St.
359. (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. 15th St.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, Thomas Griffith, 8 Smith's Block, Humber Alley.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward.
161 (Ger.) John Popp, Juno St., 14th Ward.
165. (E. End) D. H. Crissman, Dithridge St.
230 B. B. Baumgardner, Webster Ave., near Francis St.
385 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Alfred T. Erhard.
336 READING—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth.
448. REYNOLDSVILLE—M. J. Winslow.
339. SCOTTDALE—L. R. Eicher.
563. SCRANTON—N. Lewis, 1323 Lafayette St.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268. SHARON—W. A. Gebhart.
185 SHARPSBURGH—F. A. Smith.
514. SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276 TARENTUM—J. M. Fleming, Box 16.
551. TURTLE CREEK—C. P. Hill.
320. TYRONE—C. V. Thompson.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
114. VANDERBILT—C. B. Arrison.
370. VERONA—Theo. Welsh.
480. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box 227.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn. St.
458 WILKINSBURG—James Porter, Box 91.
266 WILLIAMSPORT—L. A. Essinger, Box 161.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh.
176. NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
94. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) J. H. Stanard, 202 W. Blanding St.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

293. PIERRE—Frank Humphrey, Box 54.
528. SIOUX FALLS—G. O. Keesler.
289. YANKTON—A. Whisler, Box 843.

TENNESSEE

174. JACKSON—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
394. MEMPHIS—James Cannon 40 Washington St.
463. NASHVILLE—F. J. Slinkard, 17 Elmwood St.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong.
198. DALLAS—
566. (Mill) J. A. Russey, Box 299.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. FORT WORTH—W. F. Remington, Corner Tucker and May Sts.
526. GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 27th St., near Av. O.
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.

UTAH.

489. SALT LAKE CITY—J. E. Button, 318 E. Second South St.

VERMONT.

512. BELLOWS FALLS.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. BRATTLEBORO—Leslie Smith
53. RUTLAND—Alonzo Persaw, 16 Temple St.
113. ST. ALBANS—E. D. Blatchley.

VIRGINIA.

348. NEWPORT NEWS—G. W. Lenz.
285. NORFOLK—C. F. McCoy, 233½ Church St.
132 RICHMOND—Rol. Hill, 15 Seventeenth St.
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Turnbull, 729 2d Av., S. W.

WASHINGTON.

117. CENTRALIA—E. J. Crockett.
553 ELLENSBURG—J. E. Moore, Box 203.
260 PORT ANGELES—P. W. Gallup.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Herrmann, Box 25.
351 SEATTLE—Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
41 SPOKANE FALLS—R. B. Labee, Box 1340
197 TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—W. O. Reinecke, Box 211.

WEST VIRGINIA.

261 BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511 CHARLESTON—H. R. Sampson, 111 Clendenin
236 CLARKSBURG—D. G. Watkins, Box 124.
437. ELKINS—T. H. Jackson, Box 107.
516 GRAFTON—John L. Mason.
475 NEW CUMBERLAND—Robert Bond.
552 PARKERSBURGH—Daniel Kitchelor.
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson.
3 WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. ASHLAND—Joseph Herlan, 1016 St. Clair St.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Rudolph Hass, 311 Platt St.
378 LA CROSSE—F. H. Oies, 1223 Green Bay St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 530 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 413 3d Av., rear.
290. (Ger.) Wm. Birkner, 201 German St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 543 29th St.
472 NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 1522 Kane
532. OSHKOSH—J. Rutherford, 126 Fork St.
178 RHINELANDER—J. H. Simon.
454 WEST SUPERIOR—J. J. Liebe, Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558 CHEYENNE—Samuel F. Hall, 201 W. 18th St.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—March, 1890.

Balance, March 1 1890	$417 [illegible]
From the Unions (Tax etc.)	1137 [illegible]
" Subscribers	[illegible]
" Advertisers	[illegible]
" Rent of part of office building	[illegible]
" Sale of books, etc. (A. F. of L.)	[illegible]
" Unattached members	[illegible]
Total	$8712 6[illegible]

EXPENSES—March 1890.

For Printing	[illegible]
" Office, etc.	[illegible]
" Lawyer's expenses	[illegible]
" Services of G. F. B.	[illegible]
" February Tax A. F. of L.	[illegible]
" Traveling and organizing	[illegible]
" 500 badges and 20 charms	[illegible]
" Benefits Nos. 754 and 811 to 837 inclusive	[illegible]
Balance, April 1 1890	[illegible]
Total	$8712 6[illegible]

DETAILED EXPENSES—March 1890.

Printing 5000 Membership Cards	12 [illegible]
" 5000 Notices of Arrears	12 5[illegible]
" 10,000 Applications for Membership	15 0[illegible]
" 10,500 Noteheads for L. U.	[illegible]
" 1,000 Clearance Cards	2 5[illegible]
" 700 Circulars, gen'l vote (A. F. L., assessment)	[illegible]
" 2500 Stamped Envelopes	[illegible]
" 1000 Ode Cards	[illegible]
" 925 Postal cards, with changes	[illegible]
" 5000 Appeals	[illegible]
" 1000 Honorary Membership Cards	[illegible]
" 100 Circulars, (Legal Opinion)	[illegible]
" 5000 Constitutions	[illegible]
" 100 Treasurer's Receipt Books	[illegible]
" 29,000 copies March Journal	[illegible]
" 625 Circulars, call for Protective Fund	[illegible]
" 1000 Agitation Cards in German	[illegible]
" 625 Circulars, special notices	[illegible]
" 5000 Agitation Cards	[illegible]
Electrotyping agitation cards, etc.	[illegible]
Wrapping and Mailing March Journal	[illegible]
Postage on March Journal	[illegible]
Expressage on supplies etc.	[illegible]
Postage on Letters and Supplies	[illegible]
2700 Stamped Envelopes for correspondence, password and circular calling for Protective Fund	[illegible]
500 Postal Cards	[illegible]
18 Telegrams in March	[illegible]
Salary and Clerk hire	[illegible]
Services of G. F. B. for March	[illegible]
Office-rent for March	[illegible]
500 Badges for members	[illegible]
20 charms "	[illegible]
Stationery and office supplies	[illegible]
Capita Tax for February, A. F. of L.	[illegible]
W. J. Shields, organizing L. U. 561 Boston	[illegible]
D. C. Shepherd, organizing, Barnesville, Ohio	[illegible]
William A. Tryon, organizing L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]
I. G. Clinkard, organizing L. U. 565, Boston, Mass	[illegible]
F. J. Lambert, services as attorney in the Newcomb claim	[illegible]
5000 Lithographed Noteheads for Gen'l Office and Freight	[illegible]
Cleaning office for March	[illegible]
Benefit No. 754, E. O. Herrick	200 00
" 811, Mrs. Bertha Frenz	50 00
" 812, Mrs. Johanna Herz	50 00
" 813, Mrs. Elise Henzen	25 00
" 814, Andrew M. Weaver	[illegible]
" 815, John L. Newcomb	[illegible]
" 816, Eberhart Gressell	100 00
" 817, William Gilleland	[illegible]
" 818, James Collins	200 00
" 819, John H. Kelly	200 00
" 820, Charles E. Jordan	200 00
" 821, Daniel Stewart	200 00
" 822, Mrs. Flavia Antille	25 00
" 823, Mrs. Jane M. Mundy	50 00
" 824, Arthur D. Pulford	200 00
" 825, Mrs. Barbara E. Dell	50 00
" 826, Mrs. Wm. Kidd	50 00
" 827, Mrs. Amanda Gebhart	50 00
" 828, E. L. Campbell	200 00
" 829, Mrs. Annie Gads	50 00
" 830, James Pinkerton	200 00
" 831, John Matthews	200 00
" 832, Mrs. C. M. Kenney	50 00
" 833, M. A. Paxton	200 00
" 834, Gustav Braun	200 00
" 835, F. W. Levenroth	200 00
" 836, E. B. Powell	100 00
" 837, Thomas Thornburg	200 00
	$5113 2[illegible]

CORRECTION.

Through error of F. S., of Union 176, Newport, R. I., the March journal contained a notice that ALEX. TAIT had been expelled from said Union. This correction is made that no injustice may be done Bro. Tait by reason of the publication of his alleged expulsion, when he was not expelled.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April 1890.

Die Carpenters' Unions als Avantgarde am 1. Mai.

Wie aus anderer Stelle ersichtlich, hat die Exekutive der American Federation of Labor beschlossen, daß die United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (deren Generalsekretär McGuire zugleich Mitglied der Executive der Amer. Fed. of Labor ist) mit der Achtstundenforderung am 1. Mai den Anfang machen soll.

Diese Auswahl wird voraussichtlich allseitig Zustimmung finden, besonders in St. Louis, wo die Carpenter-Unions grade seit einem Jahre so glückliche Fortschritte in ihrer Organisation aufzuweisen haben.

Seit dem letzten Frühjahrsstrike haben sich die hiesigen Carpenter-Unions um das Fünffache verstärkt.

Wenn die Bauschreiner in allen größeren Städten annähernd so gut an ihrer Organisation gearbeitet haben, ist an ihrem Siege gar nicht zu zweifeln,—nicht nur wegen ihrer Stärke, sondern wegen des Geistes, der in sie eingezogen ist.

So stünden wir also endlich vor dem Anfange!

Die Nachricht wird in allen Arbeiterkreisen freudige Aufnahme finden, neues Leben und Begeisterung in die Reihen Derer bringen, welche so lange auf eine sichtliche Bethätigung der Macht der Organisation zu einer Vorwärtsschiebung der Arbeiterklasse harrten.

Hier ist eine Gelegenheit gegeben.

Und alle Bedingungen zum Erfolge sind vorhanden: Jener vorzügliche Geist der Zusammengehörigkeit und Ausdauer, der im letzten Frühjahrsstrike der Carpenter die Bewunderung Aller erregte; die allgemeine Anerkennung, die ihnen gezollt wurde und ihnen die unbedingte Unterstützung der Gesammtheit sichert, insbesondere der ihnen am nächsten stehenden Arbeiter der anderen Branchen des Baugewerks.

Wir gratuliren den Carpentern zu der auf sie gefallenen Wahl, die Avantgarde der Arbeiter-Organisationen zur Eroberung des allgemeinen Achtstundentages zu sein, und beglückwünschen die Exekutive der Am. Federation of Labor zu der Umsicht, mit der sie ihre Verfügung getroffen.

(St. Louiser Tageblatt.)

Der Strike als Erziehungsmittel.

Die Ansicht von Joseph D. Weeks, Sekretär der Westlichen Eisen-Fabrikanten, über Strikes, ist wie folgt:

„Strikes sind nicht unbedingt zu verwerfen; sogar wenn sie unerfolgreich sind, bringen sie den Strikern vielseitige Vortheile. Die Arbeiter haben für jeden errungenen Vortheil kämpfen müssen, und obwohl sie in den sogenannten Strikes oft besiegt wurden, haben sie doch durch diese nicht nur gelernt wie spätere Kämpfe geführt werden sollten, sondern auch die Arbeitgeber dermaßen von ihrer Stärke überzeugt, daß dieselben sich scheuen, einen stets mächtiger werdenden Gegner herauszufordern.

„Arbeitgeber sind dadurch auch williger gemacht worden, die Gerechtigkeit der an sie gestellten Verlangen zu untersuchen und den Arbeitern bei entstandenen Zwistigkeiten Entgegenkommen zu zeigen. Der hoffnungsreichste Umstand in der modernen industriellen Gesellschaft ist die Zunahme einer gegenseitigen Achtung zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, sowie erhöhte Anerkennung der beiderseitigen Rechte. Dieses Resultat ist durch Strikes nicht wenig befördert worden. Sie haben auch das Recht der vereinigten Arbeiter festgestellt, mit vereinigtem Kapital zu verhandeln und die Behauptung vernichtet, der wirkliche Arbeitsmarkt bestehe darin, daß der einzelne Arbeiter mit seiner Schwäche und Nothwendigkeit dem knickrigen, dingenden Kapital überlassen bleibe."

Alterthümliche Gewerbe-Unionen.

Die ersten Organisationen von Arbeitern wurden nach dem Muster der heutigen Gewerbe-Unionen gebildet. Ihr Alter von dreitausend Jahren ist der beste Beweis, daß dieses die bestmöglichste Organisationsweise ist. Der Editor einer unserer Arbeiter-Zeitungen sagte einst in eleganter Art: „Theorien kommen und Theorien gehen, Gewerbe-Unionen aber bestehen." Gewerbe-Unionen sind die Grundsteine, auf welche noch jede Reformbewegung der Arbeiter gebaut wurde und davon ist nicht einmal die Religion Jesus Christus ausgeschlossen. Hinter den Verschanzungen der Gewerbe-Unionen sammelten sich, wenn alles andere fehlte, die zerstreuten Bataillone manches revolutionären Ausbruches. Selbst die rothe Fahne ist ein Emblem der Gewerbe-Unionen und wurde von der Handwerker-Gesellschaft (die „Eranoi" der Griechen) eintausend Jahre vor Christi getragen, zur Zeit, da die Arbeiter Nachfolger Zoroaster's, Feueranbeter und „Sonnen-Kinder" waren und in ihrer scharlachrothen Fahne die Sonne versinnbildlichten. Zu einer Zeit war es ungesetzlich für Arbeiter, irgend eine andere Farbe als schwarz und roth, oder die Vermischung beider, braun, zu tragen. Darnach wurde den Arbeitern aus irgend einem Grunde verboten, die rothe Farbe zu tragen. Dieses letzte Gesetz wirkte so schädlich auf eine Organisation, die der Färber, daß das Geheimniß ihrer eigenartig brillianten Farbe verloren gegangen ist. („The Leader.")

Die Achtstunden-Bewegung.

Paul Grottkau geht für die American Federation of Labor für den Monat April auf Agitation. Er ist ein ausgezeichneter deutscher Redner.

Seine Reiseroute ist folgende:
Pittsburg, 2. und 3. April.
Columbus, Ohio, 4. April.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 5. und 6. April.
Louisville, Ky., 7. April.
Evansville, Ind., 8. April.
St. Louis, Mo., 9. und 10. April.
Indianapolis, 11. April.
Chicago, 12. und 13. April.
Milwaukee, 14. April.
Chicago, 15. April.
Grand Rapids, 16. April.
Detroit, Mich., 17. April.
Toledo, Ohio, 18. April.
Cleveland, Ohio, 19. und 20. April.
Erie, Pa., 21. April.
Buffalo, 22. April.
Rochester, N. Y., 23. April.
Syracuse, N. Y., 24. April.
Utica, N. Y., 25. April.
New York, N. Y., 26. und 27. April.
Philadelphia, 28. April.
Baltimore, 29. April.
New York, 30. April.

Die Carpenter erwählt den Kampf zu leiten.

Am Montag Abend, den 17. März, nach langer und sorgfältiger Ueberlegung, wählte der Executive Council der A. F. of Labor einstimmig die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika als diejenige Organisation, welche am ersten finanziell unterstützt werden soll in der Forderung für acht Stunden am 1. Mai. Diese Forderung soll in solchen Lokalitäten gemacht werden, die der G. E. B. der Vereinigten Brüderschaft dazu erwählen und bestimmen mag und nach den Gesetzen der betreffenden Organisation.

Nach den Carpenters sollen die United Coal Mine Workers zunächst unterstützt werden, und zu solcher Zeit als es die Beamten dieser Organisation für die Interessen der Bergleute am geeignetsten finden. Und so wird, eins nach dem andern, ein jedes Gewerbe, so rasch sie sich organisiren und bereit erklären die Forderung zu machen, unterstützt werden.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Die Plasterers Union von Minneapolis hat am 1. April den Achtstunden-Tag eingeführt.

St. Louis, Mo.—Der District Council hat das Eintrittsgeld aller Lokal-Unions am 1. April auf $10 erhöht.

Die Hausframer-Unions von New York und Brooklyn haben beschlossen, das Achtstunden-System vom 1. Mai an streng zu befolgen.

Die Cigarmakers' International Union hat die von ihrer diesjährigen Convention beschlossene Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung durch Urabstimmung ratificirt und die Beiträge auf 25 Cents per Woche erhöht.

Lokal-Unions, welche Ledgers, Day-Books, oder Schatzmeister-Kassenbücher wünschen, können dieselben zum Kostenpreise durch den G.-S. beziehen. Diese Bücher sind in hübschem und praktischem Style linirt und gedruckt.

Der Monat Februar zeigte sich sehr erheblich für die General-Kasse. Es wurden $5100 für Sterbe- und Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Gelder ausbezahlt, beinahe doppelt so viel, als jemals für dieselbe Periode in irgend einem Jahre ausbezahlt wurden.

Die Brickleger von Detroit, Mich., haben beschlossen, am nächsten 1. Mai auf acht Stunden zu bestehen. Den gleichen Forderungen der Plasterer von Detroit ist man nachgekommen, und jetzt wollen die Carpenter auch drauf bestehen.

In vielen Städten sind Aussichten für Strikes der Carpenter im nächsten Monat. Reisende Mitglieder und Carpenter, die von einem Platz zum andern wandern, sollten diesen Orten fern bleiben, bis alle unterhandelnden Schwierigkeiten beseitigt sind.

Die Cement-Maurer und Handlanger von New York haben am 1. April den Achtstunden-Tag eingeführt.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Solch allgemeine Noth wie sie gegenwärtig unter den Carpenters dieser Stadt existirt, übertrifft alles bisher dagewesene seit der Zeit der Pioniere. Ueberall findet man Leute müßig und Löhne sind bis aufs niedrigste herabgesunken.

Der G. E. B hat beschlossen, alle Lokal-Unions zu benachrichtigen, 25 Procent des gesammten an Hand befindlichen Protektive Fonds an die General-Office zu übermitteln. Handelt prompt in dieser Sache, da wir eine große Zahl Strikes an Hand haben, die wir unterstützen müssen.

Die nächste Convention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenter und Joiner von Amerika, wird am 4. August 1890 in Chicago abgehalten werden. Lokal-Unions sollten jetzt zu Werke gehen und Amendements zur Constitution vorbereiten, um geeignete Veränderungen in unseren Gesetzen herzustellen.

Ein tausend Thaler sind letzten Monat vom G. E. B. der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenter bewilligt worden, um augenblicklich fähige, competente Redner, Mitglieder der V. B., auszusenden, um alle Sectionen des Landes zu bereisen und lebhaftes Interesse in unserer Organisation hervorzurufen.

Bruder H. C. Schneider, von Union No. 12, St. Louis, Mo., ist zum Clerk-Personal in der Office des General-Sekretärs gewählt worden. Die Arbeit der Office ist in solchem Zunehmen, daß wir wirklich erstaunt sind und der bevorstehende Achtstundenkampf trägt nur noch dazu bei, die Arbeit zu vermehren.

Die Lokal-Unions unserer V. B. in New York stimmten mit einer großen Majorität zu Gunsten achtstündiger Arbeitszeit am ersten Mai. Es werden jetzt Anstrengungen gemacht, um zuerst die Mitwirkung aller anderen Carpenter-Organisationen zu gewinnen, und dann vereint auf ihrer Forderung zu bestehen.

Vorwärts soll die Losung sein, stete, unermüdliche Agitation für alle Jene, denen die Sache des Fortschritts nicht bloße Sportsache ist. Im Stillstand liegt Rückschritt und im Rückschritt Verelendigung der Massen. Deshalb stets voran und ohne Ruh und Rast gearbeitet an dem großen Werke der Menschen-Emancipation.

Das erste Assessment von zwei Cents per Mitglied aller mit der A. F. of L. verbundenen Unions, welches von der Federation auferlegt und von der Bostoner Convention angeordnet wurde, wird tausende von Thalern einbringen, welche Summe gebraucht werden soll um dasjenige Gewerbe zu unterstützen, welches erwählt wird, den Achtstundenkampf am 1. Mai 1890 zu machen.

Obgleich der General-Sekretär ein Mitglied des G. E. B. ist, so hat er immerhin doch kein Stimmrecht in dieser Körperschaft und ist einfach nur der Diener ihrer Wünsche, indem er deren Entscheidungen und Meinungen übermittelt und bekannt macht. Er sollte deshalb nicht verantwortlich gehalten werden für ihre Handlungen, und der G. E. B. verlangt auch nicht, daß er dafür verantwortlich gehalten wird. Einige Lokal-Unions halten den General-Sekretär nicht allein verantwortlich für jede Handlung des G. E. B., sondern gehen weiter und glauben, der G.-S. controllire den G. E. B. Diese Bekanntmachung ergeht einfach, um alle die es angeht wissen zu lassen, daß der G. E. B. von Niemanden controllirt wird und nach eigenem Gutdünken zum Besten aller handelt.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE CIGAR.

(REGISTERED.)

The product of Organized working Cigarmakers. Warranted Cuban Havana Long **Filler.** Forwarded, Express paid, upon receipt **of price** $3.50 per hundred. Remit by Registered letter, P. O or Express Money Order.

Address **W. E. KRUM & CO.,**
Cor. Ninth and Douglass Streets,
READING, PA.

☞ **Brethern in Labor.**—Please cut out above "adv" and hand to your dealer, and we shall reward you liberally by communicating with us. W. E KRUM & Co.

THREE SAWS IN ONE

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Saw.

EASY TO FILE AND SET.

Makes a Perfect Joint Without Planing.
For Filing use a Thin Flat File with One Safe Edge.
Cuts Faster, Easier, Cleaner Than Any Other.

Ask your dealer for it, and if he does not keep them and will not order for you we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Description and price lists sent to any address on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

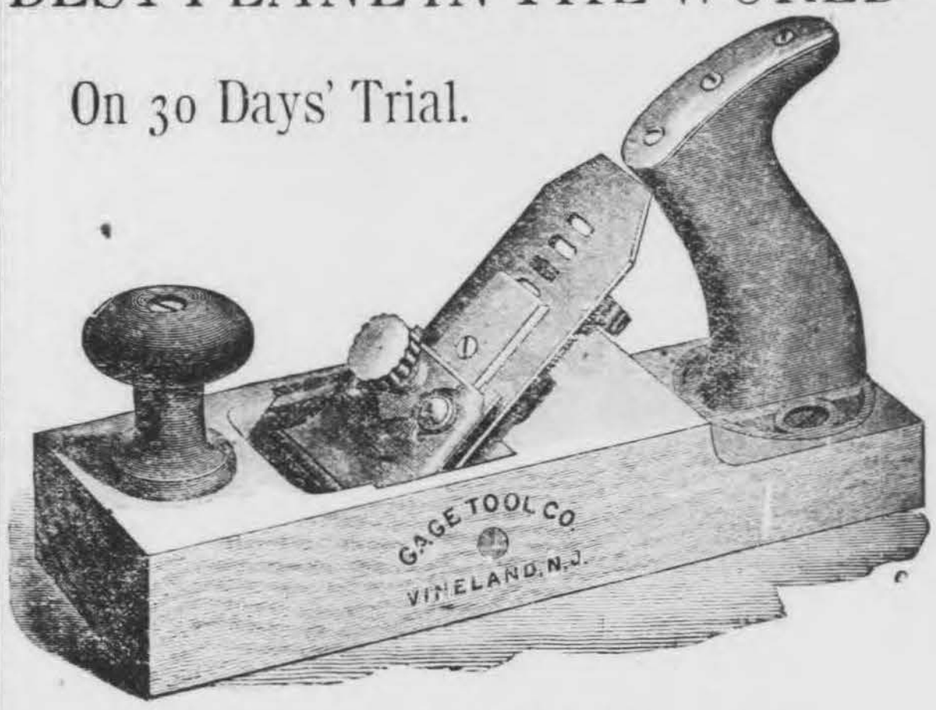
Montague - Woodrough Saw Co.

104 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR F.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVEN IT A GOOD TEST.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 27, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—I received the plane and pencils on the 24th inst. and have given the plane a good test on hard wood and have let several of the other workmen try it, and we all think that it is the best plane that we have ever seen. The workmen on the job with me have most all of them, got the plane fever and asked me to write to you and find out what is the least you will take for ten (10) or twelve (12, No.4 smooth planes, three (3) jack planes, No. 11, and three (3) jointers, No. 21. I want the price of each kind by the piece, as I do not want to make anything out of this, as they are all members of my union, No. 487.

I want the price by the piece of each kind, express charges paid by you, and tell me what is the price of plane bits, the different kinds. There are two of the boys have just got a set of iron planes, and they say that they must have one of the smooth planes just like mine. When I told them I was going to send and get a jack and jointer, there were several of them spoke up and said that they wanted a smooth plane like mine, and at noon went around to find out how many wanted them, and I was not long getting ten names for smoothing planes, and maybe several more if you can do a little better than you told me on the half dozen. One of the boys that wants the three planes has got a set of planes, and I have got a set, but I must have a set of three of the Gage planes. The boys all like the pencils, and they all say that they are better than what we have to pay five cents apiece for up here. Well, I will close for the present hoping to hear from you at once as to your lowest price list laid down here. Will it be safe to send that amount of money by register? If not, what is the safest, as this is not a money order office. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HEAD,
Randolph Co., W. Va.

GOOD FOR NEAT FINISH.

79 North Main St., ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb 12, '90.

Gage Tool Co.: I have thoroughly tested the set of planes I got from you some time ago, and find them to be a first-class plane in every respect. I can recommend them for all wood work, most especially where a neat finish is wanted.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WRENN.

NO SCRAPER.

R. T. HAYMAN, Anthony, Fla., says: "I am delighted with the set of Self-Setting Planes I got of you last winter. It is the only plane I have found that will finish off curly pine and bay without the use of a scraper and sand paper."

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

MANCHESTER N. H., Feb. 11 1890.

To Gage Tool Co:—Dear Sirs: I received your letter and the plane iron in due time after I wrote you, and to speak my mind, I was surprised at receiving them for I did not expect to hear from you again. I returned the old one to the Manchester Hardware Co. with the instructions for them to return it to you. The old one was hardly any good, for it broke as you will see in *birch knots*, but the new one is a *great deal better than anything that I ever saw in the shape of a plane iron*. The plane now is all you claim it to be and more too. I can smooth stuff that I cannot touch with my —— iron planes. Would you please to send me a price list of your planes, that I may have it to refer to supposing I should wish to send for more. I think that mine is the only plane of the kind in this city. Truly,

E. J. MCCULLOCH, 52 Stark St.

AWAY AHEAD OF AN IRON PLANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—I have given your No. 2 smoothing plane a fair trial and am well pleased with it. It does good clean work and works easy. I think it is away ahead of iron planes for all kind of work. Will send for a fore plane after awhile.

Yours truly, JOHN MILLER,
27 Pier St., Cleveland, O.

WOULD NOT TAKE DOUBLE THE PRICE.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 21, 1890.
356 Eighth Ave., S. W.

Gage Tool Co: I have been giving your self-setting plane I got of you a fair test, and am delighted with it so far. Have tried it in oak finish, poplar and yellow (North Carolina) pine finish. If I could not get another I would not take double the price for it.

G. M. CORNELIUS.

THE BEST EVER USED.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—Received one-half dozen pencils as stated. They are the best I ever used. Can I purchase them, and where? Am going to send for a plane soon. Everyone recommends them. Please send price list to John Powell, Shenango St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and oblige R. M. POWELL.

☞ FREE! ☜

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

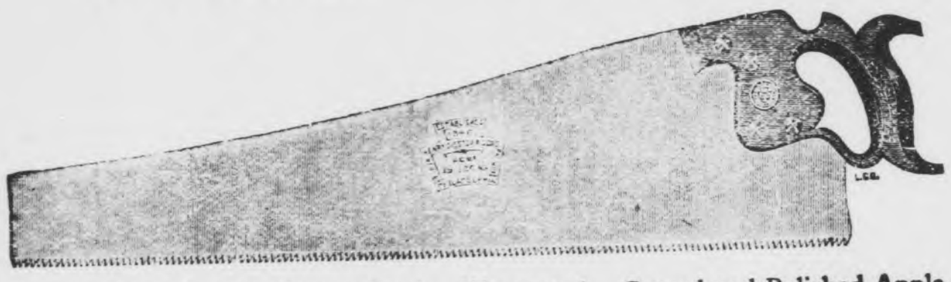
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

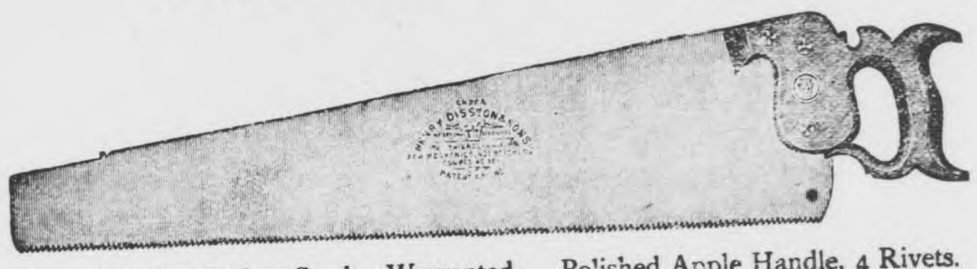
HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

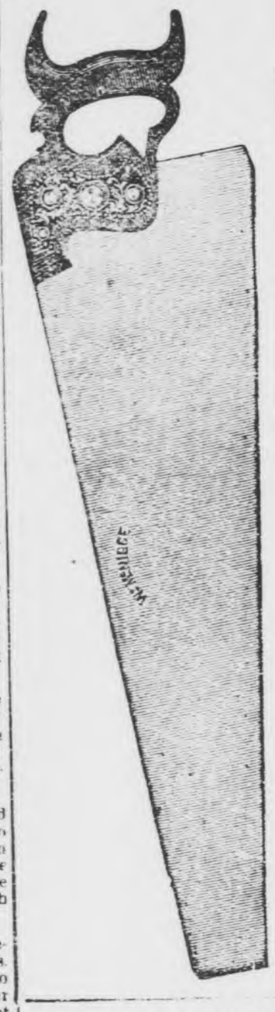
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

515

CHERRY STREET,

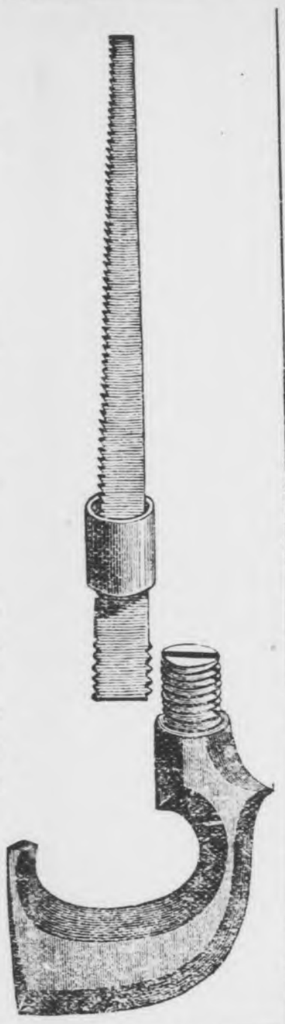
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16th, 1890 PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

CARPENTERS' wages in England, Scotland and Ireland have been almost universally advanced one half penny per hour this season.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, numbers over 150 local unions, and will hold its biennial convention in Pittsburg, August 5th.

HEADQUARTERS and labor bureau for the building trades of Pittsburgh and vicinity has been established at 537 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. In this enterprise the carpenters have taken an active part.

SHOEMAKERS' unions have been organized by the Carpenters' unions of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Vicksburg, Miss. The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union thanks our U. B. for these favors.

CARPENTERS' NATIONAL UNION in Germany now has 104 branches and 11,000 beneficial members. This season they had strikes in 68 cities for an advance in wages, and in several cities they established the nine hour day.

THE machinists have a National Union, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. T. W. Talbot, 16, Whiteball street, is the head officer. Their convention was held at Louisville, Ky., May 5th, and 74 lodges were represented.

THE IRON MOULDERS' International Union will hold its convention July 9th at Detroit, Mich. It now has legal strikes in Toronto, San Francisco, Detroit, Rochester, Wilmington, Cincinnati, Troy and Anniston, and it is financially sustaining them all.

THE TRADE UNIONS in Oregon and Washington and all the way up to British Columbia are making handsome donations to the men of Portland, Oregon, who have been out now over two months. Seattle, Washington, Trades Council, raised $300 by an entertainment.

MILL MEN in East Saginaw, Mich., are now out on strike for the nine-hour day. The mill men of Rochester, Buffalo, Dallas, Seattle and San Francisco have also been out on strike this season and won, excepting in Rochester and Buffalo. Denver mill men are still out.

THE CARPENTERS in Germany, in all the leading cities, have been on strike this spring for the nine-hour day. The fight was particularly hot in Hamburg and Berlin, and success has been achieved in a dozen or more cities, while wages have been advanced in other places.

THE DISCIPLINE of our men in the Chicago strike was perfectly amazing. Within a radius of sixty five miles of Chicago every railroad station was vigilantly picketed, and no traveling carpenter could pass these lines without telegraphic warning being sent to the headquarters at Chicago.

THE *Detroit Sun* is authority for the story that in Detroit, Mich., a contractor named Mahaney has had two women carpenters in his employ for several years. They are both over forty, work out-doors with the unconcern of masculine carpenters, and wear the ordinary skirt and dress of women. These women can be seen any day during working hours carrying planks, driving nails and doing everything that is required of a carpenter.

MILWAUKEE carpenters gained the eight-hour day May 1st, and are now experiencing an immense boom in membership. They have doubled their numbers, and Chr. Stein is their energetic walking delegate, and he has a labor bureau esablished. They gained their demand without a strike by letting the question of wages rest, and now, under the eight-hour rule, wages formerly 17½ to 25 cents per hour have advanced to 22½ to 30 cents per hour.

JOHN SWINTON, our old and tried friend, the veteran journalist, wrote us two very encouraging letters during the past month—one from Rome, the other from London. He expressed a lively interest in our success, and declares that his investigations abroad lead him to say "the organization of the American carpenters is far in advance of their French, Italian and English brethren." Mr. Swinton is slowly regaining his health, and we hope soon to greet him on American shores.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Notwithstanding our initiation fee is $10 the unions are prospering and increasing in membership.

EVERY trade in Fort Wayne, Ind., stood solidly by Union 153 in its six weeks' fight against the Builders' Exchange. They all refused to work for scab contractors in any way.

CINCINNATI carpenters are out to the number of 1400 men for nine hours as a day's work. Chances of success are splendid. None will go to work until 1200 men have secured the demand.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Carpenters' Union 488 was challenged by the United Stair Builders' Union No. 1, of Jersey City, to play a game of base ball on Decoration Day. The score stood: Carpenters, 16; Stairbuilders, 15.

DALLAS, Tex.—Union 198 has scored a victory and gained the nine-hour day for men outside of the mills. The mills will blow their whistles for the nine-hour day but the men will work an hour extra for the present and get extra pay.

BOSTON, Mass.—Our strike is still on; about 1500 men are at work at union terms and 350 are still out. We have formed the Union Co-operative Carpenters and Builders, with headquarters at 1139 Washington street, and propose to take contracts and set our members to work.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

The old Carpenters' and Builders' Association in Chicago is making a vigorous war against our unions. They are daily arresting our members for conspiracy, intimidation and various other charges. Two or three charges are preferred against each one arrested, so to make it expensive to the organization and worrisome to the man arrested. Warrants for thirteen strikers were issued in one day, on complaints sworn to by members of the old bosses' association. All this is done to break down the well established picket system of the Chicago carpenters, so the scabs working for the old bosses cannot be molested by argument or reason.

Members at work are being assessed 30 cents per day to keep up committees and pay idle men. The old bosses have raised a fund of $5,000 to prosecute our members. Suits for violation of the alien contract labor laws are being entered against the old bosses by our unions in Chicago. Many of these bosses advertised in the Canadian papers for men during the strike and in several cases actually imported Canadian and Scotch carpenters to take the place of the strikers. Funds in support of our men have been contributed by leading citizens and business men. The fight is hot and bitter.

RECENT VICTORIES.

Rock Island Union, 166, has been on strike for the nine hour day, and came out victorious.

ALLSTON, Mass., carpenters have gained the nine-hour day, and Newton, Mass., has secured the eight hours.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Union 153, after being on strike six weeks, has won a complete victory and gained the nine-hour law. All the other trades stood solidly by us. The old Builders' Exchange has been broken up through the strike, by being hostile to the demands of the men. A new association of contractors more favorable to the men has been formed.

STRIKES NOT NEW.

Strikes were as common in ancient times as at the present day. The exodus of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt was a great strike, where over a million of laborers threw down their tools and refused to work longer. Moses, a man who had been educated in the court of Pharoah, organized them; and after much difficulty led them out in a body through the wilderness to the land of Caanan.

This is one of the greatest strikes recorded in ancient times. We shall have to refer to the character of the government they set up further on. There are records of strikes in ancient Greece and Rome, of great magnitude. The strike of the 20 000 miners in the silver mines of Laurium, where they were compelled to work naked, and on the most indifferent food, during the Peloponesian war, turned the scales against Athens, for, joining the forces of Sparta, they fought against their native land, in hopes that their new masters would lighten their burdens. In the first servile war in Rome, 200 000 laborers struck and took up arms against their country. It ended by many thousands being slaughtered by the armies of Rome in battle; and then, after their defeat, hunted down like wild beasts into their retreats in the forests and jungles, and 20,000 of them captured and crucified. In the second servile war. 73 years before the coming of Christ, 300,000 laborers struck and carried on a successful war against their country for several years, but were finally defeated and 6,000 of them crucified on the Appian Way, and left to hang there as a warning to future rebels. This great strike happened only after the greatest provocation. They had been reduced by the avarice of Rome to the most wretched slavery. Spartacus, himself, their general and leader, was a captive slave, trained as a gladiator in the arena, where he was compelled to murder his fellow-workmen to satisfy the cruel tastes of the elite of Rome. The slaves of both sexes were compelled to labor in the hot suns of summer and the chilly winds of winter, with no clothes on at all; and if they asked their masters for clothing, were whipped and sent back to work. Their fare was black bread, nuts and dried figs. They were not allowed to have wheat bread. This is why Lazarus is represented in the Lord's parable as asking for the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table; he knew better than to ask for bread. As to the low condition to which the industrial classes had been reduced in the days of the Cæsars, we have but to refer to the census of the free citizens of Rome, which are given at but a few thousand, while she had a population of probably 2,000,000, or inquire into the ownership of the land, which was held by 2,000 men. There was a time in the history of Rome when her landed property belonged to her citizens, but the patricians got hold of it in time through the mortgage system. The lands were subdivided after this, under a communistic labor movement, and all private debts were abrogated, but in due time the patricians again got control, by managing to loan the plebeians money on their real estate. This time their control was to last. There had been a law passed to sell a man into slavery for debt, so that at the time of Augustus Cæsar the most considerable numbers of the citizens of Rome were slaves. The lot of the few free citizens that remained was nearly as hard, for they had to compete with slave labor in the race of life. This was the state of Rome when it fell. The great mass of its citizens having lost all patriotic feeling for their country, refused to take up arms in its defence or joined the forces of her enemies.

Rev. S. A. DAY.

INFORMATION wanted as to the whereabouts of Alphonzo Curtis, formerly of Dover, N. H.; last heard of in Amesbury, Mass. Send information to F. C. Howard, Dover, N. H.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Union 351 has adopted a set of resolutions refusing to purchase any cigars not bearing the union label.

SOME CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES NEEDED.

Our present Constitution is very faulty in many particulars. It will require the coolest counsel and wisest statesmanship in the next convention to remedy its defects, and to make a set of laws that will cover the vast interests of the hundreds of unions covering a jurisdiction and territory as broad nearly as the American Continent.

First.—The laws need to be codified and systematized, so to be brief and plain and consistent one part with another. The whole constitution might be condensed into a book of twenty-four pages instead of thirty-two pages, and this would give members an opportunity to become more familiar with the laws.

Second.—The present plan of having a Constitution and an additional set of Rules for Local Unions, ought to be dispensed with, as the enumeration of the articles and sections in one are often confused with the other in quoting them.

Third.—The present division of the Constitution into articles and sections should be replaced by a system of continuous numbers, beginning with rule one or section one, and run on in continuous numbers up to Rule 400 or Section 400, or as high as may be required. So in quoting or referring to the Constitution, it can be done specifically with a greater degree of accuracy and distinctness.

Fourth.—A skeleton set of rules for District Councils and of By-Laws for Local Unions with a view to uniformity in essentials should be prepared by the Convention and printed in separate form from the Constitution, to be furnished such localities and Local Unions as may desire them.

Fifth.—The charter fee for Local Unions should be increased to $20.00, and seal and full outfit furnished. Unions not able to pay this in starting out won't last long anyhow.

Sixth.—The dues of members should be fixed at not less than 50 cents per month, and if possible at 60 cents. Unions with low dues are always impoverished. Of all the lapses in our roll of unions, none ever lapsed that had a high rate of dues.

Seventh.—Our strike laws should be radically amended, and the Protective Fund should be in reserve at headquarters to be ready in case of strikes, the same as in the Unions of Iron Molders, Amalgamated Iron Workers, Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, etc. No good general ever started into a campaign without having his supply trains well filled and near at hand. The amount of Protective Fund should be increased to ten cents per member per month, and if raised to fifteen cents per month it will be all the better.

Eighth.—A fund should be established to send out speakers and Organizers in the interests of the U. B., and a plan should be perfected for that purpose. An Organizer for each State should be elected by the Convention or in such way as may be deemed best, and such Organizer to be responsible for the work of organizing in his State and to have power to appoint his own deputies.

Ninth.—A General Executive Board should be elected covering the various districts of the country, so to satisfy the wants of all sections.

Tenth.—Provision should be made to admit all competent carpenters at any age from 21 upwards, and give them all full rights as members, with the exception that the right to benefits should be restricted as at present for the protection of our funds. But all members not entitled to general benefits, and now classed as Honorary members, ought to be entitled to a small funeral benefit, say of $50, and they should pay not less than 25 cents per month dues, and be eligible to office and to all trade benefits. Many valuable men, good mechanics who would now join us, and whose counsel and support would be of value, hesitate and dislike to become only Honorary members, under our present limit of 50 years.

There are many other details too numerous to mention here, which will need amendment or correction. And it is to be hoped that at Chicago—the birth place of the organization in 1881—the Convention of 1890 will accomplish a work that will meet the approval of the members, and be an everlasting credit to the delegates there assembled.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

EACH UNION will have to pay for the mileage, time and expenses of the delegate or delegates it sends.

ANY UNION one month in arrears for Tax, Protective Fund or Assessment, will not be entitled to representation in the convention.

RECORDING SECRETARIES of local unions are hereby called on to report at once to the General Secretary the name and address of the delegate or delegates elected and the date of election. Don't delay.

THE NEXT CONVENTION will be a very important one. Our laws will need a thorough revision and overhauling, and the immense growth and present extent of our organization demand proper regulations and provisions, to guard and protect the interests of our members, and to make our trade movements more and more effective.

EACH DELEGATE elected must be a *Journeyman Carpenter*, six months a member in good standing of the union which elects him, except when the local union has not been in existence the time herein required. Members who were *contracting, sub-contracting* or *carrying on business* at time of their election are not eligible as delegates. See Section 8, Article XXI, page 17 of the Constitution.

THE SEVENTH GENERAL CONVENTION of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will meet at Chicago, Ill, Monday, August 4, 1890. The convention will open as usual at 10 A. M. Full particulars as to hall where convention will be held, and as to special hotel rates and special railroad rates, and also blank official credentials, will be transmitted in the course of the month to all local unions having elected delegates.

AN ILLEGAL STRIKE.

Some unfriendly person in Buffalo gave a story to the Associated Press that the mill men's strike had failed "for want of the promised assistance of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters." That story went the rounds of the country. The truth is that the mill men's strike never was sanctioned or authorized by the G. E. B., and the bulk of the men were not long enough members to be entitled to benefits in strikes. The G. E. B. strongly advised the mill men to hold back until later in the season, but they would not do so.

THE INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union has had its annual convention this month in Atlanta, Ga. The old staff of executive officers were re-elected.

THE AMALGAMATED Iron and Steel Workers' Association met in annual convention this month in Pittsburg, 260 delegates present. Telegrams of fraternal greetings were interchanged with the U. B. of Carpenters. Wm. Weihe is re-elected President and Wm. Martin Secretary.

THE CARPENTER.

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THE CARPENTER'S RHYME.

Yes, we carpenters are wanting
 Less hours to make a day,
And more money if we had it,
 Would not be too much pay.

You ask us why we want it;
 A question fair I'm sure.
Dear friend my answer is;
 To make us still less poor.

Yes, houses grand we'll build them,
 But none of them we own.
We cannot from our savings
 Buy us a single one.

Being poor, we have some children;
 God's blessing to us sent.
But their backs and mouths are craving,
 And landlords crave their rent.

Our chest of tools is heavy,
 To move it takes a truck,
And often when the house is built,
 Then tramping is our luck.

All who would work can't have it;
 There's not enough for each.
A study of the subject
 This fact does plainly teach.

From shop to shop, from town to town,
 We oftimes have to go it.
'Tis not all honey in our trade,
 I wish you friends to know it.

Can any man with a family
 Save money from our wages?
Then he's the greatest economist
 That's lived throughout all ages.

The perfect machinery of our day,
 Perfected to our hurt,
Is doing the work of a million hands,
 And hinders them from work.

If four men work two hours less
 We'll use another man
To do the work that four do now;
 This is our eight hour plan.

We carpenters are human made,
 And as much Divine as any;
We believe less hours would help our trade,
 And in the end bring money.

Our fathers sailed o'er a stormy sea
 To better their condition,
And so, my friends, as carpenters we
 Stand in that same position.

CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

THE BENEFIT TRADES UNIONS HAVE BEEN TO THE PRODUCERS

Trades unions are not like fashionable social theories. They were born a great way back, and have been a steady growth, notwithstanding that they have met more constant opposition than any other phase of industrial organization. In England up to 1824 it was held a crime for laborers to belong to any such combination. Indeed, up to 1818 for three men to meet together was forbidden by law and punishable as conspiracy. Later, trades unions obtained some sort of legal standing, but remained still under the ban of society. At present a system of blacklisting obtains, even in this country, among employers, so that a laborer may travel through a number of States, seeking employment and finding none, because he had previously belonged to a trade union which had been engaged in a strike. Trade unions have, in short, all along been regarded as organizations that should be outlawed.

It is not now a crime to belong to a trades union but the laborer is not now allowed to become involved in any industrial dispute with an employer, unless his own. Employers refuse to treat with any one but their own employes. The capitalist is allowed to speak for all the interests represented in the industry of which he is at the head. Why should the laborer be compelled to speak for himself and not through representatives? Concentration, co-operation, aggregation and representation are as indispensable to-day to the laborer as they are to the capitalist.

Labor has something to sell which the capitalist wants. They come together at the market. The capitalist comes by proxy; he acts and barters through his agent. Why, then, should not the laborer employ agents to represent him also? But more than the consideration of abstract right or equality in the matter is the question to the advantage to the laborer of such agencies. If they are a benefit to the laborer it will be conceded that he ought to have it.

Trades unions are voluntary organizations; a combination of men drawn together for their own interests, which is the best guide for any action.

THEIR SOCIAL WORTH.

Another great advantage to trade unions is that they create a social environment. When they meet they furnish that essential condition of social elevation, personal intercourse.

It has been the greatest laborers' educational and social school that the laborer has had. This is plainly shown by the favorable comparison of union and non-union laborers, intellectually and socially.

Not only are they an advantage socially, through organization, but they are essential to the organization of industry, and what is more, the trades unions give us a net-work of organizations all over the world built up on the principle of natural selection.

The trades union system helps its members to more and more of industrial progress. Those who rail against trade unions are about as wise as those who in Congress, with John Sherman, want to put a fine on trusts, or make it a penal offense for manufacturers to attempt to put up prices. There is probably no person more incompetent to say whether prices should go up or down than the average Congressman.

Likewise any attempt to prevent laborers in any of the natural steps of securing a rise in wages is silly.

WHAT TRADES UNIONS HAVE DONE.

As the proper test of trades unions, let us ask what they have done. It must be admitted they have made mistakes. They have gone through hardships and grinned and borne them. They have caused a pound of flour to be divided between two families. They have caused strikes which have been fruitless, and worse. But this ought not to be deprecated. When people voluntarily undergo such hardships it is the surest evidence that they have real needs to satisfy, and are justified in their demands. It is not a fundamental objection to trades unions that they make mistakes; that only proves them, however.

To consider the advantages and benefits they have conferred, it is only necessary to consider the advancement of the laborer from the time when the laws of England making trades unions conspiracies were repealed until to-day. In 1824 laborers were working sixteen hours a day—men, women and children. Gradually since the hours of labor have been reduced to nine and a half hours; working children have been given educational opportunities; sanitary conditions of the laboring people have been attended to, and at the same time wages have almost doubled. Socially and politically the laborer has been elevated by the suffrage, and is eligible for office and representative.

These things have been obtained only through the efforts of the laborer, largely through the agency of trades unions.

If you judge trades unions by successes and mistakes, the former loom up like the civil war and the abolition of slavery compared with the waste that period involved. Advantages socially and politically gained far outweigh the sum of what laborers have lost in securing the progress.

No human movement can be measured by any financial loss incurred in the immediate struggle; what they lost was lost temporarily; what was won was won forever. Tried by the financial balance sheet of financial loss on the spot, all great struggles which mark steps in human progress would be condemned.

In conclusion, therefore, trades unions are a naturally legitimate social and industrial institution. They constitute a means for the dissemination and strengthening of social and economic educational forces, and afford a school for the laborer whose place no other institution can supply. What is needed is to maximize their virtues and minimize their mistakes.

GEORGE GUNTON.

SOME RESULTS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

In Victoria, Australia, the good flowing from an eight-hour work day is very apparent. Sir Chas. Dilke, in a recent magazine sketch, summarizes the situation in a very exhaustive article setting forth his investigation in Australia, and he finds that after the workmen had established the eight-hour day they set their minds to the solution of social and political reforms, with these results:

All railways and telegraphs are owned and operated by the State, not with a view to making money, but to rendering the cheapest and most efficient service to the people, one cent per mile being the cost of passenger travel; all the street railroads are owned and worked by municipal governments for the same purpose; all land titles are registered and guaranteed by the State, so that the owner of a house and lot could sell or mortgage it in five minutes by paying a fee of five or ten cents in lieu of legal expenses, thereby dispensing with many lawyers; an eight hour labor day established for all trades without any resultant reduction of wages, but with nearly 200 per cent. increase in wages the past 25 years; an early-closing law enforced on shops, whereby the male and female employes are shielded from exhausting demands upon their strength; compulsory education; irrigation of the land at cost of the State, and, finally, a progressive succession duty, whereby the larger the estate inherited the larger would be the proportion applied to the general welfare of the State.

A MILLIONAIRE'S TALK TO CARPENTERS.

Out of the eight-hour agitation in Chicago some great surprises have come. Newspaper writers of renown, judges of unimpeachable records, business men of high social standing, have all spoken at the public meetings of the journeymen carpenters and urged them on in their struggle for the eight hour day. Sentiments which would have classed workmen as Anarchists, and probably would have brought them either to jail or the gallows, are now freely and frankly uttered with all the flavor of classical culture and social prestige by leading men of business and public affairs.

In particular, the speech of Robert Blindblom, the millionaire Board of Trade man, is a significant sign of the advanced times. At the grand rally of carpenters in Second Regiment Armory, just previous to the late strike, Mr. Blindblom made these remarks:

"You have been told that you cannot better your condition by combining, that everything is subject to the law of supply and demand. You have concluded to apply a little supply and demand medicine yourselves. You have come here to regulate the supply of labor. Is it not in accord with the most approved business methods? We have a board of railroad magnates combining to prevent some roads from doing cheaper work than others. The Havemeyers combine to control the sugar market; the coal barons are united for a similar purpose. They say there is a combination among a few millionaires in Chicago to control the prices of meat, and I read that an English syndicate has paid $6,000,000 to become a member of that body. You are being taught by even this perverted form of it how much benefit there is in co-operation. You are demanding that trusts and all shall concede to you the right to regulate the supply of labor. This is not done to add more millions to those you have or to get what you do not need. You do it for the sake of education, which is impossible without leisure. It is done also for others. It is done to clothe your wives better, to educate your children, and to have some other refuge than the poor-house when you get old and feeble. As a business proposition you have the undeniable right to regulate the supply of your labor. I champion the eight hour movement because in its remote effects it will be the means of infusing knowledge into the masses.

"There is nothing revolutionary in this. You have the right to regulate the supply of your own efforts. We all know how it is possible for a few men to regulate the price of a certain commodity and why should the same thing fail with labor which must be its own protection? If the labor problem were properly understood it would be solved in a generation. Knowledge alone is the champion of improvement and progress.

"Those Americans who advise immigrants to leave the country are insolent puppies—Americans only by accident. I want to serve notice on those Americans that if they do not like to live in a country in which immigrants have equal rights with them, they had better leave a country which was settled by their immigrant forefathers at the expense of the little Indian.

"If the carpenters work eight hours, instead of ten, the supply of that kind of labor would decrease 20 per cent., and the price, according to a simple business reasoning, ought to increase 20 per cent. The bosses can well afford to pay you 40 cents an hour, because an hour's work from a man who works eight hours is worth more than an hour's labor from a man who works ten hours. The carpenters are pre-eminently fitted to lead in the eight-hour battle. In the past the employers have met their men by saying that they have to compete with other cities. The carpenters are fortunate, in that there can be no competition with their trade in other cities. The employers cannot shift the burden forward and backward between different cities.

"The time will come when idle capital will not be entitled to any more than idle labor. I never could get up much enthusiasm for an old moss-back who squatted on a piece of land and was too lazy to move, and has grown rich by the world growing up around him. Many of our solid citizens are of that class. There is as much humbug about the claims of capital as there is about the claims of labor.

"I caution you against violence. The labor problem must be solved by evolution, not revolution. America will never tolerate the substitution of violence for reason. Physical force is useless unless those using it are the stronger, and then it is cowardly to assail the weaker."

ANCIENT STRIKES.

The antiquity of strikes is attested by an incident recorded in the history of mediæval Strasburg, as occurring as far back as 1409. In that year the millers of Hagenowe (a suburb of the city) joined themselves together to get better terms from the bakers. All the millers took an oath by which they bound themselves not to grind without the leave of the union. Whoever violated the oath was to be (to use a modern phrase) boycotted—that is, no miller was to work, eat or drink with them.

EIGHT HOURS IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

We have a city law declaring "eight hours constitutes a legal day's work on public works, etc." Section 2 reads: "It shall be unlawful for any contractor, by himself or through another, when having labor performed under any contract with the city, to demand, receive or contract for more than eight hours' labor in one day from any person in his employ or under his control, with the promise or understanding that such person so laboring shall receive a sum for said day's work more than that paid for a legal day's work." Section 4 provides a penalty "of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each and every such offense." Thirteen school buildings were recently let out by contract, and a clause of eight hours in the contract. Some of the contractors proceeded to hire their men by the hour, to work eight hours and to work another hour if they wanted to and get another hour's pay, in that way working the men nine hours, paying them for the extra hour, trying to evade the law (it being hard to get a job here if the men had objected to the plan others were ready to work). Bro. T. E. Cross and myself, in order to bring them to eight hours and to test the law, had two of the contractors arrested, brought up before the police judge, one C. M. Anslyn and C. J. Kuback. Each one was found guilty and fined $15, or fifteen days in jail. Kuback refused to pay, he being committed. His lawyer got out a writ of habeas corpus, which was served on the chief of police and the case taken to a superior court. The Constitution of California says: "Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on all public work." Both of the contractors are out lawyers' fees, etc. We brought them to time and made the jobs eight hours. Kuback only pays 25c. an hour, $2 per day.

Our city attorney, C. H. McFarland, and his deputy, Albert Crutcher, worked hard for us, are still working and deserve much credit. A rousing public meeting was held at the Court House recently, called by Geo. Fellers, a laborer, who went with the men to the City Hall, asked permission to address the Council to present resolutions, etc., which was granted. Mr. Fellers then addressed the city fathers, and they resolved to put more teams and fifty additional men to work next week.

We have also petitioned the City Council to investigate the neglect of duty of the superintendent of streets in not enforcing the eight-hour law on street works, etc., and to have the eight-hour law strictly enforced. Bro. Cross was granted permission and made a speech to the Council on our petition, etc. We have also petitioned the honorable Mayor not to sign warrants of the superintendent of streets if he fails to comply with the eight-hour law.

J. D. BAILEY.

BENEFITTING THE WORKMAN.

Mr. Editor and Brother Carpenters:

Much has been done from time to time to try to benefit the workman. Sometimes wages are raised, other times working hours are reduced, and at other times he gets more wages and less hours; but the workman, as a rule, has been benefited for a short time only.

I believe there are more men in our trade than in any other, and some are very incompetent. An unskilled workman gets a few tools and works as a "framer," and in a few weeks or months at the most he calls himself a "carpenter;" and this class of men get employment and work for less wages than competent men. Many again serve an apprenticeship, but never learn their trade properly, and all their lives they work under wages to the injury of good men.

Now, I believe this sort of thing ought to be stopped, and that none but thoroughly competent and practical men ought to be allowed to work at our trade, and I think if we bestir ourselves and put our heads together we could do something for our own protection.

Every master of a ship has to pass an examination and get a certificate before he is allowed to take charge of a ship. Every chemist, doctor and lawyer has to pass his examination and get a certificate before he is allowed to practice. And why, I ask, could not we also get something of the sort for carpenters? My suggestion is that all "locals" should choose one or more of their best workmen to form a committee, and that this committee should invite the boss carpenters to draw out a scheme for forming night schools and classes for learning all branches of the trade, examining competitors, granting certificates, etc. I believe something of this kind would benefit both boss and workman, for a boss could refuse to employ a man who did not hold a certificate, and the men with certificates only would be employed. I know it would take some time to get things into proper working order, and I should like to see the question discussed in the CARPENTER, for I am sure there are plenty of men who could do something for our benefit and protection.

A MEMBER OF UNION 64.

New York, May 22, 1890.

TO THE SCABS.

The poet Moore must have had the scabs in his eye when he wrote the following:

Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
 Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
 And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblessed cup for him
 Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim—
With hopes that but allure to fly,
 With joys that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead-sea fruits that tempt the eye
 But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parch'd desert thirsting die—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouch'd, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And, when from earth his spirit flies,
 Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
 Beholding heaven and feeling hell!

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Fred. Woodrow, writing to the *Age of Steel*, says: "The social unit includes the industrial. The forces formulating one absorbs the other. The widening circles leave no interest outside the lines. In this gravitation of human interests the stone moves with the star, and the humblest of mankind are included in the march of progress.

"The rights of shoemakers and the claims of hodcarriers were once as unimportant as the squeal of a rat or the objection of a crab to a kettle of hot water. It is not so now. Why? The unit idea as expressed in the organization makes the old indifference to industrial interests no longer a bag of nutshells, but a bundle of nerves—prick one and the rest quiver. Humanity is being sensitized. The mason is no longer indifferent to the well-being of tailors and plumbers. It follows as a consequence that any appeal for reform in sanitary law, shorter hours, the right to combine and a more equitable distribution of profits has the force behind it to make a certain, if not immediate success. Society finds itself face to face with a substance, and not a ghost—a fact, not a dream. What is unjust has to be out on its trial and accept its judgment. What is right has to be heard, accepted and made the property of all.

"All agitation is indicative, and not final. It may make claim for an extra five cents an hour, but this is not all, for it is but a step on the stairs to the room above. The industrial unit includes capital and labor—not on the old conditions, but on the new. It involves the reconstruction of industrial relationship on a broader basis than master and man. It includes education, government, leisure and comforts for all men—the how and where subservient to a civilization that never evolves a need without a means to meet it.

"The unit idea has been overlooked too long, but its recognition is being more and more a fact. It is the golden key to the padlock on the industrial gate."

A CONTRACTOR FAVORS HIGHER WAGES.

Mr. Allen B. Rorke, one of the leading contractors of Philadelphia, a man who employs at times over 100 carpenters, in an interview with a *Ledger* reporter, said: "The carpenters of Philadelphia were not only entitled to more money as an equivalent for their work, but actually needed more in order to live comfortably and decently. I was a journeyman carpenter myself for seven years, and I can speak from personal experience, as well as from observation. The carpenters are the poorest paid mechanics about a building, and I don't see any reason why they should be so. On the contrary, I think they should have as much as any of the other mechanics; they are under heavier expenses for their tools, and their work requires particular skill and intelligence in its execution. It must also be remembered that they do not have steady work the year around. The carpenters have to live and support families, and it is not very hard to understand the difficulties of paying rent, providing food and clothing, and trying to bring up children properly on $2.70 a day. I believe that if higher wages were paid, so that the carpenters and the other poorly paid mechanics could make both ends meet, there would be an end to these complaints. The builders and contractors would have to figure a little higher in their estimates, but I think the results would be more satisfactory all around."

This statement of Mr Rorke's was very timely, and it had the effect of convincing many of the conservative journeymen carpenters of Philadelphia that their wages were really too low. And the result is, they struck with the Union men for 35 cents per hour; and Mr. Allen B. Rorke was one of the first contractors to pay the demand to his men, and over 150 contractors also acceded.

THE National Union of Spinners had their convention in Boston early this month.

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1890.

Moneys received in MAY will be published in next month's paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies, for the month of APRIL only.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
129—	9 20 278—	5 88 427—	[illegible]	576—	[illegible]
130—	5 20 279—	1 70 428—	[illegible]	577—	[illegible]
131—	12 40 280—	17 80 429—	[illegible]	578—	[illegible]
132—	9 80 281—	5 10 430—	[illegible]	579—	[illegible]
133—	4 60 282—	1 70 431—	5 40	580—	[illegible]
134—	3 60 283—	2 10 432—	[illegible]	581—	[illegible]
135—	—— 284—	5 85 433—	[illegible]	582—	[illegible]
136—	3 50 285—	7 60 434—	9 00	583—	[illegible]
137—	7 20 286—	1 00 435—	2 10	584—	[illegible]
138—	15 10 287—	3 00 436—	1 10	585—	10 00
139—	5 10 288—	7 30 437—	2 00	586—	16 35
140—	1 00 289—	90 438—	——	587—	4 50
141—	7 98 290—	19 85 439—	7 00	588—	10 00
142—	49 25 291—	—— 440—	2 60	589—	10 00
143—	5 00 292—	4 60 441—	4 50	590—	10 00
144—	7 95 293—	—— 442—	1 90	591—	10 00
145—	—— 294—	1 00 443—	3 00	592—	10 00
146—	6 80 295—	3 90 444—	6 20	593—	10 00
147—	2 90 296—	4 40 445—	3 00	594—	——
148—	—— 297—	—— 446—	74 70	595—	10 00
149—	90 298—	5 00 447—	——		

Total $4,477 80

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 1890.

Moneys received in JUNE will be published in next month's paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of MAY only.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$128 00	161—	$2 00	321—	$3 00	481—	$4 70
2—	23 70	162—	18 80	322—	6 00	482—	11 50
3—	10 47	163—	[illegible]	323—	[illegible]	483—	16 20
4—	24 60	164—	10 40	324—	[illegible]	484—	2 40
5—	[illegible]	165—	22 15	325—	2 60	485—	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
149—	[illegible]	298—	[illegible]	440—	2 90	480—	9 70

Total . . . $5 730 46

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund to JUNE 8th, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since that date will be reported in the JULY CARPENTER.

A statement of the amounts received for Special Assessment will be published with full details in next month's CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$837 95	146—	$105 08	291—	$96 10	436—	$14 21
2—	84 84	147—	2 85	292—	77 75	437—	1 70
3—	116 00	148—	66 55	293—	26 61	438—	26 40
4—	101 15	149—	10 21	294—	10 43	439—	——
5—	117 00	150—	19 80	295—	13 30	440—	2 60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
145—	74 27	290—	117 43	435—	20 57	580—	2 00

Total . . . $33,163 47

A NEW organization is the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, of which T. B. Miller is the executive head, and his office is in Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—April, 1890.

Balance, April 1, 1890	$3629 53
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	4477 80
" Advertisers	41 00
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Sale of books and supplies	52 45
Total	$8 210 10

EXPENSES—April, 1890.

For Printing	1 696 83
" Office, etc.	745 91
" Services of G. E. B.	54 25
" March Cap. Tax A. F. of L.	46 91
" 1500 badges and 4 charms	[illegible]
" Traveling and organizing	695 20
" Benefits Nos. 318 to 362 inclusive	2500 00
Balance, May 1, 1890	3158 52
Total	$8 210 10

DETAILED EXPENSES—April, 1890.

Printing 5000 Membership Cards	[illegible]
" 100 Postal Cards	1 25
" 500 Stamped Envelopes	7 83
" 10,000 Applications	15 00
" 500 Appeals	7 50
" 300 Monthly Blanks	[illegible]
" 300 German Constitutions	[illegible]
" 1000 English	30 00
" 50 Circulars, second call for Protective Fund	[illegible]
" 500 German Applications	1 75
" 100 Notices of Arrears	1 50
" 1000 Ode Cards	3 50
" 1000 copies April Journal	211 00
" 100 Clearance Cards	1 50
" 10 Secretary's Order Books	15 00
" 100 Labels	1 25
" 1000 Cards for Agitation	1 50
" 1000 Note heads	2 50
" 200 Hon. Members' Cards	1 20
" 1000 Notices of Arrears	1 50
" [illegible] Ledgers, [illegible] pages	[illegible]
" [illegible] Day books, [illegible] pages	27 00
" [illegible] Treasurer's books	[illegible]
Binding 2 Volumes of CARPENTER	[illegible]
[illegible] ream Wrapping Paper	1 25
Alterations, etc., on Plates	[illegible]
Re-setting Secretary's Pad	[illegible]
Wrapping and Mailing April Journal	11 85
Postage on April Journal	17 55
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	[illegible]
Postage on Letters and Supplies	[illegible]
1000 Stamped Envelopes for correspondence and circular calling for Protective Fund	[illegible]
51 Telegrams to April	27 [illegible]
Salary and Clerk Hire	195 [illegible]
Services of G. S. for April	[illegible]
Office rent for April	5 00
1500 Badges for members	[illegible]
4 Charms	[illegible]
Capita Tax for March, A. F. of L.	46 91
Clark Rodgers, organizing, Reynoldsville, Pa.	[illegible]
J. G. Clinkard, organizing Union 165, Boston	[illegible]
J. G. Clinkard, organizing Union 67, Franklin	[illegible]
W. J. Shields, organizing Portsmouth, N. H.	[illegible]
Robt. Beatty, organizing Tompkinsville, N. Y.	[illegible]
A. H. Avery, organizing Scranton, Pa.	[illegible]
W. J. Shields, organizing expenses to New England	100 00
D. P. Rowland, expense of trip to Wheeling, W. Va.	47 50
A. M. Swartz, expense of trip to Wheeling, W. Va.	25 00
Wm. F. Abrams, expenses on trip April 11 to April 23, 1890	[illegible]
Chas. F. McBride, for expenses on trip in the Southwest	[illegible]
James Troy, time lost in signing money orders	[illegible]
D. P. Rowland, expenses to Chicago during strike, April 21 to May 2, 1890	[illegible]
Henry Lloyd, expenses of trip from April [illegible] to May 2, 1890	[illegible]
Wm. H. Kliver, expenses of trip from March 31 to April 23, 1890	[illegible]
Fire Insurance of Office for one year	[illegible]
Quarterly rent of P. O. Box	[illegible]
Gas bill 3 mos. the ending April 14, 1890	[illegible]
Rent of "Caligraph" Typewriter for one month	[illegible]
Cleaning office for April	[illegible]
Stationery and office supplies	[illegible]
Benefit No. 318, D. W. McDonaghy	[illegible]
" 319, John G. [illegible]	[illegible]
" 320, Mrs. Auguste Hoger	[illegible]
" 321, M. J. Hallinan	[illegible]
" 322, Mrs. Sarah McDonald	[illegible]
" 323, Mrs. Sophia Bonkowsky	[illegible]
" 324, Mrs. Harriets Coher	[illegible]
" 325, Collins J. Holcomb	[illegible]
" 326, Abraham Coggshall	[illegible]
" 327, Luther K. Biddle	[illegible]
" 328, Mrs. Susan Buhmeier	[illegible]
" 329, Heinrich Schultz	[illegible]
" 330, Mrs. Emma C. Martin	[illegible]
" 331, Mrs. Margaret A. Smith	[illegible]
" 332, Mrs. Sarah M. Jones	[illegible]
" 333, George W. Addy	[illegible]
" 334, T. A. Ancicair	[illegible]
" 335, Mrs. Alice Humble	[illegible]
" 336, Mrs. J. C. Fromm	[illegible]
" 337, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherlock	[illegible]
" 338, James Wallace	[illegible]
" 339, Mrs. Louisa Seiror	[illegible]
" 340, R. M. Lockhart	[illegible]
" 341, J. P. Jones	[illegible]
" 342, A. O. Smith	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

REJECTIONS.

J. D. BAKER from Union 480, Washington, Pa., not being competent to demand average wages.

CHARLES MAYER from Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., for incompetency and immoral character.

JOSEPH HORSFLING and WM. FENCER from Union 358, Louisville, Ky., for violation of union principles.

W. G. SNOW from Union 492, Greensburg, Pa., for incompetency.

LITTUS McMILLAN from Union 338, Homestead, Pa., for incompetency.

OTTO MOELLER from Union 233, Pierre, South Dakota, for incompetency.

J. E. MITCHELL from Union 84, Akron, O., for drunkenness and general bad conduct.

L. J. SMOOT, E. PEOPLES and J. LAYNES from Union 358, Louisville, Ky., for exhibiting a lack of union principles.

CHAS. SHELLER and J. C. DOLBY, from Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for incompetency.

JOSEPH D. MURRAY from Union 141, New Haven, Pa., for incompetency.

J. J. FRAN from Union 530, Bradford, Pa., for incompetency and bad character.

J. BATES and F. BATES from Union 5?6, Albina, Oreg., for violating union rules.

FINANCIAL REPORT,

RECEIPTS—May, 1890.

Balance, May 1, 1890	$3158 52
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5730 46
" Advertisers	146 54
" Subscribers	1 50
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Supplies to A. F. of L., etc.	47 50
" Unattached members	3 10
" L. F. Brown, money appropriated for organizing, returned not used	25 00
Total	19122 58

EXPENSES—May, 1890.

For Printing	1490 75
" Office, etc.	403 89
" Services of G. E. B.	125 50
" April Tax A. F. of L.	48 60
" 1000 Badges	300 00
" Traveling and organizing	254 28
" Benefits Nos. 343 to 371 inclusive	1 496 10
Balance June 1, 1890	5995 36
Total	19122 74

DETAILED EXPENSES—May, 1890.

Printing 21000 Constitutions	240 00
" 1000 German Constitutions	15 00
" 3000 Note heads	37 50
" 5000 Membership Cards	37 50
" 3000 Applications	30 00
" 3000 Agitation Cards	25 00
" 1000 Appeals	15 00
" 100 Strike Cards	11 00
" 300 German Applications	1 50
" 100 Cards with [illegible]	2 75
" 100 Labels	6 25
" 100 Ode Cards	2 50
" 100 Clearance Cards	2 50
" 100 Withdrawals	2 50
" 10 G. S. Receipt Books	8 00
" 1000 Envelopes	6 25
" 100 Postal Cards	1 25
" 50 Circulars third call for Prot. Fund	2 50
" 50 Circulars call for Assessment	2 75
" 50 " statement to [illegible]	1 50
" 50 " Balances due on Prot. Fund	1 75
One-half Ream Wrapping Paper	1 25
Electrotyping Notice of Arrears	50
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	39 73
Postage on Letters and Supplies	20 75
1000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
100 Postal Cards	1 00
9 Telegrams to May	4 80
Salary and Clerk Hire	195 [illegible]
Services of Stenographer and Typewriter	[illegible]
Services of G. S. for May	75 00
Office Rent for May	5 00
Capita Tax to A. F. of L. for April	48 60
1000 Badges for Members	300 00
Bank Discounts on Checks	1 35
Charges of Bank for Remittance to Chicago	[illegible]
Rent of "Caligraph" for one month	[illegible]
Stationery and Office Supplies	[illegible]
H. Slater, for organizing, Hornellsville, N. Y.	[illegible]
J. G. Clinkard, for organizing 3 new Unions in Boston	[illegible]
Peter Watts, for organizing, Salem, Oreg.	[illegible]
G. W. Worthington, for organizing, Kansas City, Kan.	[illegible]
W. J. Shields, for organizing, Newbury-port and Everett, Mass.	[illegible]
Wm. Schuster, for organizing, Oneida, N. Y.	[illegible]
J. S. W. Saunders, for organizing expenses on Pacific Coast	200 00
C. A. Rockwood, time and expenses to Indianapolis in the Howard case	16 50
John Bennett, time and expenses of trip to Buffalo	13 80
Cleaning office for May	5 00
Benefit No. 363, Mrs. Laura Schroeder	50 00
" 364, Mrs. Mary [illegible]	[illegible]
" 365, [illegible] Agnew	[illegible]
" 366, [illegible]	[illegible]
" 367, W. T. [illegible]	[illegible]
" 368, Charles Low	[illegible]
" 369, Edward Cole	[illegible]
" 370, James Fair	[illegible]
" 371, [illegible] Turner	[illegible]
Total	4 357 18

REPORT OF STRIKE MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1890	[illegible]
Amount received since Feb. 1, 1890	[illegible]
Borrowed Chicago Unions	558 89
Total Protective Fund, June 8, 1890	[illegible]

OTHER MONEYS.

From the Amer. Fed. of Labor	10 030 64
Special Assessment to June [illegible], 1890, inclusive	[illegible] 233 95
Grand total of all moneys received	[illegible]

MONEYS EXPENDED.

The following are the amounts paid to Unions on strike, to June 1[illegible], 1890:

To Albina, Oregon	6 00
" Washington, Pa.	[illegible]
" New Albany, Ind.	[illegible]
" East Portland, Ore.	179 00
" New York, N. Y.	[illegible]
" Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]
" [illegible], Minn.	[illegible]
" Fort Wayne, Ind.	[illegible]
" Portland, Oregon	[illegible]
" Wheeling, West Va.	[illegible]
" Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]
" Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]
" Boston, Mass.	[illegible]
" Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]
" Philadelphia, Pa.	[illegible]
Total paid to Unions on strike	[illegible]
For Telegrams and Exchange Charges on above remittances	163 93
Assessments paid American Fed. of Labor	[illegible]
Grand total of all moneys expended	[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Total Expenses	[illegible]
" Receipts	[illegible]
Drawn from General Fund	[illegible]

EXPULSIONS IN WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 12, 1890.

At the meeting of Union No. [illegible] the following were expelled as having been found guilty of black-sheeping or "scabbing": Thos. Glasscock, John F. Ross and Frank Klinkler, and also Louis Hartong for violating the trade rules.

The following is a list of black-sheep we would like to have published in the CARPENTER:

John F. Ross,	John [illegible],
Frank Klinkler,	Jake [illegible],
Thos. Glasscock,	Charles Gruber,
J. S. [illegible],	Henry Weitzel,
Phil. Darby,	Mark Wells,
Jos. Salesbury,	Dick Keeney,
Chas. Bacon,	Phil. Carpenter,
Wm. Todd,	Jas. Lindsey,
Watson Gray,	John Mack,
Wm. White,	[illegible] Delaplain,
Fred. Welmer.	Wm. [illegible].

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

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P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher

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P. J. McGuire,
Box 581, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16 1890

ON PAGE 3 of this paper you will find a complete report of all strike moneys received and expended in our recent trade movements.

TO MAKE room for the complete financial reports for April and May, and to give a full financial report of all strike moneys, we have had to lay over until next month the latest reports of expulsions and rejections, and the latest proceedings of the G. E. B. They will appear in full next month.

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor has stood nobly and valiantly by us in our struggles this Spring. Their donation of $7,500 in cash came at an opportune time and was very welcome to aid our unions. In several cities the local unions connected with the A. F. of L. have been generous in their donations of money to help our struggling unions. Long live the American Federation of Labor!

THE LOCKOUTS of the building trades in Wheeling, W. Va.; Portland, East Portland and Albina, Oreg., took place early in April, and also affected the members of our unions in those cities. These lockouts were precipitated by the Builders' Exchanges in those cities to offset the eight-hour movement on May 1st. The bosses have declared the lockout over in Portland and the adjacent cities, but the carpenters there are still out for the eight hour day, and a number of contractors have conceded the demand. In Wheeling, W. Va., the lockout is not closed, but the majority of union carpenters are now at work for themselves or for union contractors.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters has rendered splendid service and displayed a fraternal spirit in standing by our U. B. this season. In New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and a few other cities the Amalgamated men have stood side by side with the Brotherhood men and fought unitedly for the elevation of the craft. At our next Convention in Chicago, we should cement more firmly the friendly relations now existing between ourselves and the Amalgamated, and repair the unfortunate breach made at the Detroit Convention. When a body of men has acted as honorably towards us as the Amalgamated have, we can well afford to extend to them the warm grasp of union friendship.

THE CIRCULAR APPEAL issued by Mr. Powderly in behalf of the few hundred Knights of Labor carpenters in Chicago contains reflections and innuendoes against our organization which with better grace might have been omitted. The latest issue of the K. of L. official journal again repeats these slurs, and in a most aggravating manner. We have avoided a quarrel with the K. of L. and have done all in our power to try and bring about better relations between the trade unions and the K. of L. But in doing this we have done it for the interest of the movement and it must not be taken for granted that we will tamely submit to every insult. If the K. of L. carpenters in Chicago needed financial aid an appeal could have been made without conveying in it any insult to other organizations. If an organization of the magnitude of the K. of L. did not have the necessary funds to sustain a few hundred men in Chicago without calling for voluntary donations, it is a sad commentary on its efficacy to deal with trade affairs.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF VICTORIES.

The May issue of THE CARPENTER has not been issued. This month's paper has been unavoidably delayed to this date in order to officially inform our members as to the results of the present movement of the carpenters for a reduction in the hours of labor.

Up to date we have suffered few defeats. In some cases the demands made by our members were acceded without the necessity of having to strike. In such cases this was effected by a conference between the employers and the journeymen. In other cases the men were compelled to quit work for a day or two until an adjustment was arranged. In a number of cases the men were out for a week or more, and at present there are fourteen cities where our members have been on strike for nearly a month.

Under the jurisdiction of our organization this season we have had strikes in 141 cities, involving 208 Unions and 54,852 union and non-union men. We have had lockouts in Wheeling, W. Va., and Portland, Oreg. The lockout in the latter place extended to East Portland and Albina.

In all of these movements, non-union men in a large number of instances have taken sides with the union men, and have displayed commendable zeal in behalf of the union demands.

Of the 141 strikes reported this season, 29 took place in April and 112 on May 1st.

The nature of the demands were as follows: 42 cities went on strike for eight hours a day, 81 for nine hours a day, and 18 for either an increase in pay or for a reduction in the hours of labor on Saturdays. Quite a number of the places which asked for eight hours a day compromised, without a contest on the part of the employers, on nine hours as a day's work.

The results show up to date that the eight-hour day has been secured this season for the carpenters in 27 cities and towns, affecting 23,355 men in the trade. Nine cities are still out for the eight-hour day, and 6 compromised on nine hours. The nine-hour day has been established in 72 cities and towns, with the addition of eight hours a day on Saturday in many instances. This concession affects 14,180 carpenters, while gains have been made in the shape of increased wages in 18 other cities, affecting 2,662 men.

A summary of these reports show that the trade movements among the carpenters this Spring has been successful in 117 cities, and it has benefited 40,197 workmen in that trade, and countless others in every branch of the building trades have been also the gainers. At present there are 24 strikes of carpenter still pending throughout the entire country, and in 16 of these fully 75 per cent. of the men have gained the demands for which the strikes were undertaken.

The total amount of funds from the general treasury of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America expended to sustain this movement so far amounts to $35,628. The local Unions have expended fully as large a sum. The money from the general fund has been spent principally in twelve of the leading cities.

This movement has resulted in the addition of 46 new Unions of carpenters the past month, located in various sections of the country, and a gain in membership of 11,241 members. This makes the standing of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America larger than that of any trade organization in the world. We now have 622 local Unions in good standing, and a membership of 67,200 enrolled carpenters.

At present we have strikes among the mill men in Buffalo; Rochester; San Francisco; Dallas, Tex.; Denver; and Seattle, Wash. The mill men are displaying wonderful interest in the work of our organization, and city after city is organizing unions of mill men to make common cause with the carpenters and both together to uplift the standard of the trade.

In this present movement we have had much to contend against, and much to rejoice over. In most instances the contractors outside of the Builders' Exchanges have conceded the demands of the journeymen without any strenuous opposition, while invariably in a score of cities the Builders' Exchanges have given us a stiff fight, with the effect in some instances of having members of those Exchanges withdraw from their control and join hands with the journeymen, or to form Contractors' Associations which recognize the just principle of a conference with the men in trade disputes.

The Builders' Exchanges have rested their action on what they call "the fundamental principle of the right to employ or not to employ," and in the preamble to their Constitution which embraces their so called "fundamental principle" they proclaim themselves in favor of association and organization among the workmen, and of conference and arbitration. But in their actual practice during the present strikes these Exchanges have resisted all attempts at conference and arbitration, and even deny us recognition as an organization.

They have gone so far in some cases as to combine with the architects to exclude competent and skilled men from an opportunity to estimate on work that they might do.

They have gone to business men and dealers in building materials, and virtually threatened to boycott or blacklist them if they sold any lumber, nails or material to men on strike.

Thus while they prate about the right of individual liberty, they have combined to oppose the right of the individual to secure employment as his own employer wherever he has the opportunity to do so.

This arbitrary action on their part has, in many instances, caused dissension in their own ranks, and to day the Builders' Exchanges wherever they have been headstrong in their opposition to our demands, are in a state of dissolution or contention which does not speak well for their future welfare.

In this struggle we have been well assisted in each and every city by the local unions of various trades connected with the American Federation of Labor, and offers of financial assistance from that body have been given to us which, for the present, we do not yet require, but if needed, we will gratefully accept.

The members of our organization throughout the entire country have manifested a spirit of loyalty and enthusiastic interest in the movement this season unparalleled in all the history of our organization. Scores of local unions when called on to pay their Protective Fund have voluntarily offered us the right to draw on their local treasuries to an unlimited extent for all the funds needed.

The system of eight hours per day has been established in the following named cities: Alameda, Cal.; Austin, Ill.; Berkeley, Cal.; Brighton Park, Ill.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Denver, Col.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Grand Crossing, Ill.; Hyde Park, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jeannette, Pa.; Kensington, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Manitou Springs, Col.; New York, N. Y.; Oakland, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal., San Jose, Cal.; South Chicago, Ill.; Town of Lake, Ill., and Whatcom, Wash.

The system of nine hours per day has been established in Asheville, N. C.; Astoria, Oreg.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Auburn, N. Y.; Blaine, Wash.; Bayonne, N. J.; Bradford, Pa.; Bridgeport, O.; Columbus, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; Dover, N. H.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Gloucester, Mass.; Greenville, Pa.; Haverhill and Bradford, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Kearney, Neb.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Leominster, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Lewiston, and Auburn, Me.; Long Island City, N. Y.; Marblehead, Mass.; Manor Station, Pa.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Natchez, Miss.; New Cumberland, W. Va.; New Castle, Pa.; New Haven, Pa.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; New Westminster, Brit. Col.; Olean, N. Y.; Ottawa, Can.; Plymouth, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Rondout and Kingston, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; St. Johns, N. B.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Salem, Mass.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scottdale, Pa.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Sharon, Pa.; Stoughton, Mass.; Stoneham, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Toronto, O.; Union Hill, N. J.; Uniontown, Pa.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Victoria, Brit. Col.; Washington, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Whitman, Mass.; Woburn, Mass.; Winchester, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y., Nyack, N. Y., and Youngstown, O.

Other gains are reported in other cities, among which are Bath, Me.; Bellaire, O.; Belleville, Can.; Buchhannon, W. Va.; McKeesport, Pa.; Saginaw, Mich., and Turtle Creek, Pa.

LATER REPORTS.—The following cities have gained their demands the past few weeks:

Winnipeg, Fort Wayne, New Albany, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Franklin, Mass.; Austin, Tex., and Springfield, O., have secured the nine-hour day.

Duluth, Minn., and Louisville, Ky., have gained the eight hours. Pensacola, Fla., has secured the eight hour day for October 1st. The mill men of Seattle, Wash., won their strike, and Rochester, Pa., gained an advance in wages. This makes in all 128 cities out of 141 where we have been entirely successful. In the remaining thirteen cities we have been largely successful, in Boston, Duluth, Louisville, Portland and Albina where they have been out for the eight-hour day.

Dayton, O., and the mill men of Buffalo, N. Y., went out without legal sanction of G. E. B., and, after a brave stand, returned to work unsuccessful. Rochester, N. Y., mill men held out four weeks and made a gallant fight, and just as the bosses were ready to give in the news of the Buffalo men going to work stopped the Rochester men. These three are the only defeats so far.

At present Cincinnati, Staten Island, N. Y.; Denver, Philadelphia, Detroit, Portland, and the mill men of East Saginaw, Mich., are holding out. The Denver strike was at first confined to the mill men, but now extends to all the carpenters. The Denver contractors are advertising in New York for men. A few hundred men are still out in Chicago and Boston.

Stamford, Conn., will go out July 1st for 9 hours and has good prospects of success. There are rumors of lockouts in Brunswick, Ga.; Oakland, Cal.; Bradford, Pa.; Asheville, N. C.; and Crawfordsville, Ind. In the latter three places the employers have broken their agreements.

KEEP AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Carpenters are advised to keep away from Staten Island, N. Y., Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Cincinnati, East Saginaw, Mich.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Duluth, Minn.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Peoria, Ill.; Dayton, O.; and Dallas, Texas.

FORTY-SIX NEW UNIONS IN ONE MONTH.

Since our April issue charters have been granted to forty six new unions, viz.: No. 577, Marshall, Mo.; 578, St. Louis, Mo.; 579, Cleveland, O.; 580, Watertown, N. Y.; 581, Van Buren, Ark.; 582, Richmond, Ky.; 583, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 584, Amesbury, Mass.; 585, Portsmouth, N. H.; 586, Missoula, Mont.; 587, Pineville, Ky.; 588, Everett, Mass.; 589, Mount Pleasant, Pa.; 590, Kansas City, Mo.; 591, N. Denver, Col.; 592, Philipsburgh, Pa.; 593, Clay City, Ky.; 594, Brunswick, Ga.; 595, West Duluth, Minn.; 596, Salem, Ore.; 597, Newburyport, Mass.; 598, Milwaukee, Wis.; 599, Hammond, Ind.; 600, Oneida, N. Y.; 601, Lebanon, Pa.; 602, Hornellsville, N. Y.; 603, Ithaca, N. Y.; 604, Rockford, Ill.; 605, Philadelphia, Pa.; 606, Port Richmond, N. Y.; 607, Visalia, Cal.; 608, Medford, Mass.; 609, Indianapolis, Ind. (mill hands); 610, Boston, Mass. (stair builders); 611, Rushville, Ind.; 612, Blaine, Wash.; 613, Madison, Ind.; 614, Harriman, Tenn.; 615, Preston, Pa.; 616, San Francisco, Cal. (stair builders); 617, Vancouver, B. C.; 618, Grand Rivers, Ky.; 619, Kansas City, Mo.; 620, Stamford, Conn.; 621, Macon, Ga.; 622, Dallas, Tex. (mill men).

Since the above was put in print, Charters have been issued to 30 additional Unions, making in all, on June 16th, a total of 661 Local Unions in good standing. The names of these later new Unions will be published in the July paper.

WHAT IS A SCAB?

Some ten years ago a union man was tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a "scab" for going to work on a strike job. In summing up the case against the prisoner, the prosecuting counsel said:

"According to these unionists a scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all, so, when help is needed, a 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit, he never labored to secure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellow-men, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity."

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A FULL and detailed report of all moneys received for the Special Assessment will be printed in next month's CARPENTER.

THE MAY issue of this paper was not published owing to the pressure of other work on the General Secretary on account of the many strikes this season.

AT the third annual convention of the Free Stone Cutters' National Union, held in St. Paul, Minn., lately, the rule of $50 initiation fee for "Birds of Passage," or "Harvesters," was readopted. These "Harvesters" are the parsons who come over from Europe to work in this country during the busy season of the building trades, and then return to spend the winter in their homes in Europe, taking with them the most of the money they have earned in this country.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay the legal assessments same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrear until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

Aug. 3.—Ordered that publication of membership of locals be discontinued.

Aug. 3.—Only 75 per cent. of Journals required to be sent unions having more than 50 members.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Sept. 11.—A member not taking a clearance card and working in a city outside of the jurisdiction of his own union, can remain a member of the union in the city he comes from, and is not compelled to join the union in the city he goes to.

Sept. 20.—G. E. B. have no power to grant a dispensation or amnesty to suspended members or members in arrears.

Sept. 27.—A fine for working with non-union men must be paid.

Nov. 2.—A fine imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day is legal.

Nov. 2.—Any fine equal to six months' dues if not paid within one week after notice from the F. S. justifies suspension.

Nov. 9.—A traveling or visiting member who desires to prefer charges against another member must do so in his own local union, and have that union transmit them to the union of which the accused is a member for trial in the latter union.

Nov. 16.—A Recording Secretary has no right to record on the minutes the personal remarks of a speaker, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the union.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 3—Union 5, New York, asked a reopening of the L. J. Barker claim, disapproved. Former decision reaffirmed.

Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., protested against call of G. E. B. for Protective Fund. G. E. B. decide they are calling for Protective fund under section 9 of article 20 and not under section 16 of said article.

Permission granted Union 2 Cincinnati, O., to reinstate John Nagel, formerly of Union 164 Pittsburg.

Appeal, George A. F. Allen, Detroit, Michigan, asking readmission to full benefits. Referred to have Union 10 make the application for him.

Com. Vice-President Saunders, of California, in regard to organizing on the Pacific Coast. Appropriation of $200 granted him to be forwarded on further information.

Com. received from Wheeling, W. Va., from General President Rowland and Vice-President Swartz and Union 3. Laid over.

Various unions applied for dispensation to grant amnesty to suspended members. Laid over. Permission granted Union 3.5, Elmira; 25, Knoxville, Tenn., and 359 Philadelphia.

Appeal of Union 341, Sacramento, Cal., where they had illegally expelled a member. Action of union reversed and member declared in good standing as not having had a legal trial prior to expulsion.

Claims disapproved: R. Mitchell, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., (member sick before being in benefit); W. Hartzell, Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., (union in arrears); Mrs. A. Amaus, Union 225, Paterson, N. J., (union in arrears); John Hunter, Union 490, Passaic, N. J., (member in arrears and died from alcoholism).

Joseph Laviolett, Union 28, New York, (union in arrears).

Claim, Louis Wall, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., Books called for.

Report of General President Rowland and Vice-President Schwartz received favorable to support of members of Union 3 in lockout in Wheeling, W. V. Report accepted and approved. Sum of $12.25 appropriated for the relief of our members in Wheeling.

Report of auditing committee showed they had examined the books and accounts of G. S. for March and find the same to be all correct and in good order.

APRIL 12—Trade rules of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., and 208, Lancaster, Pa., approved.

Com. Union 11, Martin's Ferry, O., as to lockout in Dubois & McCoy's mill. As only two men at present are out of work through this lockout the matter was laid over.

Leave of absence granted Bro. Charles Becker, a member of the G. E. B., as he is at work outside of the city.

Sum of $640.[illegible] drawn in payment of first call for assessment to A. F. of L.

Bill $3 of Clark Rodgers for organizing Reynoldsville, Pa., ordered paid.

Duly attested statement of postmaster at Newark, N. J., received, showing Union 172, Newark, had sent money order on time but that the same was delayed. On this evidence the disapproval of claim of Mrs. S. Bonkowski was reconsidered and ordered paid.

Protest Union 100, Muskego, Mich., received, against disapproval of the Laverin claim. Referred to convention.

Reports of General President Rowland and Vice-President Swartz received as to situation of affairs in Wheeling. Bills of Bros. Swartz and Rowland ordered paid.

Report of Bro. Ferris as to prospects of organizing his district received and in all the sum of $300 is appropriated for his use in organizing his district after the May troubles are over.

Applications to strike of Boston, Mass. Unions [illegible] and 761, and Louisville and New Albany Unions and New York District Council were sanctioned for May 1st to then go into effect and be under article 20 of constitution.

G. S. instructed to make a second call of 2 per cent. more of all Protective Fund in the local unions up to April 1st.

APRIL 15.—Appeal F. L. Thrasher, Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.: He failed to pay a fine for non-attendance at a funeral. Appeal dismissed and union sustained. Appellant should have paid fine even under protest.

Canvassers report count of general vote on assessment of A. F. of L. and find the same has been adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the matter of establishing Co-operative Carpenter Shops, as proposed by Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., the subject is referred to the District Council.

St. Louis District Council applies for sanction to enforce their trade rules by a general strike May 1st. Referred to Article XX and asked to move cautiously.

Trade movements sanctioned: Union 215, Lafayette, Ind.; Cleveland, O.; District Council Union 225; Knoxville, Tenn.; 494 Crawfordsville, Ind.; Union 314, Portland, Me.

Movement of Union 110, Salem, Mass., not sanctioned, as matters do not appear to be favorable to their success.

Claim disapproved: J. B. Schimmel, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y. (member sick prior to joining).

Com. C. Thorn, asking a reopening of his case. Laid on table.

Protest Union No. 8, Philadelphia, as to G. E. B. call for Protective Fund, referred to next convention.

Dispensation granted Union 29, Baltimore, to admit withdrawn and suspended members as per their request of April 14, 1890.

Trade movements sanctioned: San Jose, Cal.; Detroit District Council.

CLAIMS APPROVED

No. 838—Mrs. EMMA W. MCCONAGHY, age 39, wife of Homer McConaghy, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of typhoid fever, Feb. 18, 1890.

No. 839—JOHN G. KIRK, age 39, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., of injuries received by the fall of timber, while at work, March 24, 1890.

No. 840—Mrs. AUGUSTE BEGER, age 36, wife of William Beger, Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., of erysipelas, March 12, 1890.

No. 841—M. J. STALLMAN, age 36, Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., of inflammation of the lungs, Jan. 21, 1890.

No. 842—Mrs. SARAH MCDONALD, age 38, wife of James McDonald, Union 135, Chelsea, Mass., of laryngitis, Feb. 16, 1890.

No. 843—Mrs. SOPHIA BONDOVSKY, age 45, wife of Frank Bondovsky, Union 172, Newark, N. J., of chronic nephritis, Jan. 5, 1890.

No. 844—Mrs. HARRIET COBER, age 55, wife of George Cober, Union 8, Philadelphia, of inflammation of the brain, March 4, 1890.

No. 845—COLLINS J. HOLCOMB, age 62, Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., of septicemia, Feb. 28, 1890.

No. 846—ABRAHAM CONGRAIN, age 45, Union 96, Springfield, Mass., of typhoid fever, March 4, 1890.

No. 847—LUTHER R. SEIDLE, age 54, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of cerebral apoplexy, March 19, 1890.

No. 848—Mrs. SUSAN BUHMEIER, age 36, wife of Henry Buhmeier, Union 90, Evansville, Ind., of peritonitis, March 26, 1890.

No. 849—HEINRICH SCHULTZ, age 47, Union 497, New York, of capillary bronchitis, March 28, 1890.

No. 850—Mrs. EMMA C. MARTIN, age 34, wife of J. A. C. Martin, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., of consumption, Feb. 11, 1890.

No. 851—Mrs. MARGARET A. SMITH, age 32, wife of T. F. Smith, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., of starvation caused by the vomiting of pregnancy, Feb. 18, 1890.

No. 852—Mrs. SARAH M. JONES, wife of Llewellyn Jones, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of consumption, March 10, 1890.

No. 853—GEORGE W. ADDY, age 42, Union 340, New York, cerebral hemorrhage, Feb. 25, 1890.

No. 854—T. A. ATCLAIR, age 41, Union 50, Portland, Oregon, of heart disease, Jan. 31, 1890.

No. 855—Mrs. ALICE RUMBLE, age 33, wife of George Rumble, Union 494, Crawfordsville, Ind., of pulmonary apoplexy, March 30, 1890.

No. 856—Mrs. JOHANNA E. FROMM, age 52, wife of John A. Fromm, Union 218, East Boston, Mass., of insanity, March 16, 1890.

No. 857—Mrs. ELIZABETH SHESLOCK, age 48, wife of John Sheslock, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., of fatty degeneration of the heart, Feb. 21, 1890.

No. 858—JAMES WALLACE, age 42, Union 62, Englewood, Ill., of bronchitis, March 11, 1890.

No. 859—Mrs. LOUISA SEIFER, age 21, wife of Ulysses S. Seifer, Union 55, Denver, Col., of blood poisoning following childbirth, Feb. 17, 1890.

No. 860—E. M. LOCKHART, age 45, Union 132, Richmond, Va., of consumption, Feb. 21, 1890.

No. 861—JOHN P. JONES, age 25, Union 50, Portland, Oregon, of malignant typhoid fever, Jan. 18, 1890.

No. 862—ALBERT C. SMITH, age 37, Union 458, Wilkinsburgh, Pa., of consumption, March 14, 1890.

EXPULSIONS

JOSH C. LODGE from Union 232, Millburn, N.J., for defrauding members of dues intrusted to him.

H. H. GASTNER, from Union 217, Eureka, Cal., for violating union principles in hiring non-union men.

GEO. WHITWORTH and ALBERT RAYNOR from Union 438, Manayunk, Pa., for violation of trade rules.

FRANK WINNER, from Union 108, Lynn, Mass., having been admitted into said union under misrepresentations.

JAMES ADAMS and EDWARD MARTIN, from Union 480, Washington, Pa., for violation of the Constitution.

LEWIS MCCORD, from Union 51, New York, for embezzling the sum of $114 entrusted to him by the Central Labor Union of that city.

CHRISTOPHER WEINGARTEN, from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., for contempt.

ALEX ROBERTSON, from Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for working piecework and on a job declared on strike.

M. CHRISTLIEB, from Union 17, Bellaire, O., for hiring non-union men and for contempt.

FRED. ROUFF, late F. S. from Union 358, Louisville, Ky., for drunkenness.

THOMAS PHILLIPS from Union 142, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for violation of union rules.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. Johns, N. F.
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
Pb. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Paterson, N. J.
J. H. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 292 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor, 502 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Picton St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shenuckin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1313 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
I. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Wm. Schueler, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aquasnuct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pinsville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Talliapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O., Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
[illegible] Hodgeman, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
[illegible] C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
[illegible] Keller, Duluth, Minn.
J. Blackmore, 2307 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] E. Merrill, 415 W. 24 St., Indianapolis, Ind.
[illegible] H. McNamee, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
[illegible] B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
[illegible] W. Moss, 99 Linden St., Cleveland, O.
J. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
[illegible] E. Chief, 169 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
[illegible] M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
[illegible] W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, [illegible]
Chr. Stein, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible] Brown, Box 569, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland, Oregon.
James F. Beck, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
[illegible] Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T. B. Foster, W. St. George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
H. D. Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
M. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
John A. Monroe, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. Giles, Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.
D. R. Gosh, Louisville, Ky.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

ZOLA'S OPINION OF THE CRISIS.

Paris, May 24.—Zola, the renowned novelist, is out with a statement of his opinion of the agitation now in progress among the working classes, in the study of whom he has spent most of his life. He considers that the May-day movement is simply a premonitory sign of a universal crisis which is bound to be reached soon in the relations of the classes and the masses. The present social state of the world, he says, is about to disappear into history, and whether this be accomplished by pacific or by violent means it is sure to happen. He advises those who are in power to watch the progress of the movement closely, and to use every means to insure a peaceful revolution.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2016 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 96 Hemlock St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 2610 Gilpin St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Phillips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 2447 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

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374 Geo. Le Roy, 36 Herkimer St.
440. C H. Marvin, 211 Fugeron Ave.
539. (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson.
147. EAST NEW YORK.—A. Sykes, 2288a Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
315. ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. FLATBUSH—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
200. FORT PLAIN—George Sitts.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 GLOVERSVILLE—James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
447. HAVERSTRAW—
272. HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602. HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—H. S. Barnes, 34 Fayette St.
627. JOHNSTOWN.
251. KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A Krane 235 Lathrop.
643. MAMARONEK.
150 MIDDLETOWN—C. E Bennett, Box 100.
493. MT VERNON—A. L Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
301 NEWBURGH—Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty, Warren St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
51. James Harris, 221 E. 101st St.
63. J McMahon, 697 3d Ave.
64 J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St.
382. John C. Plotts, 597 6th Ave.
457 (Scan.) C. Hansen, 659 Hicks St., Brooklyn.
464 (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 731 St Ann's Ave.
497 (Ger.) Wm. Lassow, 633 E. 6th St.
509 E. G. Flood, 104 W. 102d St.
513. (Ger.) A. Anderhalden, 402 E 19th St.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—D. R. Dinan.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool Upper Nyack.
302 OGDENSBURGH—M Kevil, 10 Mill St
547 OLEAN—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St.
600. ONEIDA—Jacob Knowles 6 Sands St.
101 ONEONTA—D. H. Vanhoesen, Box 1151
443 OSWEGO—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St
404 PORTCHESTER—A. Thompson, Box 22.
606. PORT RICHMOND—George W. Davis.
203 POUGHKEEPSIE—Thos. George, 471 Church St.
ROCHESTER—
72 Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75 (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. SALAMANCA—C M. Spore, Box 623
249 SARATOGA—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413 SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
105 SIDNEY—R. F. Francisco.
SYRACUSE—
15 (Ger.) M. G Rapp 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363 (French) Edw. St Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
567. TOMPKINSVILLE—L. Anderson, New Brighton
78. TROY—Thos. Soutar, Box 145.
UTICA—
125 N J. Bogan, 50 Schuyler St.
338 (Ger.) John Endemann, 52 Saratoga St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233 WAVERLY—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly.
252 WEST TROY—C. F. Shaninger 636 3d Ave.
273. YONKERS—J. M Meyers, 78 Ash St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—V. V. Hallman, Box 143.

OHIO.

84 AKRON—J. S. Meckley, 208 Mill St.
559. BARNESVILLE—W. S. Outland.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—H. B. Brooks, Box 133.
170 BRIDGEPORT—John Kidney.
501. BUCYRUS—J. W. Gamble.
143. CANTON—C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor St.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185
209 (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628.
COLUMBUS—
61. Jesse Simmons, 261 North 3d St.
326. J. H. Randall, 209 W. Lane Ave
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Philip, 42 Southern Ave.
11. Wm. Botfield, 163 Wason St
39 (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave.
241. J. W. Chrisford, Box 76 West Cleveland.
449. (West End) H. Davider, 102 Carrol St.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579. Frank Carter.
632. (Boh.)
633. (Mill.)
DAYTON—
104. J. H. Garner, 211 Henry.
346. (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St
202. FOSTORIA—F. M. Smith, 315 College Ave
250. FREMONT—B. F. Hague, 1236 Sycamore St.
637. HAMILTON.
267. LIMA—B. C. Faurot, Jr., 138 S. McDonald.
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. J. Shipman.
294. PIQUA—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway.
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. E Jones, 100 Chestnut Av.
186 STEUBENVILLE—C. Bucy, E. South St.
243 TIFFIN—John H. Diemer, Ella St.
TOLEDO—
25 C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie.
631. (Mill.)
505. TORONTO—G. W. Cusick.
644 VAN WERT.
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont St.
183 WELLSTON—M. Y. Maxwell.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Alex. Irvine, 643 High St.

OREGON.

546 ALBINA—S. C. Foley, Box 201.
520 ASTORIA—J. P. Scothan, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—F. P. Keenan, Box 146.
533 OREGON CITY—J H. Beattie, Box 51.
50. PORTLAND—Geo. E Wiley, Box 548.
596. SALEM—Frank B. Perkins, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211 C. L Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) G. P. Kretz, Diana St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Louis Beezer, 1704 Fourteenth av.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 105.
254. BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J V Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St.
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. BUTLER—S. C. Johnston, Box 863.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St.
408 CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535 DUBOIS—P. W. Best.
530. DUQUESNE—G. A. Cole.
ERIE—
116. J. H. Conrath, 422 E. 10th St.
641 (Mill.) J. Madlebner, Wallace St.
422. FRANKFORD—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. FRANKLIN—D. A. Cummings.
122. GERMANTOWN—W. J. Phillips, corner Wakefield and Mechlin St.
462. GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253 JEANNETTE—T. H. Hazlett, Box 145.
205 JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 73 Poplar St.
110. KITTANNING—Edw. Kennerdell.
208 LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436 LOCK HAVEN—J. B. Sperring, 210 E. Park St.
177. MCKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438. MANAYUNK—J. S. Harley, 210 Peachin St.
569. MANOR STATION—John McAllister.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
500. MEDIA—Wm. A. Smedley, Box 369.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY.
589 MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
206. NEW CASTLE—J. B. Bentley, 62 Milton St.
481. NEW HAVEN—W. S. Miller, Connellsville.
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414 OIL CITY—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, George Webb 2045 Bainbridge St.
8. R. L. McCully, 2162 N. 7th St.
227. (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry, 2358 E. Susquehanna.
238 (Ger.) G. Goldner, 619 Brooks St.
239 (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks 1341 S 46th St.
306 (Southwark) C. Mitchell, 1841 Rosewood St.
359 (Mill) Geo. W Miller 2336 N. 15th St.
605. B. F Owens, 2918 Herman St.
592 PHILIPSBURGH—A. Richard.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Irwin, 5941 Centre Ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward.
164 (Ger.) John Popp, Juno St., 14th Ward.
165 (E. End) F. B. Denman, Inwood St., E. E.
230 B. B. Baumgardner, Webster Ave., near Francis St.
385 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
615. PITTSTON—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins St.
623 POTTSVILLE—R. W. Shade.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Alfred T. Erhard.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth.
448. REYNOLDSVILLE—M. J. Winslow.
339. SCOTTDALE—L. R. Eicher.
563. SCRANTON—N. Lewis 1324 Lafayette St.
37 SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Staine, Box 327.
268 SHARON—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185 SHARPSBURGH—F. A. Smith.
514. SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276 TARENTUM—J. M. Fleming, Box 16.
551. TURTLE CREEK—C. P. Hill.
320. TYRONE—J. A. Norris.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
114. VANDERBILT—C. B. Arrison.
370 VERONA—Theo. Welsh.
480 WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box 227.
634 WEST LEISENRING.
102 WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn. St.
458. WILKINSBURG—James Porter, Box 91
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. A. Eslinger, Box 161.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn.

RHODE ISLAND.

540 NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh.
176 NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
91. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52 CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69 COLUMBIA—(Col.) J. H. Stanard, 202 W. Blanding St.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

293. PIERRE—Frank Humphrey, Box 54.
528. SIOUX FALLS—Wm. English, 414 3d Ave. So.

TENNESSEE.

614. HARRIMAN.
174. JACKSON—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
394 MEMPHIS—James Cannon 40 Washington St.
463. NASHVILLE—T. J. Slinkard 17 Elmwood St.

TEXAS.

300 AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong.
DALLAS—
198 J. A. Russey, Box 299.
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459.
622.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277 FORT WORTH—205 W. 8th St.
526. GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 27th St., near Av. O.
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.

UTAH.

635. OGDEN.
489. SALT LAKE CITY—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St South.

VERMONT.

512. BELLOWS FALLS.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. BRATTLEBORO—Leslie Smith, 11 Western Av.
53. RUTLAND—Alonzo Persaw, 17 N. Main.
113. ST. ALBANS—E. D. Blatchley, Box 596.

VIRGINIA.

348. NEWPORT NEWS—G. W. Lenz.
285. NORFOLK—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
132. RICHMOND—Rol. Hill, 15 Seventeenth St.
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Turnbull, 729 2d Av., S. W.

WASHINGTON.

612. BLAINE.
117. CENTRALIA—E. J. Crockett.
553 ELLENSBURG—J. E. Moon, Box 203.
575. FAIRHAVEN—W. D. Dodson.
260 PORT ANGELES—P. W. Gallup.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275
SEATTLE—
351 Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.)
41. SPOKANE FALLS—R. B. Laing, Box 1340
646 SNOHOMISH (Mill).
197 TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—W. O. Reinecke, Box 211.

WEST VIRGINIA

261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511 CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin
236 CLARKSBURG—D. G. Watkins, Box 124.
437. ELKINS—P. H. Jackson, Box 437.
516. GRAFTON—John L. Mason.
475 NEW CUMBERLAND—Jos. Powell.
552. PARKERSBURGH—Daniel Kincheloe.
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson.
3. WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—Joseph Herian, 1016 St. Clair St.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Rudolph Huse, 311 Platt St.
378. LA CROSSE—F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 530 State St
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 413 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) Wm. C. Brueckner, 201 Sherman St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 543 29th St.
572 Geo T. Walker, 825 Van Buren St.
598 John Tomrak, 856 8th Ave.
472 NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 1522 Kane.
650. OSHKOSH.
178. RHINELANDER—J. H. Simons.
454. WEST SUPERIOR—J. J. Liebe, Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558 CHEYENNE—2010 Bent St.

BISMARCK ON LABOR.

New York, May 26—The *Herald* this morning has a long interview with Prince Bismarck. On the May-day demonstrations it quotes him as saying: "If the laborer chooses to select a day to make merry and walk about in procession I should do nothing to prevent him. With repressive legislation it is always the same. Outward attempts to prevent mischief are often the sole reason of the mischief existing.

"The antagonism between employer and employed, in my opinion, is the result of a natural law, and in the course of nature can never come to an end. It may be considered an axiom that the desire of the laborer to improve his condition, to get on, will last as long as he sees any one whose condition is better than his own.

"The members of workingmen's guilds are not workingmen at all in the modern sense. They are an aristocracy of working men, their prosperity being based on their exclusiveness.

"In this eternal struggle between labor and capital, labor has scored the most victories."

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni 1890.

Aus Milwaukee.

Schreiber dieses wünscht durch den „Carpenter" bekannt zu machen, daß die Schreiner-Unions dieser Stadt auf die Erfolge, die wir in der Woche vom 17. bis 22. März hatten, stolz sein können.

Wir veranstalteten an jedem einzelnen Abend große Massenversammlungen und zwar abwechselnd in verschiedenen Theilen der Stadt.

Als Redner bei diesen Versammlungen fungirten W. H. Kiver und Simon Hikler. Letzterer, Herr ist Redakteur der hiesigen „Volkszeitung."

Herr Hikler, welcher in deutscher Sprache redete, entledigte sich seiner Aufgabe, den Arbeitern die Vortheile des achtstündigen Arbeitstages und die Vortheile einer festen und sicheren Organisation, vor Augen zu führen, zur vollen Zufriedenheit. Jedoch muß ich gestehen, ohne Herrn Hikler zu nahetreten zu wollen, daß wir den weitaus größten Theil unserer Erfolge Bruder Kiver, welcher in Englisch sprach, zu verdanken haben.

Da ist Leben und Begeisterung in seinem Reden, wahrhafte Hingabe zu unsrer guten, heiligen Sache, spricht aus jedem seiner Worte und wahrhaft bewundernswerth ist die Taktik, die er befolgt neue Mitglieder zu gewinnen. Wenn Bruder Kiver in seinen Reden soweit gelangt ist, daß er eine Aufforderung an die Versammelten erläßt, sich der Union anzuschließen, so sind wenige im Saale, die sich seiner Bitte enthalten können. Mit einem Worte, W. H. Kiver ist unser Aller Liebling.

Wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß wir jetzt gerade vor unserer Frühjahrswahl stehen und sich die meisten Arbeiter von den Politikern ködern lassen, so daß sie ihr leibliches Wohl und das Wohl ihrer Kinder und Mitmenschen ganz außer Acht lassen, so können wir mit der Gewinnung von über 40 neuen Mitgliedern wohl zufrieden sein.

Wir haben außerdem noch eine englische und eine polnische Union gegründet. Nach der Wahl geht es wieder mit erneuten Kräften daran, wir werden nicht ruhen noch rasten, bis wir jeden einzelnen Schreiner dieser Stadt in unserer Vereinigung haben, es soll und muß so weit kommen, daß jeder einzelne Arbeiter so weit kommt und einsehen lernt, daß er sein Heil nur in der Organisation, in einem festen Zusammenhalten suchen und finden kann. Ein große, durch Nichts zu erschütternde Arbeiterorganisation nur allein vermag dem unersättlichen, dem Arbeiter sein Mark aussaugenden Monopolisten und Kapitalisten ein gebieterisches „Bis hierher und nicht weiter," zuzurufen. Sind wir erst einmal so weit, daß die Arbeiter begreifen lernen, welche Macht sie besitzen, wenn sie fest und treu zusammenhalten, dann ist der Sieg unser.

Zum Schluß möchte ich hierdurch alle Schreiner bitten von Milwaukee fern zu bleiben, denn unser Geschäft dahier liegt sehr darnieder und die Löhne sind wahre Hungerlöhne. Ich will hoffen, daß wir im Monat April wieder Kiver dahier haben, und daß ich in meinem nächsten Schreiben unsre Erlangung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages mittheilen kann. Achtungsvoll

Chr. Stein.

Glänzende Erfolge unserer Bewegung.

Die Ausgabe der Mai-Nummer des „Carpenter" ist bis jetzt aufgeschoben worden, damit den Mitgliedern des Verbandes eine offizielle Uebersicht über das Resultat der gegenwärtigen Agitation der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner für die Reduktion der Arbeitszeit gegeben werden konnte. Bis dato haben wir noch keine Niederlage erlitten. In einigen Fällen sind die Forderungen unserer Mitglieder bewilligt worden, ohne daß ein Strike nöthig war. In solchen Fällen kam durch eine Conferenz zwischen den Arbeitgebern und deren Arbeitern eine Einigung über die Streitfragen zu Stande. In anderen Fällen aber waren die Leute gezwungen die Arbeit auf einen oder zwei Tage einzustellen, bis ein Uebereinkommen erzielt wurde. In vielen Fällen waren die Leute eine Woche und darüber am Strike, und gegenwärtig gibt es noch 14 Städte, wo unsere Mitglieder seit beinahe einen Monat im Ausstand sind.

Unter der Jurisdiktion unserer Organisation hatten wir in dieser Saison in 141 Städten Strikes; 208 Unions und 54,852 Union- und Nicht-Unionleute waren davon betroffen. Wir hatten Lockouts in Wheeling, W. Va., und Portland, Ore. Der Strike an letzterem Platze dehnte sich auf East Portland und Albina aus. Bei allen diesen Bewegungen sind die Nicht-Unionleute in sehr vielen Fällen mit den Unionleuten Hand in Hand gegangen und haben einen löblichen Eifer zu Gunsten der Union-Forderungen an den Tag gelegt. Von den 141 Strikes fanden 29 im April und 112 am 1. Mai statt.

Die Forderungen waren folgende: In 42 Städten wurde für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag gestrikt, in 81 Städten für den neunstündigen Arbeitstag und in 18 entweder für eine Lohnerhöhung oder die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit am Samstag. An vielen Orten, wo auch acht Stunden verlangt wurden, kam ohne einen Kampf von Seiten der Arbeitgeber ein Compromiß zu Stande, wonach neun Stunden als tägliche Arbeitszeit festgesetzt wurden.

Die bis jetzt erzielten Resultate lassen sich in Folgendem zusammenfassen: Der Achtstundentag wurde in 27 Städten von 23,355 Carpenters errungen. In neun Städten ist noch der Strike im Gange für den Neunstundentag und in sechs kam im Compromißwege eine Einigung auf neun Stunden zu Stande. Der neunstündige Arbeitstag wurde errungen in 72 Städten; in vielen Fällen wurde auch noch für den Samstag achtstündige Arbeitszeit herausgeschlagen. Diese Zugeständnisse kommen 14,180 Carpenters zu gute, während Gewinne in Gestalt von Lohnerhöhung in 18 Städten, resp. von 2662 Mann erzielt wurden.

Das Summarium der bis jetzt eingelaufenen Berichte ergiebt, daß die Bewegung unter den Zimmerleuten in diesem Frühjahr in 117 Städten von Erfolg begleitet war und 40,197 Arbeitern zugut kam. Unzählige andere Arbeiter, die im Baugewerk beschäftigt sind, zogen gleichfalls Vortheil aus diesen Errungenschaften. Gegenwärtig sind im ganzen Lande noch 24 Carpenter-Strikes im Gange. In 16 Städten haben 75 Prozent der Arbeiter ihre Forderungen bewilligt erhalten.

Aus der Kasse der Ver. Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner sind bis jetzt zur Unterstützung dieser Bewegung $35,628 ausgegeben worden. Die Lokal-Unions haben fast eine ebenso große Summe verausgabt. Das Geld aus dem General-Fond wurde hauptsächlich in 12 Großstädten verwendet.

Bei dieser Bewegung hatten wir gegen Vieles anzukämpfen, aber wir erlebten auch viele Freude. In den meisten Fällen haben die Contractoren, die nicht zu den Builders Exchanges gehören, die Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter ohne ernstliche Opposition zugestanden, während in einer großen Anzahl von Städten die Builders Exchanges uns viel zu schaffen machten, oft aber mit dem Erfolg, daß verschiedene ihrer Mitglieder aus dem Verband austraten und entweder ihren Arbeitern die Hand reichten oder Contractoren-Associationen bildeten, welche das Prinzip, Streitigkeiten durch Differenzen zu schlichten, anerkennen.

Die Builders Exchanges sind bei ihrem Vorgehen gegen die Carpenter von dem Grundsatz ausgegangen, daß sie anstellen können, wen sie wollen. In dem Vorwort zu ihrer Constitution, welches dieses Fundamental-Prinzip enthält, erklären sie sich zu Gunsten der Organisirung der Arbeiter, zu Gunsten von Conferenzen und Schiedsgerichten; in der Praxis aber haben diese Exchanges bei den gegenwärtigen Strikes allen Anträgen betreffs Conferenzen und schiedsgerichtlicher Beilegung der Differenzen opponirt und sogar die Anerkennung der Organisation verweigert. Sie sind in einigen Fällen sogar so weit gegangen, daß sie sich mit den Architekten verbanden, um competenten Leuten die Gelegenheit zu entziehen, Arbeiten auf eigene Faust auszuführen. Sie sind zu Geschäftsleuten und Händlern in Baumaterialien gegangen und haben denselben mit Boycott gedroht, wenn sie Bauholz, Nägel und andere Materialien an Striker verkaufen.

Viele neue Unions.

Diese Bewegung hat überdies zur Folge gehabt, daß im Monat Mai 46 neue Unions mit 11,241 Mitgliedern in verschiedenen Gegenden des Landes organisirt wurden. In Folge dessen ist jetzt die Ver. Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner die größte Arbeiterorganisation der Welt. Wir haben jetzt 622 Lokal-Unions in gutem Stande und eine Mitgliederzahl von 67,200 Fachgenossen.

Gegenwärtig haben wir Strikes der Mühlenarbeiter in Buffalo, Rochester, San Francisco, Dallas, Tex., Denver und Seattle, Wash. Diese Mühlenarbeiter nehmen ein bewunderungswürdiges Interesse an unserer Organisation und in einer Stadt nach der andern werden aus solchen Arbeitern bestehende Unions organisirt, die mit den Zimmerleuten gemeinschaftliche Sache machen.

Der achtstündige Arbeitstag ist eingeführt in folgenden Städten: Alameda, Cal.; Austin, Ill.; Berkeley, Cal.; Brighton Park, Ill.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill; Colorado Springs, Col; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Denver, Col.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Grand Crossing, Ill.; Hyde Park, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jeanette, Pa.; Kensington, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Manitou Springs, Col.; New York, N. Y; Oakland, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal; San Jose, Cal.; South Chicago Ill; Town of Lake, Ill; und Whatcom, Wash.

Den neunstündigen Arbeitstag haben die Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner in nachstehenden Orten errungen: Asheville, N. C.; Astoria, Oreg.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Auburn, N. Y; Blaine, Wash; Bayonne, N. J.; Bradford, Pa.; Bridgeport, O.; Columbus, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; Dover, N. H.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Gloucester, Mass.; Greenville, Pa.; Haverhill und Bradford, Mass; Holyoke, Mass; Jacksonville, Ill.; Kearney Neb.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Leominster, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Lewiston und Auburn, Long Island City, N.Y.; Marblehead, Mass.; Manor Station, Pa.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Natchez, Miss.; New Cumberland, W. Va; New Castle, Pa.; New Haven, Pa.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; New Westminster, Brit. Col.; Olean, N. Y.; Ottawa, Can.; Plymouth, Mass; Portland, Me.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y; Paterson, N. J.; Kingston, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; St. Johns, N. B.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Salem, Mass; Salt Lake City, Utah; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scottdale, Pa.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Sharon, Pa.; Stoughton, Mass; Stoneham, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Toronto, O.; Union Hill, N. J.; Uniontown, Pa.; Vicksburg, Miss; Victoria, Brit. Col; Washington, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Whitman, Mass.; Woburn, Mass.; Winchester, Mass; Yonkers, N Y.; Nyack, N. Y; und Youngstown, O.

Anderweitige Erfolge werden berichtet aus folgenden Städten: Bath, Me.; Bellaire, O.; Belleville, Can.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; McKeesport, Pa.; Saginaw, Mich., und Turtle Creek, Pa.

Wie viel besser würde es aussehen in der Welt, wenn unter hundert Menschen nicht neunundneunzig zu feig wären, ihre Gesinnung offen auszusprechen.

— Einen recht hübschen Vergleich stellte kürzlich P. J. McGuire gelegentlich der Schilderung der Vortheile der Organisirung zwischen den Advokaten-Associationen und den Arbeiter-Organisationen an. Er sagte: „Die Advokatenkammer ist eine schöne Einrichtung. Sie ist eine Art Union und die Richter sind die Walking Delegates, die Niemand in ihrem Shop arbeiten lassen, der nicht eine Mitgliedskarte der Union aufweisen kann."

Die Achtstunden-Bewegung wird von der „anderen Seite des Hauses" gefürchtet, Grund genug für uns, mit voller Energie dafür einzutreten. Mit der Politik erreichen wir nichts. Die legislative Maschinerie und die Executiv-Gewalt liegen in den Händen unserer Gegner. Gesetze, welche ihrem Wortlaut nach zu unseren Gunsten und zu unserem Schutze sind, werden mit dem Polizeiknüppel gebrochen; das haben wir jetzt gerade oft genug erlebt, um uns in dieser Hinsicht keinen Täuschungen mehr hinzugeben.

Der bekannte englische Agitator John Burns erläßt die folgende Proclamation über die Arbeiterbewegung in England im verflossenen Jahre: „Das soeben beendete Jahr war für die Arbeiter Englands das bedeutendste seit 1848. In der Stadt London allein haben 300 Gewerkschaften kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne erhalten. Ueber 200,000 Personen, Männer und Frauen, wurden während dieser Zeit den Reihen der organisirten Arbeiter einverleibt. Binnen acht Monaten wurden der Organisation der Gasarbeiter 50,000 Mitglieder zugeführt und ihre Arbeitszeit — bei höheren Löhnen — von 12 auf acht Stunden per Tag reducirt. Die Bäcker, welche früher 90 und 100 Stunden per Woche arbeiteten, arbeiten jetzt 60 Stunden per Woche bei besserer Bezahlung; es ist dies eine Folge ihrer Organisation. Im Hafen von London muß jetzt jeder Arbeiter, Fuhrmann, Stevedore etc. Mitglied seiner Union sein, wenn er Arbeit bekommen will. Die Arbeiterfrauen nehmen sich an den Männern ein Beispiel und ihr Bestreben geht dahin, für sich und ihre Angehörigen bessere Zeiten herbeizuführen."

THREE SAWS IN ONE

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Hand Saw.

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

It is EASY TO FILE AND SET.

I have used a 26 inch B. M. T. PATENT HAND SAW since December, 1888. It is the BEST and HANDIEST saw I ever had. I can fit a DOOR, SASH OR SHUTTER with the ONE saw and don't have to CHANGE SAWS at all, and I can file it EASIER than a common saw.

Yours Truly,

H. L. LEWIS,
481 Hasting St., Chicago Ill.

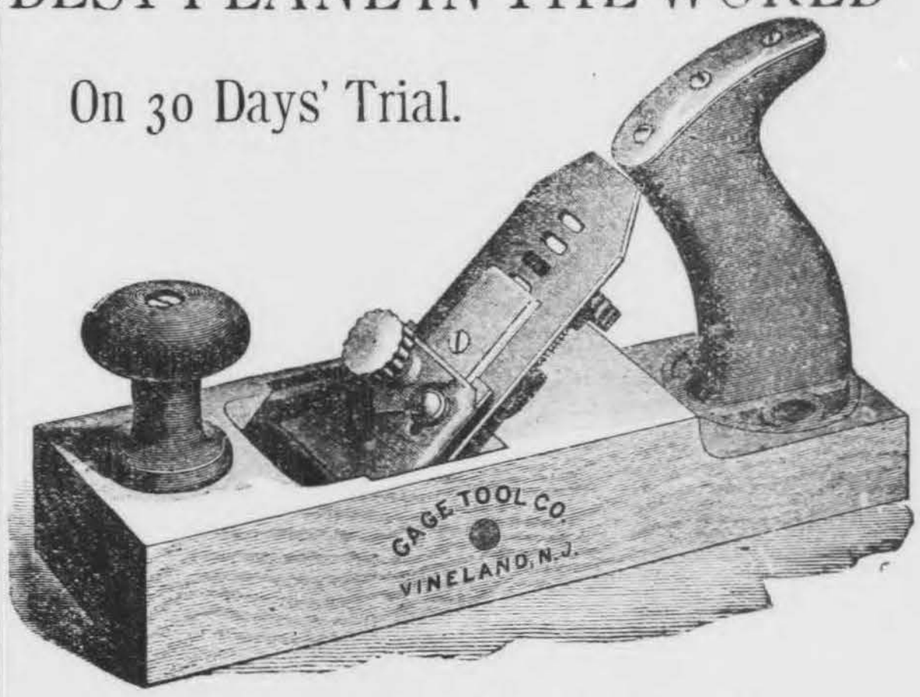
Member of Local Union No. 1, U. B. C. & J. of Am.

If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Send for circular and price list.

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,
19 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVEN IT A GOOD TEST.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 27, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—I received the plane and pencils on the 24th inst. and have given the plane a good test on hard wood and have let several of the other workmen try it, and we all think that it is the best plane that we have ever seen. The workmen on the job with me have most all of them, got the plane fever and asked me to write to you and find out what is the least you will take for ten (10) or twelve (12) No. 4 smooth planes, three (3) jack planes, No. 11, and three (3) jointers No 21. I want the price of each kind by the piece, as I do not want to make anything out of this, as they are all members of my union, No. 437.

I want the price by the piece of each kind express charges paid by you, and tell me what is the price of plane bits, the different kinds. There are two of the boys have just got a set of iron planes, and they say that they must have one of the smooth planes just like mine. When I told them I was going to send and get a jack and jointer, there were several of them spoke up and said that they wanted a smooth plane like mine, and at noon went around to find out how many wanted them, and I was not long getting ten names for smoothing planes, and maybe several more if you can do a little better than you told me on the half dozen. One of the boys that wants the three planes has got a set of planes, and I have got a set, but I must have a set of three of the Gage planes. The boys all like the pencils, and they all say that they are better than what we have to pay five cents apiece for up here. Well, I will close for the present, hoping to hear from you at once as to your lowest price list laid down here. Will it be safe to send that amount of money by register? If not, what is the safest, as this is not a money order office. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HEAD.
Randolph Co., W. Va.

GOOD FOR NEAT FINISH.

79 North Main St., ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb 12, '90.

Gage Tool Co: I have thoroughly tested the set of planes I got from you some time ago, and find them to be a first-class plane in every respect. I can recommend them for all wood work, most especially where a neat finish is wanted.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WRENN.

NO SCRAPER.

R. T HAYMAN, Anthony, Fla., says: "I am delighted with the set of Self-Setting Planes I got of you last winter. It is the only plane I have found that will finish off curly pine and bay without the use of a scraper and sand paper."

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 11 1890.

To Gage Tool Co:—Dear Sirs: I received your letter and the plane iron in due time after I wrote you, and to speak my mind, I was surprised at receiving them for I did not expect to hear from you again. I returned the old one to the Manchester Hardware Co. with the instructions for them to return it to you. The old one was hardly any good, for it broke as you will see in *birch knots*, but the new one is a *great deal better than anything that I ever saw in the shape of a plane iron*. The plane now is all you claim it to be and more too. I can smooth stuff that I cannot touch with my —— iron planes. Would you please to send me a price list of your planes, that I may have it to refer to supposing I should wish to send for more. I think that mine is the only plane of the kind in this city. Truly,

E. J. MCCULLOCH, 52 Stark St.

AWAY AHEAD OF AN IRON PLANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—I have given your No. 2 smoothing plane a fair trial and am well pleased with it. It does good clean work and works easy. I think it is away ahead of iron planes for all kind of work. Will send for a fore plane after awhile.

Yours truly,
JOHN MILLER,
27 Pier St., Cleveland, O.

WOULD NOT TAKE DOUBLE THE PRICE.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 21, 1890.
386 Eighth Ave., S. W.

Gage Tool Co: I have been giving your self-setting plane I got of you a fair test, and am delighted with it so far. Have tried it in oak finish, poplar and yellow (North Carolina) pine finish. If I could not get another I would not take double the price for it.

G. M. CORNELIUS.

THE BEST EVER USED.

NEW CASTLE, Pa, Feb. 25, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—Received one-half dozen pencils as stated. They are the best I ever used. Can I purchase them, and where? Am going to send for a plane soon. Everyone recommends them. Please send price list to John Powell, Shenango St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and oblige

R. M. POWELL.

FREE!

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

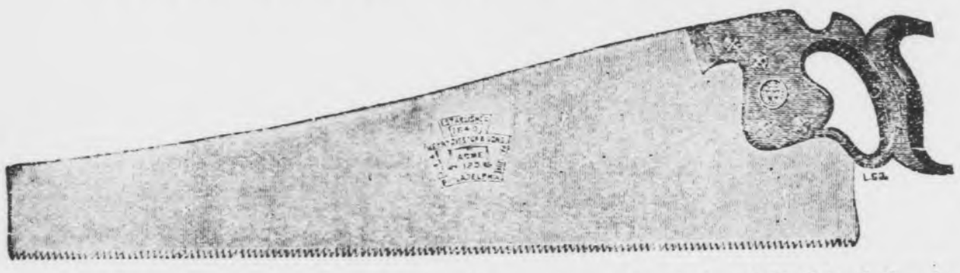
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES' REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

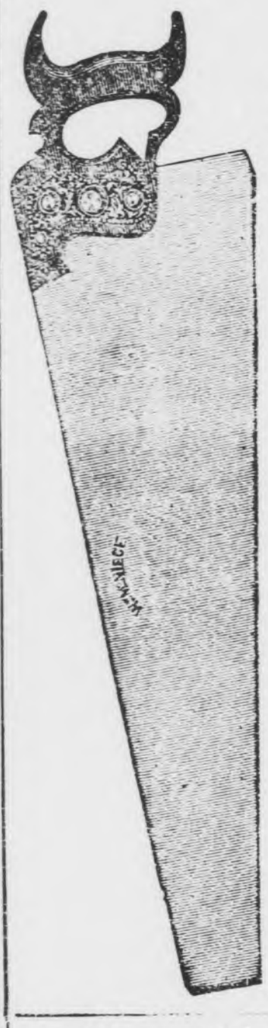
THE G. S sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

515

CHERRY STREET,

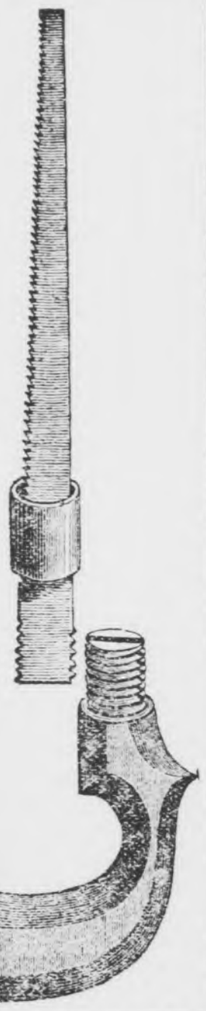
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1868.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE CARPENTER

Those Who Build Palaces Should Not Dwell in Hovels.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The Wealth of the World is The Result of Labor.

Volume X.—No. 7 PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15th, 1890 Published Monthly.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

MARIETTA, O.—Wages for carpenters have been increased since Union 356 was organized a few months ago.

CANTON, O.—Union 143 is standing well with the clergy. It recently had the Rev Howard McQuesny to deliver an address.

THE STRIKING carpenters of Boston, Mass., are addressed every morning by some clergyman in sympathy with their movement.

LYNN, Mass.—We are over-run with would-be carpenters; good workmen are in demand, but botches and poor workmen are not needed.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Union 263 is boycotting a hardware merchant in this place who has gone to contracting in order to dispose of his wares.

JACKSON, Mich.—All union men are warned not to handle sash, doors and blinds manufactured by Hyser & Sons, of this city. Their goods are made up by boys under 15 years of age and by cheap labor, and said firm refuses to recognize organized labor.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Union 90 has secured a deed to a graveyard lot once belonging years ago to old Carpenters' Union No. 1 of Evansville. This was done by vote of the City Council and by kindness of the Mayor, both of whom we thank for their kindness.

BALTIMORE, Md.—We have inaugurated the card system, and Union 29 is universally recognized as the only carpenters' union in this city. The bricklayers and stone cutters have backed us in this, and the result is we won't work with non-union men, and have grown in the past few months from a membership of 250 to now number nearly 1,000.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa.—Hoover, Hughes & Co., of this town, are making false reports that they recognize Union 592 and hire none but union men. This is not true in any respect, for the firm neither recognizes the union nor hires all union men. All their mill work is shipped to Jeannette, Pa., and other union towns, so we hope union men will not put up their mill stuff until said firm becomes strictly a union concern. We want to establish the eight-hour day Saturdays.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Our initiation fee in this city is ten dollars, and still new members keep coming in. Non-union carpenters have trouble in finding work. The eight hour day is solid in this city. Union carpenters will not work on a job where a non-union painter, plasterer or bricklayer is employed, nor will members of those organizations work with a non-union carpenter. Contractors now understand they must employ none but union men or their work lays idle.

W. R. CHAMBERS, Toledo, O.; Springer Bros., Alliance, O., and H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., are handling the scab made pulleys and mill stuff of Germain's Mills, of E. Saginaw, Mich. Germain has locked out our mill men members of Union 248, and we must follow up their scabby goods. They ship sash, doors and blinds to the Buffalo Car Works, E Buffalo, N. Y.; to W. Y. Monroe, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa., and Dodge and Bliss Box Company, New York. They do a big business in Pittsburg.

CAMDEN, N. J.—At the prize drawing given by Union 20, on June 4th, the prizes were drawn as follows:

1st prize—A bed-room suit by Union 382, New York City.

2d prize—A lounge by a boy resident in Camden, N. J.

3d prize—A rocking-chair by W. O. Springer, Union 20, Camden, N. J.

4th prize—A chamber set by Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

5th prize—A hanging lamp by Union 323, Fishkill N. Y.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

MASONS and bricklayers have gained the eight hours in Austin, Tex.

THE COAL miners of Great Britain are pushing the eight-hour day vigorously.

THE City Council, Spokane, Wash., has passed an eight-hour resolution.

HORSE COLLAR Makers' Union of Kansas City, Mo., adopted the eight hour day May 1st.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., City Council has adopted an eight-hour ordinance for city employes.

THE coal miners of Barnsley, Yorkshire, 60,000 men are out on strike for the eight-hour day.

THE PLASTERERS' and Stone Cutters' Union, of Portland, Oreg., have achieved the eight hours.

THE BROTHERHOOD of painters and decorators are preparing to move for the eight-hour day next May.

THE PLUMBERS of New York City have arranged with their employers to get the eight-hour day on November 1st.

THE GERMAN Typographical National Union has gained the eight-hour day this season in Milwaukee, Wis., and Cleveland, O.

IN Indianapolis six of the trades, the carpenters, painters, plasterers, cigarmakers, German printers and stonecutters, work but eight hours.

THE LOWER COURTS in Los Angeles, Cal., recently convicted and fined a contractor named J. C. Kuback for violating the eight-hour city ordinance.

RABBI Solomon Schindler, the brilliant Pastor Phillips Brooks, and other clergymen of Boston, on one given Sunday delivered eight-hour sermons at request of the Boston Central Labor Union.

IN SOUTH AFRICA the eight-hour workday will be inaugurated on July 1st next. The government has made it compulsory. Over 5,000 workmen on the government railways will be affected by this move.

ON MAY 1st there were public meetings in 100 cities of Austria and in every leading city of Europe. The eight-hour demonstration in Hyde Park, London, May 4th, was attended by half a million of people.

IN New York City ten trades now have the eight-hour day. They are the carpenters and joiners, house framers, artificial, cement and stone masons, plasterers, paper hangers, wood carvers, stone cutters, fresco painters, cigarmakers and stair builders.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the American Federation of Labor are besieged by a rush of applications for charters from all parts of the country. 132 charters have been granted by the A. F. L. since May 1st, and adding the 300 additional charters granted to new locals by National bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., would make at least 430 new organizations added to the A. F. of L. in the past two months.

THE *Journal of Building*, of Pittsburgh, seems greatly worried that the eight hour day would drive mill-work out of the cities into country towns, and would compel outside workmen to start at 8 A. M. "in the heat of the day," as it says. It forgets the fact that the mills have located in the cities to be nearer the centre of building operations, and its fear of their removal is on a par with its philanthropic consideration that the workmen would start to work "in the heat of the day."

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mill Hands' Union No. 625, will soon move for the nine-hour day, and Union 351 will get into line for the eight hours before long. The cornice workers and tinners gained the eight hours after five weeks' lockout, and abolished a set of infamous iron-clad rules the bosses wished to impose on them. The iron molders are now out 9 weeks in Mayor Moran's foundry. The journeymen tailors, after six weeks' strike, won their demands and broke up the Bosses' Exchange.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

SWEDISH carpenters mark a cross on their tools for "luck."

THE COMMON COUNCIL of Buffalo, N Y., have appropriated $250 towards the official observance of Labor Day.

THE FIRE BELLS of San Francisco, Cal., now ring out the limits of the eight-hour day at 8 A. M., 12 noon and 5 P. M.

AN INTERNATIONAL Convention of the organized seamen of the whole world will be held next October in Glasgow, Scotland.

A LARGE number of our local unions had festivals or picnics the past month, but they are so numerous we cannot stop to chronicle them.

DOVER, N. H.—Through the efforts of our Central Labor Union the city authorities have granted the nine-hour day on city work.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., has organized a Building Trades' Council, and the wood carvers in that city have established the nine-hour day.

IT WAS the Tacoma, Wash., Trades Council and not the Seattle, Wash., which sent $313 40 to the striking carpenters of Portland, Oreg.

THIS year, in the five months up to May 31st, according to *Bradstreet's*, there were 580 strikes and 136,454 strikers. This was the biggest strike year on record.

DENISON, Tex.—Stone cutters in this city are working nine hours a day. Carpenters are toiling ten hours a day, but before long we will try to get the nine hours.

THERE is talk of forming a National Association of Carpenters and Builders (employers), and that a National Convention for that purpose will soon be held in Pittsburg.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters report for June, shows 1365 members in 22 cities of the United States, and 229 members in six cities of Canada. The society has in all 28,027 members.

JACKSON, Mich., has formed a trades council of all trades and thereby has unionized the *Evening Star* office, formerly a non-union paper and drove one non-union barber out of town.

THE HARDWOOD finishers of Chicago have left the K. of L. and have formed a National Union with locals in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

THE PATERSON, N. J., *Labor Standard*, a sturdy trade union paper, has been very unjustly deprived of the patronage of publishing the New Jersey State laws, and all simply because it advocated ballot reform.

THE BIENNIAL Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters meets at Pittsburgh, Tuesday, August 5th, and will be in session at same time as the Chicago Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Strange to say, non union carpenters in this city are agitating for the nine-hour day, while the majority of members in Union 118 at first were indifferent, but are now taking the lead. We need a good speaker and organizer here.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Labor Day will be celebrated in this place on a huge scale, and Union 77 invites all sister unions throughout the State and vicinity to come to this city and join in our demonstration on that day. Special railroad rates have been secured.

THE BUILDERS' Exchange of Portland, Oregon, have been advertising extensively for carpenters to come to that city to take the places of the men out for the eight-hour day. This practice has been also indulged in without any effect by the Builders' Exchanges in all other cities. It cost them fully more money than it would actually cost to concede to the men.

A STATE FEDERATION of Labor has been formed in Kansas. A convention for that purpose was held in Topeka, Kan., July 3. A State Federation is now also in process of formation in Pennsylvania. The Central Labor Union of Erie, Pa., has the matter in charge.

THE MILL MEN have made gigantic strides in organizing the past month. They have been on strike in Rochester, Buffalo, Dallas, Tex., Chicago, Seattle, Wash., Denver, San Francisco, and East St. Louis, Ill. They have organized recently in all these places also in Erie, Pa., Cleveland, O., Toledo, and Austin, Tex.

FOR YEARS back, Peck, Martin & Co. of New York, dealers in building supplies, compelled their employes to keep out of labor organizations. The combined building trades of that city, however, lately brought the firm to time by refusing to touch or use any material coming from the firm. Their employes are now members of a labor organization, and all is serene.

FULLY one hundred cities now have a Walking Delegate or Business Agent for the carpenters. Among those recently reported to this office we have W. G. Phillip, of Cleveland, O.; J. W. Williams, St. Joseph, Mo.; James McConnell, Whatcom, Wash., and J. F. Waterhouse, Lynn, Mass. Des Moines, Iowa; Springfield, Mass.; Jeannette and Greensburg, Pa., also have Walking Delegates.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—The trades and labor unions of this city had a glorious parade July 4th. The Carpenters Union had a nice excursion on the Mississippi the same evening. "Organization" is the watchword of the hour here. Brick masons work nine hours a day since June 15th. Carpenters and Tinners also have the nine-hour day and eight hours Saturdays, and work only with union men.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Stonemasons went on strike July 1 for nine hours and won. Carpenters are working nine hours a day. There is too much competition at low figures among the contractors, and some of these contractors, members of our union, are cutting prices down entirely too low. It is a mistake to allow members who are contracting to remain in the U. B. Self-interest will eventually wean such contractors from adhering to strict union principles.

PUEBLO, Col.—The Rosenfield Construction Company is one of the largest firms doing a building business in this section of the country. Their superintendent, Mr Langley, was at one time a member of the U. B., and was President of Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, but he is now far from fair to our members. The General Foreman is L. G. Heffron, formerly of Des Moines union and later of the Wichita union. Mr. Heffron did all in his power to make the work of this company strictly a union job, and he succeeded. One day the superintendent "bounced" several members of the union and afterwards the foreman was discharged. The union men all quit and demanded the reinstatement of the discharged men. After several days the men were all reinstated, and the strikers went to work.

PERSONAL.

L. C. HUTCHINSON, formerly of Detroit, Mich., is now a resident of Portland, Mich.

BRO. D. C. SHEPHARD, of Union 17, has been elected City Marshall of Bellaire, O. We glory in his success, for he always was a sturdy worker for our cause.

JAMES CANNON, formerly of Cincinnati, O., is now Business Agent of Carpenters Union 391, Memphis Tenn. He is a good "hustler" and a devoted, energetic worker.

JOHN MCBRIDE, formerly President of the Ohio State Coal Miners' Union, is now the Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Ohio. He was recently appointed, and we are satisfied will fill the position ably and with credit to the labor interests of the State.

KEEP AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—This city is now overcrowded with carpenters from all parts. So we hope men will stay away for the present until our trouble is entirely settled. We have won the eight-hour day after a long fight of six weeks, and to make it more secure we hope carpenters will keep away from Louisville.

Trade is very dull in Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Dallas, Tex., Chicago, E. Saginaw, Boston, Worcester, Mass., New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Denver, Kansas City, Mo., Trinidad, Col., Denison, Tex., Tiffin, O., Scranton, Pa.

Carpenters better keep away from these places for the present.

DENVER, Col.—This city is overcrowded with all classes of idle labor, and the real estate sharks keep on booming it all the same so to get cheap labor and high prices for land. Scab carpenters are being brought from Hartford, Conn., and other Eastern cities. We advise mechanics and workmen to shun Denver for the present.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

COPIES of the printed proceedings of our convention in Detroit two years ago, can be had free by writing to the G. S.

LOCAL UNIONS owing any balance of Protective Fund or Special Assessment or any tax will receive a bill this week, and should pay the same without further delay.

RECORDING Secretaries, if you have not sent in the list of the newly elected officers of your union, do so at once, and fill out the regular blank for that purpose and send it without further delay to the G. S. Those failing to do so will be published as negligent in the August paper.

UNION 153, Ft. Wayne, Ind., deserves great credit. Out of $1,450 strike moneys sent it during its strike, it returned $350 of the same to be used to help others out on strike. Credit for same is given Union 153 under head of Financial Report of Protective Fund, published this month on page 3.

SEND in the names and addresses of your delegates to the Chicago Convention. Remember each union pays the mileage and expenses of its own delegate. Don't bankrupt your local treasuries in order to send a delegate. All laws framed at the Chicago Convention will be afterwards submitted to the locals to vote on.

VICTORIES GAINED.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Employing carpenters have unanimously agreed to concede the demand for eight hours a day to go into effect October 1st next.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Since we organized Union 670 we have reduced the hours of labor from 11½ hours to 10 hours per day almost all over the entire city.

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Union 489 has established the nine-hour day and eight-hour Saturdays, and raised wages from $3 to $3 50 per day, and won't work with non-union men. W. H. Willard is walking delegate.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—Union 298 has agreed to work nine hours a day at full pay until August 1st, and after that we are to work eight hours a day and the bosses to hire none but union men. At Fort Sheridan carpenters are working nine hours a day.

COLUMBUS, O.—On July 1st the contractors conceded the nine hour day without a strike. One boss opposed it and said he had good mechanics and they were satisfied at the old hours and wages. We went after his men and they all joined the union, and since then that boss has given the demand.

CLEVELAND, O.—By some oversight we omitted last month to make mention of Cleveland, O. That city has had an actually marvelous victory in gaining the nine-hour day without a strike, for outside carpenters and for the mill men, too. Besides that, the city is organized as it never was before. The carpenters have Bro. W. G. Phillip as walking delegate, and they have an employment bureau.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15, 1890.

THE TOILER'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"Eight Hours a Working Day."

To be sung to the music of "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the Boys are Marching."

[COMPOSED BY M. J. HEANY.]

Toiling brothers, why content
Till our youthful days are spent,
And the vigor of young manhood pass away.
We, the stalwart sons of trade
From our course will not be swayed
Till eight hours constitute a working day.

CHORUS—

Eight hours a day sing we loudly,
Eight hours a day for toilers all,
Whether in the mills or mines
Or wherever trades combine
For eight hours a day we'll stand or fall.

We are no braggart mob,
Organized to rail and rob,
But honest toilers working for our pay.
Arrayed in all our might
To protect our sacred right
And make eight hours a lawful working day.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

The bosses are unwise
If trades unions they despise,
For unity will ever hold the sway.
What are they but a few
When compared with millions true,
Who will make eight hours a lawful working day.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

Old slavery days are gone
Better times are marching on
And the toilers are already in the fray.
We scorn to retreat
Till the bosses we defeat
And make eight hours a lawful working day.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

We'll have eight hours to rest,
Oh! too long we've been oppressed
We'll have eight hours to work and eight to play.
We'll have eight dollars, too,
Every cent before we're through
When eight hours constitute a working day.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

When election day comes on,
Act with wisdom every one,
In bold defiant language proudly say,
I will vote for men that're true
Who will labor's cause pursue
Till eight hours constitute a working day.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

When toilers all unite
And aid with all our might
Labor's cause without delay,
To succeed we're fully bent,
And we'll never rest content
Till eight hours constitute a workingday.
CHORUS—Eight hours a day, etc.

A VALUABLE ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. J. W. Mack, of New York, Chief Clerk of the Department of Insurance and Benevolent Societies for the Eleventh United States Census, writes this to the Hornellsville (N. Y.) *Times:*

"After a six months' study of the protective trade unions and benevolent societies of the United States in connection with the work of gathering the statistics of these organizations for the Eleventh Census, I do not hesitate to say that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the best associations of its kind and abundantly worthy of the public confidence. I have met its General Secretary, Mr. P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, who is a man of decided ability and wide-horizoned intelligence. Under the management of such men as he this organization cannot fail to be carefully conducted and continue to prosper in its course of beneficent fruitfulness. Besides being constant in [illegible]votion to the interests of its members and laboring men generally along the lines of material improvement, the United Brotherhood pays a Wife Funeral benefit of $25 to $50; a Member's Funeral Benefit of $100 to $200, and a Disability benefit of $100 to $400. Since its organization in August, 1881, it has increased from 12 to 680 local unions with over 76,000 enrolled members. It paid in the last year $25,575 in general benefits, and during the last six years $79,250, while fully $200,000 more were paid for sick benefits in the local unions. The good the organization has done is of incalculable value and deserves appreciation.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LABOR.

William D. Howells, the renowned author, in a late issue of *Harper's Monthly*, very patly talks on the labor question in this strain: "But what I object to is this economic chance world in which we live, and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be a law, as inflexible in human affairs as the order of day and night in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harrassed with any questions as to how his repose and provisions shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But in our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of finding work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment by the caprice, the mood, the indigestion of a man who has not the qualification for knowing whether I do it well or ill. At my time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But no man can feel this as things are now; and as we go on, pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot, lying, cheating, stealing, and when we get to the end, covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we've come to a palace of our own, or the poorhouse—which is about the only possession we can claim in common with our brother men, I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing."

EUROPEAN WOOD-WORKERS.

Bro. R. C. Longsdon, of St. Louis, was one of the Scripps League of workingmen who some months ago went abroad in Europe to study the conditions of European labor. He has published a series of interesting articles summarizing his observations. The following is an extract from one of his articles:

"The wood-working shops throughout Europe have very little wood-working machinery of the latest design, and I saw in several shops machines that were idle. The reason given was that so long as the benchroom in the shop would permit enough men to work and turn out the required output, they would not use the machines. The bosses, or masters, always agreed that the matter of steady employment for the mechanic was the first thing to be considered; and the journeymen are opposed to the use of machinery for the reason that they are liable to be thrown out of employment.

"The amount of steady employment for mechanics in the many and varied lines of manufacturing on a small scale is certainly quite worthy of note. A vast amount of the total product of light merchandise of Europe is made in small shops, employing from one to six, eight or a dozen hands. Particularly is this noticeable with joiners, cabinet-makers, wood-turners, smiths, etc. In many there is no machinery of any kind, not even a foot scroll saw; no mortising or boring machines; and all ripping or cross-cutting of the lumber is done by hand. I also saw men matching hardwood flooring by hand in several of the largest cities on our route.

"The joiners of the old world are truly masters of their trade. I saw many noble pieces of joiner work made hundreds of years ago, and yet to this day perfect at every joint. I saw a duplicate piece made by the joiner of to-day no more perfect in design, proportion, material or skill. It would seem as though perfection had been reached centuries ago.

"The ancient work of the carpenter was also viewed in several grand old cathedral roofs over six hundred years old, and yet perfect in every detail. The rafters, trusses, ties, plates, etc., were never covered or sealed, and could be seen in every particular, and I may truthfully add that rarely ever is a roof of to-day the equal of these that have withstood wind, rain and sun for so many centuries."

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

A woman is found by a police officer in a doorway hugging to her breast the dead body of her babe—dead from starvation. And on the same island other women are spending $60 each for night dresses made of such material that they can never be washed. A man is arrested for parading the streets with a placard on his back asking for employment. He has invented this novel peripathetic want column because he has not fifty cents to pay for an advertisement in a daily paper. At the same time Tiffany is selling silver stew-pans for millionaires to cook their breakfasts in. Women and children crying for bread in our great cities, and speculators creating a corner in wheat at the same moment. And the *Evening Post* seriously tells its readers that the labor problem "consists simply in the collection at certain points of more mouths than there is provision for." There is ample provision in this country for all the mouths in this country; ample provision in or within easy reach of New York City for all the mouths in the city. But when eighteen hundredths of the population of the United States own three-fifths of the wealth, some of the other eighty-two-hundreths of the population will go cold and hungry.—*New York Christian Union.*

THE DEFECTS OF THE WAGE SYSTEM.

In a lecture given some few months ago in Central Music Hall, Chicago, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor to Henry Ward Beecher, caused a sensation by this language: "It is a system full of inherent evils, a system that denies the laborer either a chance of profits or a chance of work. In New York there are many who are denied pure air, clear sunshine and fresh water, and as for the ownership of the land, why that is a dream to them unthought of. The wage system is a system that diffuses poverty, makes a coffin of the cradle and bier of the bed. It is time for us to learn no longer how to make wealth, but how to distribute it. We have developed in our midst a plutocracy, and the worst possible government on earth. Let it not go down to our shame that we do not know or care to know that such facts exist and need reforming."

LOVE YOUR BROTHER!

(Dedicated to the United Brotherhood of American Carpenters and Joiners.)

Love your brother, never wrong him,
Seek his welfare with your own;
And a harvest bright and golden,
You will reap from seeds thus sown.

Love your brother, cheer him ever
To the goal of bliss and peace;
Bonds of friendship never sever,
Thus you'll find life's Golden Fleece.

Love your brother, flowers of gladness,
Round about his pathway lay;
Never let one word of sadness,
Like a cloud bedim his way.

Love your brother, never falter,
Grasp his hand in peace and love;
Thus you'll lay on friendship's altar,
Gifts that multiply "Above."

Love your brother, though he erreth,
Speak to him with kindly tone;
And a harvest bright and golden
You will reap from seeds thus sown.

T. C. WALSH,
New York. President Local Union 63.

TO THE CARPENTERS EVERYWHERE.

GENTLEMEN:—To the end that fewer misunderstandings may arise, that each one may more fully understand his obligations and each man his individual rights and duty, I have deemed it best to promulgate the contents of these pages, including a strict interpretation of the contracts. I do so without ostentation, solely for the good of all—to save you and your employers vexation and possibly trouble, and I beg of you to accept the suggestions herein as intended—for the best interests of all concerned.

CONTRACTOR AND PROPRIETOR'S RIGHTS AND DUTY.

The contractor, if it be contract work, should employ a foreman, and the foreman should have the right to hire and discharge all help, thus making the foreman responsible. If the proprietor should prefer that his work be done by day-work, then he should give the superintendence of same to a contractor, and let the contractor secure the services of a foreman. In either event, neither the architect, contractor or proprietor have any business or right to give orders to the journeymen, but directly to the foreman.

FOREMAN'S DUTY.

The foreman being the man who hires, discharges and gives orders to the journeymen, should protect and respect the rights and interests of both the employer and the men. He is the mediator—the representative of the men under him, and should see that the contract is carried out between the journeymen and contractor, as well as that the plans and specifications are adhered to. He should see to it that any apprentice or improver under him has all necessary instructions. A foreman's place is one of grave responsibility, of trust, and requires close application and a well-balanced discrimination. He should rule with firmness and kindness instead of harsh words, and never forget that after all he is only "one of the boys."

THE JOURNEYMAN'S PART.

When you hire be certain to have a distinct understanding about how much money you are to get per day. If you are a good workman you know what you are worth, and say so. If you are not efficient do not expect or ask the best wages, but be content with what is reasonable. Apply yourself, study the trade, and if a union man any good workman or foreman will willingly teach you. Accept instructions offered free to you gladly instead of getting angry. "Say unto wisdom thou art my sister; and call understanding thy kinswoman." Help one another. Be a gentleman if you are a carpenter. Be patient, and always do your best to please your foreman, hence your employer. Remember you have faults that your fellow-workmen bear with, then bear with their faults. Be true to yourself and you will succeed.

TO THE APPRENTICE OR IMPROVER.

Always be polite and obliging to those in authority over you. You will learn much more by listening than by talking yourself. Do your duty fully. Act so as to enjoy the friendship of the foreman and journeymen, and the esteem of your employer. Make a positive contract with the contractor about your wages until May 1, '91. He will pay you more if you are worth more. Study hard. Spend some of your spare dimes for some book bearing on your trade. Try and master the steel square. Receive "knowledge rather than choice gold," for a thorough knowledge of the trade is worth more to you than ready money. Do not be too sensitive or impatient, and you cannot fail.

I think it best, gentlemen, to not contract—we have too many contractors now. If a friend wants you to build a house by the day for him, try and get him to let some contractor manage it for him, and you take the foremanship. I think this course will build up the interests of the journeymen. Wages will go up.

With reference to those who worked during the strike, let us forgive them. Ask them to join one of the Unions. Insist on their co-operation. We, too, are only men. "To err is human, to forgive divine." Our interests are identical with theirs. They are just as anxious to better their condition [illegible] protect their wives and little ones as [illegible]e. Then give them a chance; invite them to join; and then, should they refuse, you have done your duty, and all good men will approve your course.

Your most obedient servant,
Dallas, Tex. JAMES T. W. LOE.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM ADVANCES ATHLETICS.

The strongest testimony is that which is given unwittingly, and the following from the New York *Sun* is of that kind. The eight hour system in Australia has had a good fair trial and has been in vogue for thirty years, and the railroads, street car lines, and other public enterprises are in the hands of the government. The introduction of the same ideas in this country would undoubtedly have the same effect: "The Australians are likely to become the greatest sporting people in the world," said a naval officer who has had a roving commission for six years, which has taken him pretty much all over the world, yesterday. "I have just returned from a trip to the big south sea island and I am more than impressed with the admiration of its people for grit and pluck in an athletic way than I am by any other national characteristic there, and when 150,000 people will turn out to see a boat race—and not only one but a dozen or two during the year—is easy to see that the love of athletics is more than skin deep. That is about the number of spectators who can be depended upon to patronize a big boat event, while all around athletic exhibitions in any of the big centers will draw crowds of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. Duncan C. Ross, who, though a man of a great deal of daring and enterprise, found difficulty in making a living here, can make hundreds of dollars for every exhibition he gives in Australia, and he is at it pretty much all the time. Nobody knows exactly to what to attribute this love of athletics in that portion of the globe, but it exists and is the most prominent characteristic of the people."

AN INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS IN 1893.

The American Federation of Labor, through President Gompers, has issued a call to the wage-workers of all countries for an International Labor Congress to meet in Chicago during the period of 1893, when the Columbus Exhibition is in progress. The purpose of the convention, it is stated, will be the discussion of matters of material interest to the wage-workers and the announcement to civilization of the "unalterable determination that we insist upon being larger sharers in the the world's progress." The call requests the labor bodies of other countries to send representatives to the Congress and not to hold any International Convention in 1893. It is further stated: "A temporary Executive Committee, consisting of two from each country and five from America, to be appointed in a short time to act until the conventions are held. When each National Industrial Congress shall meet we ask them to appoint a committee of two to act as a permanent Executive Committee on behalf of their country. In the United States each National Trade or Labor Union is requested to appoint one at their respective conventions, or if conventions are not held in time the Executive Officer (if they have the power) are requested to appoint their delegates."

A RELIC OF DESPOTISM.

The manner in which the employers have been in the habit of regarding any and every labor movement is a relic of a despotic and tyrannical age. They have treated with contempt all those who presented complaints to them. The employers have hired lawyers to express their position. But if a man at the anvil, feeling he had some rights but had not the culture to express them, gets some one, either gratuitously or for pay, to present his demands to his employers, he has been met with the reply of Gould to his men on his railroads: "We will deal with none but our employes." There has been a great improvement in this respect lately. Employers are beginning to treat the demands of labor with some consideration. They will listen to your demands. And if people will listen to your demands and be reasonable your case is won.—*Judge Tuthill in an address to the Carpenters.*

A CARPENTER AND HIS TOOLS.

Nothing "gives a workman away" so much as a badly-kept, badly-used and battered tool. Some one has said, "You may know a workman by his chips." That may be true so far as regards the trade he follows, and to some extent even as to the quality of the workman, for it is a given fact that a good workman makes good chips; but to judge a workman thoroughly when you have not seen his work, examine his tools—no matter about their age; the older the better for the workman—but if they are battered, chisel hands spoiled by hammering, saws buckled and teeth as unequal as quarried stones, planes with irons thick and dull, gauges like mop-sticks, squares rusty as hoop iron, and brace and bits like scrap iron, you may put that man down as one who could not do a good piece of work if his eternal salvation depended upon it.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

TRADES UNION MEN DON'T PATRONIZE GOVERNATOR'S PLACE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—George Governator's Concord Garden is unworthy the patronage of union men or fair minded workingmen. His carpenter work this season has been done by scab carpenters who worked ten hours a day. A committee of Union 428 visited Mr. Governator and tried to have him hire union men and live up to the nine hour rule, but he refused. Mr. George Governator's Concord Garden is situated on the Boardwalk below Missouri Avenue, and he had scab labor to build a large addition to his garden and hotel this season.

TWO NICE PLUMS.

What labor organizations have to contend against is shown in the trial of some Chicago carpenters who were charged by the Carpenters' and Builders' Association with assault and intimidation. The chief witness for the prosecution was a Bonfield "detective" who remembered that he had been a bartender before entering upon his present business but could not recollect whether he had ever been in the penitentiary or not. The lawyer who appeared for the prosecution was one E. Porter Johnson, who had ingratiated himself in the strikers' favor by loud protestations of sympathy with them, but only as subsequent events showed for the purpose of betraying them. However the strikers were discharged, the evidence of such people being too weak to convict them.

DON'T USE ANY MILL WORK FROM A VOLK & CO.

The carpenters and mill hands of Rock Island, Ill., have secured the nine-hour day. One firm holds out against it, and still persists in working ten hours. This firm is Volk & Co., of Rock Island. It ships its work to Kansas City, Topeka, Omaha, St. Joseph, Grand Island, Leavenworth and a number of points in the West. Our unions in those cities and throughout the West should refuse to handle Volk & Co.'s mill work until that firm comes to union rules.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

REPORT OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT TO JULY 8, '90, INCLUSIVE.

All moneys received since that date will be reported in the August CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount
1—	. . .	155—	$38 00	309—	. . .	463—	
2—	. . .	156—	5 50	310—		464—	$33 00
3—		157—	. . .	311—	$41 50	465—	41 50
4—	$116 00	158—	42 00	312—	8 50	466—	33 00
5—	25 50	159—	8 50	313—	22 00	467—	26 00
6—	15 50	160—	31 50	314—	11 00	468—	95 00
7—	140 00	161—	10 50	315—	47 30	469—	17 50
8—	. . .	162—	50 60	316—	77 00	470—	7 00
9—	65 00	163—	50 00	317—	6 00	471—	91 50
10—	. . .	164—	142 00	318—	61 00	472—	8 50
11—	175 00	165—	114 35	319—	. . .	473—	38 50
12—	58 50	166—	32 00	320—	10 00	474—	23 00
13—	8 00	167—	30 00	321—	14 00	475—	9 00
14—	16 50	168—	8 50	322—	11 00	476—	41 00
15—	29 00	169—	58 50	323—	9 00	477—	31 50
16—	16 00	170—	13 00	324—	. . .	478—	15 50
17—	24 00	171—	67 00	325—	. . .	479—	10 00
18—	16 50	172—	84 00	326—	25 00	480—	48 50
19—	23 00	173—	4 00	327—		481—	28 00
20—	29 70	174—	15 00	328—	25 50	482—	65 50
21—		175—	75 00	329—	17 50	483—	90 50
22—	208 00	176—	36 50	330—	9 50	484—	. . .
23—		177—	95 50	331—		485—	13 00
24—	46 00	178—	9 00	332—	23 00	486—	36 00
25—	159 90	179—	45 00	333—	17 00	487—	42 00
26—	24 00	180—	41 00	334—	33 50	488—	23 50
27—	32 00	181—	. . .	335—	43 00	489—	75 00
28—		182—	. .	336—	30 50	490—	26 50
29—	111 00	183—	.	337—	30 00	491—	15 50
30—	86 50	184—	7 50	338—	29 00	492—	12 50
31—	15 00	185—	41 00	339—	13 00	493—	42 50
32—	. . .	186—	21 00	340—	275 00	494—	13 50
33—	100 00	187—	22 50	341—	39 00	495—	12 50
34—	11 50	188—	27 00	342—	7 50	496—	43 50
35—	25 00	189—	13 50	343—	25 50	497—	77 50
36—	200 00	190—	3 50	344—	62 00	498—	22 00
37—	19 00	191—	53 00	345—	15 50	499—	16 00
38—	28 00	192—	41 50	346—	25 50	500—	11 50
39—	33 00	193—	9 00	347—	. . .	501—	18 50
40—	49 00	194—	13 50	348—	. . .	502—	9 50
41—	50 10	195—	15 00	349—	23 00	503—	12 50
42—	33 50	196—	. . .	350—		504—	2 00
43—	45 00	197—	79 50	351—	185 00	505—	9 00
44—	20 50	198—	119 00	352—	8 50	506—	68 50
45—	9 00	199—	. . .	353—	17 50	507—	33 00
46—	7 00	200—	. . .	354—	47 00	508—	17 50
47—	23 50	201—	10 50	355—	38 50	509—	75 00
48—	28 00	202—	20 00	356—	12 00	510—	. . .
49—	23 00	203—	49 00	357—	17 50	511—	6 00
50—	189 50	204—	25 50	358—	46 50	512—	14 50
51—	. . .	205—	.	359—	43 00	513—	70 00
52—		206—	8 00	360—	. . .	514—	. . .
53—	5 00	207—	57 00	361—	132 00	515—	109 00
54—	. . .	208—	49 50	362—	34 00	516—	7 50
55—	96 50	209—	44 50	363—	7 50	517—	. . .
56—	36 00	210—	10 00	364—	7 00	518—	75 00
57—	. . .	211—	273 50	365—	5 00	519—	. . .
58—	7 85	212—	104 50	366—	. . .	520—	15 50
59—	. . .	213—	16 50	367—	43 00	521—	33 50
60—	53 00	214—	64 50	368—	29 50	522—	6 00
61—	61 50	215—	28 00	369—	. . .	523—	. . .
62—	. . .	216—	38 00	370—	27 00	524—	. .
63—	15 40	217—	19 00	371—	16 50	525—	9 00
64—	50 00	218—	54 00	372—	19 50	526—	12 00
65—	. . .	219—	. . .	373—	11 00	527—	48 00
66—	11 50	220—	37 00	374—	14 00	528—	12 00
67—	50 00	221—	21 50	375—	10 00	529—	17 00
68—	52 00	222—	42 00	376—	.	530—	15 00
69—	. . .	223—	21 50	377—	8 00	531—	10 50
70—	. . .	224—	7 00	378—	. . .	532—	. . .
71—	12 00	225—	. . .	379—	8 50	533—	14 00
72—	147 50	226—	7 50	380—	12 00	534—	11 00
73—	. . .	227—	63 50	381—	43 50	535—	9 00
74—	50 70	228—	67 00	382—	183 50	536—	22 00
75—	. . .	229—	17 00	383—	6 50	537—	. . .
76—	5 00	230—	127 50	384—	38 50	538—	4 00
77—	7 00	231—	21 00	385—	38 50	539—	. . .
78—	18 50	232—	6 50	386—	10 00	540—	10 50
79—	9 00	233—	5 50	387—	8 00	541—	4 50
80—	22 50	234—	64 00	388—	10 00	542—	. . .
81—	6 50	235—	12 00	389—	13 00	543—	5 50
82—	56 50	236—	12 00	390—	7 00	544—	.
83—	. . .	237—	81 00	391—	31 00	545—	5 00
84—	16 00	238—	48 50	392—	. . .	546—	12 00
85—	7 00	239—	. . .	393—	. . .	547—	26 00
86—	13 00	240—	31 00	394—	57 00	548—	. . .
87—	40 00	241—	12 50	395—	31 50	549—	. . .
88—	8 50	242—	. . .	396—	14 00	550—	28 00
89—	35 50	243—	28 50	397—	. . .	551—	26 00
90—	32 50	244—	7 50	398—	12 00	552—	. . .
91—	21 50	245—	65 00	399—	7 00	553—	. . .
92—	28 50	246—	56 00	400—	. . .	554—	38 50
93—	.	247—	74 50	401—	15 50	555—	6 50
94—	10 00	248—	80 50	402—	8 00	556—	. . .
95—	. . .	249—	. . .	403—		557—	19 00
96—	58 00	250—	19 00	404—	17 00	558—	8 00
97—	27 50	251—	24 50	405—	. . .	559—	. .
98—	6 50	252—	14 50	406—	. . .	560—	9 00
99—	. . .	253—	45 00	407—	21 00	561—	69 50
100—	12 50	254—	7 50	408—	9 00	562—	12 50
101—	10 00	255—	13 00	409—	25 00	563—	35 00
102—	25 50	256—	. . .	410—	96 50	564—	14 00
103—	77 00	257—	126 00	411—	31 50	565—	13 50
104—	121 00	258—	27 00	412—	15 00	566—	. . .
105—	. . .	259—		413—	13 00	567—	51 00
106—	. . .	260—	16 45	414—	6 00	568—	5 50
107—	12 50	261—	8 00	415—	18 00	569—	10 00
108—	185 00	262—	.	416—	. . .	570—	8 00
109—	194 00	263—	7 00	417—	22 50	571—	11 50
110—	8 50	264—	6 00	418—	9 00	572—	. . .
111—	20 00	265—	.	419—		573—	.
112—	11 00	266—		420—	17 50	574—	15 00
113—	. . .	267—	17 00	421—	8 50	575—	. . .
114—	. . .	268—	36 00	422—	27 50	576—	11 00
115—	11 50	269—	4 00	423—	. . .	577—	5 50
116—	54 00	270—	20 00	424—	14 50	578—	12 00
117—	29 40	271—	4 00	425—	6 00	579—	5 50
118—		272—	9 00	426—	. . .	580—	11 50
119—	109 00	273—	44 00	427—	8 50	581—	4 00
120—	4 50	274—	11 50	428—	34 50	582—	8 00
121—		275—	50 00	429—	11 50	583—	2 50
122—	81 50	276—	20 00	430—	.	584—	12 50
123—	. . .	277—	38 50	431—	30 00	585—	21 50
124—		278—	17 50	432—		586—	8 50
125—	70 00	279—	8 00	433—	10 00	587—	10 00
126—	. . .	280—		434—		588—	. . .
127—	21 50	281—	9 00	435—	15 00	589—	13 00
128—	6 50	282—	7 00	436—	4 50	590—	23 00
129—	21 50	283—	10 50	437—	10 00	591—	17 00
130—	26 50	284—	31 50	438—	22 50	592—	14 00
131—	35 50	285—	42 00	439—	. . .	593—	5 50
132—	56 50	286—		440—	15 00	594—	6 50
133—	18 50	287—	19 50	441—	. .	595—	25 50
134—	20 00	288—	38 50	442—	11 50	596—	7 00
135—	22 50	289—		443—	10 00	597—	. . .
136—	10 90	290—	133 00	444—	31 00	598—	. . .
137—	15 00	291—	47 00	445—	7 00	599—	. . .
138—	93 00	292—	21 00	446—	147 00	600—	7 50
139—	. . .	293—	16 50	447—	5 50	601—	50 50
140—	35 00	294—	8 50	448—	11 50	602—	. . .
141—	. . .	295—	. . .	449—	62 85	603—	27 00
142—	241 50	296—	.	450—	22 00	604—	35 00
143—	26 50	297—	8 00	451—	72 50	605—	15 00
144—	29 50	298—	14 50	452—	. . .	606—	8 00
145—	15 50	299—	145 50	453—	64 00	607—	12 00
146—	36 00	300—	18 00	454—	11 50	608—	10 00
147—	41 00	301—	35 00	455—	23 55	609—	50 00
148—	22 00	302—	10 00	456—	5 50	610—	. . .
149—	4 50	303—	. . .	457—	12 50	611—	. . .
150—	20 50	304—	12 00	458—	31 00	612—	. . .
151—		305—	8 50	459—		613—	12 50
152—	29 00	306—	87 00	460—	41 00	614—	. . .
153—	141 00	307—	. . .	461—	12 00	615—	21 50
154—	25 00	308—	. . .	462—	44 50		

Total $17,409 85
Donated by R. Fish 1 00

Total $17,410 85

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in JULY will be published in next month's (AUGUST) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of JUNE only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$350 00	161—	$2 10	321—	$9 20	481—	$6 70
2—	21 50	162—	17 50	322—	3 70	482—	16 10
3—	18 20	163—	10 00	323—	5 40	483—	19 60
4—	52 20	164—	28 40	324—	3 80	484—	3 00
5—	14 35	165—	28 90	325—	11 00	485—	2 20
6—	6 10	166—	6 40	326—	40 50	486—	7 70
7—	28 50	167—	6 00	327—	. . .	487—	13 90
8—	69 00	168—	. . .	328—	50	488—	10 95
9—	13 40	169—	11 70	329—	3 50	489—	1 50
10—	62 90	170—	2 60	330—	. . .	490—	10 60
11—	35 70	171—	22 75	331—	.	491—	3 10
12—	11 70	172—	17 30	332—	4 00	492—	2 50
13—	7 75	173—	80	333—	6 40	493—	8 75
14—	3 30	174—	3 00	334—	6 70	494—	2 90
15—	. . .	175—	28 75	335—	17 70	495—	2 75
16—	3 45	176—	8 40	336—	6 10	496—	6 00
17—	6 40	177—	21 60	337—	6 00	497—	17 10
18—	3 70	178—	1 80	338—	6 75	498—	4 40
19—	5 90	179—	20 20	339—	5 20	499—	. .
20—	21 40	180—	8 55	340—	55 00	500—	2 40
21—	16 90	181—	39 80	341—	7 80	501—	2 70
22—	59 60	182—	. . .	342—	1 50	502—	2 70
23—	25 10	183—	.	343—	7 60	503—	
24—	8 50	184—	1 50	344—	24 50	504—	. . .
25—	31 80	185—	16 40	345—	3 10	505—	6 80
26—	4 60	186—	50	346—	. . .	506—	10 90
27—	6 40	187—	. . .	347—	. . .	507—	12 00
28—	87 20	188—	9 35	348—	3 60	508—	3 50
29—	56 25	189—	2 70	349—	7 60	509—	36 00
30—	17 30	190—	. .	350—		510—	. .
31—	3 00	191—	13 85	351—	52 00	511—	1 20
32—	17 90	192—	. .	352—	1 70	512—	7 40
33—	83 00	193—	1 80	353—	.	513—	17 40
34—	4 50	194—	6 90	354—	8 70	514—	. . .
35—	5 20	195—	5 50	355—	. .	515—	.
36—	58 00	196—	3 50	356—	3 00	516—	1 50
37—	3 80	197—	28 20	357—	3 50	517—	8 30
38—	11 40	198—	30 80	358—	22 25	518—	15 00
39—	5 60	199—	30 50	359—	8 60	519—	. .
40—	9 80	200—	. .	360—	6 17	520—	3 15
41—	18 90	201—	2 10	361—	26 40	521—	6 70
42—	6 70	202—	8 50	362—	6 80	522—	1 20
43—	9 00	203—	9 80	363—	1 90	523—	. . .
44—	4 60	204—	5 50	364—	. .	524—	. . .
45—	1 80	205—	10 60	365—	1 00	525—	. .
46—	1 40	206—	6 60	366—	. .	526—	. . .
47—	5 20	207—	16 40	367—	. . .	527—	10 10
48—	. .	208—	9 96	368—	6 90	528—	3 90
49—	5 10	209—	9 90	369—	.	529—	6 15
50—	57 90	210—	2 00	370—	5 70	530—	4 00
51—	22 60	211—	63 30	371—	6 30	531—	2 10
52—	6 20	212—	22 70	372—	4 00	532—	5 00
53—	3 00	213—	1 80	373—	2 30	533—	. .
54—	. .	214—	23 00	374—	3 15	534—	. .
55—	24 30	215—	4 00	375—	.	535—	1 60
56—	7 20	216—	10 60	376—	2 50	536—	4 40
57—	. . .	217—	3 80	377—	1 60	537—	. .
58—	. . .	218—	22 10	378—	. .	538—	80
59—	17 8	219—	38 40	379—	. .	539—	29 40
60—	10 60	220—	10 20	380—	7 90	540—	2 25
61—	11 24	221—	4 30	381—	8 70	541—	90
62—	35 90	222—	. .	382—	36 90	542—	. .
63—	15 40	223—	4 90	383—	1 30	543—	. .
64—	15 00	224—	2 30	384—	8 75	544—	. .
65—	50	225—	19 20	385—	7 80	545—	1 10
66—	2 30	226—	1 70	386—	4 50	546—	. .
67—	13 50	227—	13 20	387—	1 60	547—	5 40
68—	10 41	228—	27 70	388—	2 00	548—	18 90
69—	1 50	229—	11 40	389—	2 60	549—	. .
70—	6 00	230—	28 10	390—	1 40	550—	5 60
71—	2 40	231—	. .	391—	6 20	551—	4 80
72—	70 30	232—	1 30	392—	. .	552—	. .
73—	. .	233—	1 10	393—	4 70	553—	. .
74—	10 60	234—	13 80	394—	12 50	554—	25 00
75—	16 00	235—	2 45	395—	5 90	555—	2 20
76—	2 50	236—	2 00	396—	2 80	556—	. .
77—	1 40	237—	19 50	397—	3 20	557—	. .
78—	8 70	238—	13 95	398—	.	558—	50
79—	. .	239—	41 00	399—	5 00	559—	. .
80—	13 85	240—	6 20	400—	. .	560—	1 80
81—	1 30	241—	2 50	401—	3 20	561—	18 40
82—	22 80	242—	9 55	402—	7 15	562—	4 25
83—	19 30	243—	. .	403—	.	563—	12 50
84—	25	244—	1 00	404—	3 40	564—	4 90
85—	. .	245—	17 50	405—	. .	565—	3 65
86—	2 60	246—	11 50	406—	. .	566—	. .
87—	7 90	247—	15 40	407—	5 60	567—	. .
88—	4 40	248—	23 85	408—	3 60	568—	2 20
89—	6 80	249—	. .	409—	1 75	569—	4 00
90—	6 50	250—	2 95	410—	30 15	570—	2 80
91—	6 80	251—	4 90	411—	6 30	571—	. .
92—	5 70	252—	2 90	412—	25 90	572—	12 30
93—	99 20	253—	9 00	413—	. .	573—	50
94—	2 20	254—	1 50	414—	. .	574—	2 80
95—	. .	255—	2 60	415—	10 70	575—	4 50
96—	11 60	256—	. .	416—	8 40	576—	2 95
97—	5 50	257—	25 20	417—	5 00	577—	. .
98—	1 30	258—	30 40	418—	. .	578—	2 40
99—	4 10	259—	1 90	419—	14 60	579—	. .
100—	3 50	260—	12 67	420—	4 38	580—	2 30
101—	2 60	261—	1 60	421—	7 40	581—	. .
102—	6 30	262—	. .	422—	. .	582—	1 60
103—	12 40	263—	2 50	423—	. .	583—	1 50
104—	21 70	264—	1 10	424—	. .	584—	2 15
105—	. .	265—	. .	425—	1 20	585—	6 15
106—	. .	266—	. .	426—	4 80	586—	1 70
107—	5 40	267—	3 25	427—	1 60	587—	65
108—	40 45	268—	7 20	428—	4 90	588—	10 00
109—	38 80	269—	14 45	429—	. .	589—	60
110—	2 10	270—	4 50	430—	. .	590—	4 60
111—	4 00	271—	3 05	431—	6 00	591—	19 90
112—	8 80	272—	5 00	432—	. .	592—	3 00
113—	1 90	273—	8 80	433—	. .	593—	. .
114—	. .	274—	2 90	434—	17 60	594—	4 15
115—	3 30	275—	. .	435—	70	595—	. .
116—	12 80	276—	. .	436—	90	596—	3 40
117—	. .	277—	10 00	437—	2 40	597—	5 00
118—	7 00	278—	3 70	438—	7 25	598—	3 40
119—	21 80	279—	1 30	439—	1 00	599—	90
120—	. .	280—	. .	440—	. .	600—	2 40
121—	. .	281—	. .	441—	3 80	601—	8 10
122—	19 20	282—	1 40	442—	2 30	602—	. .
123—	. .	283—	3 35	443—	. .	603—	. .
124—	9 80	284—	6 27	444—	6 20	604—	4 00
125—	14 00	285—	13 40	445—	1 50	605—	1 25
126—	. .	286—	2 10	446—	28 40	606—	7 60
127—	. .	287—	3 90	447—	1 10	607—	2 40
128—	. .	288—	7 70	448—	5 30	608—	. .
129—	11 10	289—	. .	449—	5 78	609—	2 00
130—	33 95	290—	30 35	450—	5 40	610—	. .
131—	7 10	291—	10 60	451—	15 60	611—	2 40
132—	24 10	292—	3 90	452—	12 60	612—	. .
133—	3 70	293—	5 40	453—	2 00	613—	1 00
134—	5 00	294—	. .	454—	2 30	614—	
135—	. .	295—	7 40	455—	10	615—	2 15
136—	. .	296—	2 50	456—	.	616—	. .
137—	3 00	297—	4 80	457—	2 50	617—	. .
138—	18 60	298—	6 82	458—	6 20	618—	. .
139—	. .	299—	31 00	459—	8 20	619—	1 50
140—	. .	300—	3 60	460—	26 80	620—	9 70
141—	9 75	301—	7 00	461—	1 80	621—	. .
142—	45 10	302—	3 20	462—	9 25	622—	9 25
143—	. .	303—	. .	463—	11 00	623—	1 75
144—	8 75	304—	8 40	464—	6 60	624—	2 00
145—	3 10	305—	1 70	465—	8 30	625—	. .
146—	9 95	306—	17 40	466—	13 40	626—	. .
147—	8 20	307—	1 10	467—	5 20	627—	8 25
148—	. .	308—	. .	468—	19 00	628—	. .
149—	90	309—	. .	469—	3 50	629—	. .
150—	4 10	310—	3 00	470—	2 15	630—	. .
151—	. .	311—	8 30	471—	37 70	631—	. .
152—	6 05	312—	. .	472—	1 70	632—	. .
153—	29 40	313—	1 85	473—	7 90	633—	6 00
154—	9 25	314—	9 55	474—	5 30	634—	. .
155—	7 70	315—	10 70	475—	.	635—	. .
156—	1 10	316—	47 80	476—	11 20	636—	. .
157—	. .	317—	1 20	477—	15 80	637—	7 00
158—	14 90	318—	. .	478—	3 10	638—	. .
159—	. .	319—	. .	479—	6 51	639—	. .
160—	50	320—	1 80	480—	11 00	640—	13 00

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
641—	$10 00	650—	$10 00	659—	$10 00	668—	$10 00
642—	10 00	651—	10 00	660—	10 00	669—	10 00
643—	18 60	652—	10 00	661—	10 00	670—	10 00
644—	10 00	653—	10 00	662—	10 00	671—	10 00
645—	10 00	654—	10 00	663—	10 00	672—	10 00
646—	10 00	655—	13 00	664—	10 00	673—	10 00
647—	10 00	656—	10 00	665—	10 00	674—	10 00
648—	10 00	657—	16 85	666—	10 00	675—	10 00
649—	13 00	658—	10 00	667—	11 50		

Total, $5 871 09

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from JUNE 8th, 1890, to JULY 8th, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since JULY 8th will be reported in the AUGUST CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2—	$22 65	140—	$52 01	273—	$3 79	440—	$1 90
9—	100 00	141—	8 05	274—	3 15	441—	19 32
14—	3 35	142—	22 55	275—	10 10	442—	3 60
15—	3 75	143—	5 07	276—	10 37	443—	1 05
17—	4 60	144—	12 50	277—	10 90	446—	29 95
20—	19 90	146—	3 60	281—	2 05	447—	1 25
21—	18 10	147—	7 60	282—	5 90	451—	7 25
24—	4 25	148—	2 20	284—	2 30	453—	12 05
25—	26 50	152—	2 90	286—	85	457—	2 85
26—	2 30	153—	371 55	287—	1 95	458—	3 10
27—	3 20	154—	2 00	296—	1 25	459—	4 15
30—	18 20	155—	7 65	299—	15 15	462—	15 77
31—	1 50	157—	95	300—	1 80	464—	6 90
32—	8 95	158—	8 70	302—	2 70	465—	8 65
33—	41 50	160—	23 50	306—	17 50	466—	3 40
34—	2 30	163—	9 50	311—	25 63	467—	2 60
36—	20 70	164—	29 40	312—	90	468—	8 42
37—	1 90	166—	3 20	313—	2 00	471—	9 15
38—	23 00	167—	21 46	314—	1 10	474—	5 10
39—	3 30	169—	5 85	315—	11 21	476—	4 10
40—	11 36	170—	2 6	321—	4 60	477—	6 90
41—	20 55	171—	14 15	322—	3 40	480—	5 50
42—	6 80	172—	16 50	325—	17 00	481—	2 80
43—	13 12	174—	1 50	326—	6 55	484—	3 00
44—	2 05	175—	15 00	328—	5 05	487—	8 95
45—	1 80	178—	90	332—	4 60	488—	2 35
46—	70	180—	4 15	333—	1 60	490—	5 30
48—	3 60	186—	4 25	334—	6 20	491—	3 10
51—	11 00	187—	4 75	339—	1 30	492—	2 55
55—	2 17	188—	7 80	340—	44 55	495—	1 25
56—	3 60	190—	35	341—	3 90	497—	7 75
58—	3 15	192—	9 00	342—	1 40	498—	2 20
60—	5 35	194—	3 00	343—	5 20	502—	96
61—	13 80	195—	6 70	344—	2 90	507—	6 00
64—	7 55	201—	1 05	347—	12 51	509—	16 25
66—	1 25	202—	4 05	353—	3 40	511—	70
68—	5 20	203—	4 90	354—	1 05	512—	14
71—	3 36	204—	2 75	355—	89 54	516—	1 55
72—	31 40	205—	40 00	356—	2 20	520—	1 60
74—	10 35	207—	5 70	359—	8 60	521—	8 15
76—	42	209—	8 90	361—	13 20	522—	50
77—	1 40	211—	28 65	362—	15 24	525—	1 80
7[illegible]—	4 35	214—	14 25	367—	17 35	526—	2 65
79—	85	215—	2 80	368—	5 90	527—	4 80
81—	1 [illegible]	216—	3 80	370—	2 90	529—	5 50
82—	11 40	218—	16 00	371—	3 40	530—	2 80
83—	19 35	220—	7 25	372—	4 00	531—	2 20
84—	3 25	221—	4 35	377—	2 95	539—	12 20
86—	2 85	222—	8 00	380—	1 15	540—	1 10
87—	3 95	225—	9 10	381—	4 35	545—	1 05
88—	85	226—	70	382—	35 75	546—	3 55
89—	3 25	227—	12 70	383—	1 30	547—	2 70
91—	4 50	228—	31 18	384—	3 70	551—	2 40
92—	57 42	229—	4 40	385—	3 85	555—	1 10
96—	4 80	230—	25 45	388—	13 80	563—	4 29
97—	16 31	234—	5 20	389—	1 30	566—	2 05
98—	65	235—	3 95	391—	3 10	568—	1 10
101—	2 20	236—	1 20	394—	13 45	569—	2 00
103—	15 75	237—	83 85	395—	6 40	572—	5 65
104—	24 00	239—	8 90	396—	1 40	574—	2 60
107—	2 70	241—	1 25	398—	1 35	576—	2 72
108—	40 40	244—	75	401—	2 70	578—	1 20
109—	19 40	245—	6 50	4[illegible]—	90	583—	1 60
111—	38 55	246—	26 28	410—	27 70	581—	1 25
115—	1 00	247—	14 70	411—	4 50	585—	1 08
116—	5 30	248—	27 15	414—	1 15	588—	2 50
119—	10 35	251—	4 95	417—	4 50	590—	2 45
122—	8 15	252—	1 45	418—	1 60	597—	2 50
124—	67 00	253—	4 40	420—	4 28	601—	5 05
125—	14 35	254—	1 55	422—	2 80	604—	9 00
129—	2 55	258—	5 40	425—	50	609—	4 65
130—	2 65	259—	3 91	426—	2 35	615—	3 78
131—	3 05	260—	4 50	427—	1 60	618—	2 00
132—	5 15	266—	63 92	429—	1 15	623—	95
134—	14 33	268—	1 80	431—	6 00	627—	2 20
136—	1 55	269—	21 80	433—	1 95	628—	70
137—	5 07	272—	2 10	437—	1 05	652—	1 00

Total $3,051 68
Previously reported 33,163 47

Grand total $36,215 15

REPORT OF STRIKE MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1890	$641.89
Amount received since Feb. 1, 1890 . .	33 163 47
Allowed Chicago Unions	2,566 89
Total Protective Fund, July 8, 1890 .	$36 372 25
Receipts up to July 8, 1890	3,051.68

OTHER MONEYS.

From the Amer. Fed. of Labor	$12 000.64
" Special Assessment to July 8, 1890, inclusive	17 410 85
Sum total of all moneys received up to July 8, 1890	$68 895.42

MONEYS EXPENDED

The following are the total amounts paid to Unions on strike up to July 15, 1890:

To Albina, Oregon	$46.00
" Washington, Pa	99.00
" New Albany, Ind	100.00
" East Portland Ore	179 00
" New York, N. Y	479 00
" E Sagnaw, Mich. (mill men)	509 00
" Worcester, Mass	1 000 00
" Rochester, N. Y. (mill men)	1 006.00
" Duluth, Minn	1.370.00
" Fort Wayne, Ind	1 450.00
" Portland, Oregon	1 800 00
" Wheeling, West Va	2 160 00
" Louisville, Ky	6 300 00
" Chicago Ill	9 780.98
" Boston Mass	13 600 00
" Detroit Mich	14,000 00
" Philadelphia, Pa	14 100 00
Total paid to Unions on strike	$67,949.98
To Telegraph and Express charges on above remittances	$176 70
" Assessments paid to the American Federation of Labor	3 200.80
Sum total of all moneys expended . .	$71,327 48

SUMMARY.

Total Expenses	$71 327.48
" Receipts	68 895 42
Drawn from General Fund	$2,432.06

BY AN ERROR we published F. Rouff as expelled from Union 358, Louisville, Ky. He was not expelled. He was simply suspended from office.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—June, 1890

Balance, June 1, 1890	$5605 36
From the Unions (Tax etc)	5871 09
" Rent of part of office building . .	10 00
" Gas used by sub-tenants	5 50
" Supplies to A. F. of L. District Councils, Seamen and others . .	38 65
" Unattached members	4 43
Total	$11 535 04

EXPENSES—June, 1890.

For Printing	$727 80
" Office, etc	797 50
" Services of G. E. B.	76 25
" May Cap. Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" 2534 badges and 24 charms	526 80
" Traveling and organizing	205 46
" Benefits Nos. 872 to 894 inclusive .	3125 00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1890	5986 22
Total	$11 535 03

DETAILED EXPENSES—June, 1890.

Printing 5000 Applications	$ 7 50
" 3850 Envelopes	6 25
" 1000 Withdrawal Cards	2 50
" 1000 Letterheads	4 50
" 1000 Receipts for Office	3 50
" 1000 Hon. Membership Cards .	3 25
" 500 Rituals	5 50
" 5000 Cards for Agitation	12 50
" 2000 Ode Cards	5 00
" 100 Tress. Receipt Books . . .	25 00
" 100 Sec. Order " . . .	25 00
" 100 F. S. Receipt " . . .	25 00
" 1000 Strikers' Cards	3 25
" 1500 Bonds	8 50
" 1000 Physicians' Blanks	8 75
" 1000 Clearance Cards	2 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 26 Day Books, 200 Pages . . .	23 66
" 500 Labels for Ledgers	2 00
" 650 Circulars (Protective Fund).	3 25
" 700 " (Password) . . .	4 75
" 2000 Blanks, Claims for Receipts	17 00
" 700 Credentials for Delegates .	7 75
" 25 Ledgers, 200 Pages	28 00
" 125 Treasurer's Cash Books . . .	45 00
1000 Postal Cards, printed	13 00
42 000 Copies June Journal	271 50
100 Day Books, 100 Pages	67 00
100 Ledgers, 100 Pages	78 00
Extra Composition on Journal	10 89
Wrapping and Mailing June Journal . .	19 05
Postage on June Journal	23 95
Expressage on Supplies, etc	52 00
Postage on Letters and Supplies	47 88
3000 Stamped Envelopes	66 00
500 Postal Cards	5 00
45 Telegrams in June	24 55
Salary and Clerk Hire	481 16
Services of G. E B.	76 25
Office Rent for June	25 00
Capita Tax to A. F. L. for May	90 00
2534 Badges for Members	506 80
24 Charms " "	20 00
Rent of "Caligraph" and Supplies for Same	6 58
Stationery and Office Supplies	3 75
1 Ledger for Office	12 75
5000 Lithographed Letterheads	18 75
A. H. Ayers, Organiz. Pittston, Pa . . .	4 00
C. Stein, Organiz. Sheboygan, Wis . . .	4 00
Wm. Schueler expenses Rome, N. Y . .	9 36
A. M. Goodman, Organiz. Harriman, Tenn	3 80
W. J. Shields, Organiz. Beverly, Mass .	4 00
W. H. Kliver, expenses Louisville, Ky .	55 00
John Bennett, " New York . .	9 00
P. J. McGuire, " " " . .	6 00
F. C. Tacke, expenses in Howard trial .	18 30
Henry J. Lapp, " " " " .	57 40
W. S. Weeks, balance due Chicago Union	34 60
Cleaning Office, Ice and Incidentals . .	8 08
Benefit No. 872 Patrick Hussey	200 00
" " 873, Mrs. Kate Didier . . .	25 00
" " 874, Mrs. Mary J. Smith . .	50 00
" " 875, Alonzo R. Davis . . .	200 00
" " 876, Andrew Hilf	200 00
" " 877, Mrs. Barbara Vasko . .	50 00
" " 878, John O'Leary	200 00
" " 879, John Dumminger . . .	200 00
" " 880, Mrs. Sarah Norton . . .	50 00
" " 881, Anton Ripp	200 00
" " 882, John A. Taylor	200 00
" " 883, Mrs. Sarah E. Coombs .	50 00
" " 884, Joseph Bauer	200 00
" " 885, Luke Mallett	200 00
" " 886, Harry M. Higgins . . .	100 00
" " 887, Mrs. Lena V. Frazier . .	50 00
" " 888, Mrs. Susan Mateer . . .	50 00
" " 889, W. J. Hamilton	200 00
" " 890, Mrs. Ida S Nelson . . .	50 00
" " 891, Jos. C. Mallinsen . . .	200 00
" " 892, W. H. Huntington . . .	200 0
" " 893, Mrs. Bridget Coughlan .	50 00
" " 894, B Higgins	200 00
Total	$5,518 81

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 863—MRS. LAURA SCHROEDER, age 46, wife of Albert Schroeder, Union 172, Newark, N. J., of febro-gastro nervosa, January 30, 1890.

No. 864—MRS. MARY TEICHEN, age 60, wife of Christ. Teichen, Union 228, Milwaukee Wis. of asthma and senile debility, March 18, 1890.

No. 865—ANDREW D. AGNEW, age 30 Union 63, New York, of pneumonia, April 1, 1890.

No. 866—DENNIS BARNER age 43, Union 256, Williamsport, Pa., of cancer of stomach, March 29, 1890.

No. 867—W. T. MILTON, age 47, Union 11, Cleveland, O., totally disabled by epilepsy, March, 1890.

No. 868—CHARLES DOW, age 28, Union 468, New York, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, March 13, 1890.

No. 869—EDWARD COTE, age 60, Union 311, Montreal, Canada, of phthisis pulmonalis, April 1, 1890.

No. 870—JAMES FAIN, age 30, Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., of typhoid pneumonia, April 10, 1890.

No. 871—JOSEPH G. TURNER age 58, Union 20, Camden, N. J., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, April 6, 1890.

No. 872—PATRICK HUSSEY, age 28 Union 49, Meriden, Conn., of consumption, April 2, 1890.

No. 873—MRS. KATE DIDIER, age 38, wife of C. Didier, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., of heart disease, March 27, 1890.

No. 874—MRS. MARY J. SMITH, age 34, wife of S. J. Smith, Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., of cancer of the uterus, January 9, 1890.

No. 875—ALONZO R. DAVIS, age 24, Union 396, Fitchburg, Mass., of typhoid fever, May 3, 1890.

No. 876—ANDREW HILF, age 49, Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., of heart disease, April 22, 1890.

No. 877—MRS BARBARA VASKO, age 37, wife of John Vasko, Union 490, Passaic, N. J., of nephritis, May 4 1890.

No. 878—JOHN O'LEARY, age 49, Union 509, New York, of pneumonia, April 30, 1890.

No. 879—JOHN DUMMINGER, age 43, Union 25, Toledo, O., of pneumonia, April 13, 1890.

No. 880—MRS. SARAH NORTON, age 36, wife of Herbert Norton, Union 306 Philadelphia, Pa., of pulmonary abscess, April 23 1890.

No. 881—ANTON RIPP, age 39 Union 497, New York, of pneumonia, April 11, 1890.

No. 882—JOHN A. TAYLOR, age 58 Union 269, Lowell, Mass., of erysipelas, April 3, 1890.

No. 883—MRS. SARAH E. COOMBS, age 54, wife of James A. Coombs, Union 315, Bath, Me., of pneumonia, April 11, 1890.

No. 884—JOSEPH BAUER, age 48, Union 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., of concussion of the brain, April 18, 1890.

No. 885—LUKE MALLETT, age 41, Union 33, Boston, Mass., of gastritis, March 31, 1890.

No. 886—HARRY M. HIGGINS, age 31, Union 221, Marblehead, Mass., of pneumonia, April 25, 1890.

No. 887—MRS. LENA V. FRAZIER, age 25, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of bronchitis, April 11, 1890.

No. 888—MRS. SUSAN MATEER, age 57, wife of Samuel Mateer, Union 276, Tarentum, Pa., of neuralgia of the stomach, April 9, 1890.

No. 889—WM. J. HAMILTON, age 36, Union 498, Roanoke, Va., of pneumonia, March 26, 1890.

No. 890—MRS. IDA S. NELSON, age 31, wife of John Nelson, Union 218 East Boston, Mass, of heart disease, March 26, 1890.

No. 891—JAS. C. MALLINSON, age 34, Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., of hepatic abscess, April 5, 1890.

No. 892—WM. H. HUNTINGTON, age 43, Union 22 San Francisco, Cal., of pneumonia, April 6, 1890.

No. 893—MRS BRIDGET COUGHLAN, age 32 wife of Francis Coughlan, Union 451, Brooklyn, N.Y., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, February 21, 1890.

No. 894—BERNARD HIGGINS, age 30 Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of consumption, May 4 1890.

TAKE WARNING.

MANY OF our members in Colorado Springs, Col., have recently been swindled by a contractor of that place, who has skipped, owing a large sum of money to his employes. His name is W. H. FOSTER. He is tall and of light complexion. Our members are warned not to have any dealings with him should he turn up in any place where we have a union.

JAMES HARDY of Plainfield, N. J., and MARK E. MOORE, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., but now of Paisly, N. J., are reported by Union 155 to have swindled builders out of money due and many of our members out of their wages, and the unions are cautioned to place no trust in their promises.

OUR MEMBERS are warned to pay no heed to advertisements by the firm of MCCAUSLAND & GUIGNOT for men to go to East St. Louis, Ill. There are enough union men there to do all the work there is to be done.

ALL UNIONS are cautioned not to admit one DAN'L A. SULLIVAN without first communicating with Union 194, London Ontario. He is traveling around the country, and whenever it suits his purpose to join a union he does so by means of misrepresentations. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs about 155 pounds, and is of a dark complexion.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St. St. Johns, N. B.
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 617, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Picton St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Wm
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O., Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
I. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
I. W. Moss, 99 Linden St., Cleveland, O.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.
Chr. Stein, Milwaukee, Wis
L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T. B. Foster, W. St George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villier St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
H. D. Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
M. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
John A. Monroe, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. Giles, Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.
D. R. Gosh, Louisville, Ky.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
John Chalmers, Ogden, Utah.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15 1890

OVER $3,000 was donated by the local unions of various trades in Detroit to aid the carpenter's strike recently in that city.

LOCAL TREASURERS who have been re-elected need not furnish any new bonds. The old bonds will do, as they are continuous during occupancy of office.

WHEN SECRETARIES or treasurers send moneys to the General Office, they should also send their full names and address and state what the money is for.

CINCINNATI is in a blaze of enthusiasm over its successful fight for the nine hours. The city is thoroughly awakened and soon there will be but few non-union carpenters in Cincinnati.

DON'T send money orders or checks payable to General Treasurer James Troy. Make all moneys payable to General Secretary P. J. McGuire, and it will save considerable trouble.

IN AUGUST, 1888, immediately after our convention in Detroit, we paid out $5,500 in death benefits from this office. Since then, the next highest amount was paid out in February last, $5,052, and this was due to the "Grip."

THE SWINDLER Howard, *et. al*, was sentenced to two years in Indiana State Prison for playing confidence games in obtaining monies under false pretenses from our local unions. He was tried in Fort Wayne, Ind., and got a full dose of "Hoosier" justice.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS was recently sent from this office to the Carpenter's District Council of Chicago, to aid our members in that city in maintaining their rights in the courts against the system of terrorism practiced by the old Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S Office is now pressed to the utmost with work prior to the General Convention. Let all communications to the G. S. for a month to come be brief and business like. All lengthy communications will have to be laid over for later consideration in the absence of the G. S. while he is attending the Chicago convention.

IT WOULD BE a good plan for our local unions or the Central Labor Union or some central body in each city, to name a date and by polite letter call on the editors of the local papers to publish an editorial on that date on the subject of "Reducing the Hours of Labor." Also call on the clergymen of each city, regardless of denomination, on a given Sunday to deliver a sermon on the same subject. This will bring the issue more prominently before the public.

THANKS to all the European papers which published our circular of warning to keep European carpenters away from America during our strikes this season. It had a very good effect and was widely scattered abroad by our three sister organizations, the Amalgamated, the Associated, and the General Union of Carpenters.

THANKS also to the daily press of America for the fair reports they published of the strikes and movements of the carpenters this season, also to all organizations and persons who have aided or encouraged our local unions in any manner.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood will meet in Chicago, Ill., Monday morning, August 4th, 1890. The convention opens at 10 A. M., sharp. The place of meeting will be in such hall as may be hereafter chosen by the Committee of Arrangements. Every indication points to a remarkably large and unusually well-attended convention. The names of over 250 delegates are already reported to the General Secretary.

Each delegate should bring with him his credentials, as required by the Constitution. After the credentials are passed on, a handsome purple and gold badge will be furnished by the General Secretary to each delegate.

The headquarters for general officers and delegates will be at the Briggs House, corner Randolph street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. At the Briggs House the special rate will be $1.75 per day for all who may wish to take quarters there.

Accommodations can also be had at the following hotels at rates named: Palace Hotel, 97-99 North Clark street, $1 50 to $2 per day; Bradford Hotel, 30-32 North Wells street, $1.50 per day; Hotel Le Grand, 39-45 North Wells street, $1.25 per day; Hotel Wayne, corner Wells and Michigan streets, $1 per day; the old Metropolitan, S. W. corner Randolph and Fifth avenue, $1 per day.

The Reception Committee will wear Brotherhood badges, and will be at railroad stations to receive delegates and visitors and convey them to any of the above-named hotels. Telegraph S. S. Baker, Chairman Reception Committee, 167 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and notify him as to time of arrival and name of railroad on which your delegate will arrive.

As provided for by the Detroit Convention, the Committees on Finance and Constitution will meet July 31st, 1890, three days in advance of the convention. Delegates or unions wishing to forward any communications to said committees can send the same to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

All communications for the convention can be likewise addressed to the General Secretary, who will be at the Briggs House on and after July 30th, 1890.

Arrangements for special railroad rates at reduced prices have been made by General Secretary McGuire with the various railroad passenger associations. These arrangements will cover all the railroads in the New England States, Middle States, the Province of Ontario, Canada, the Southern States, the Western and far Western States.

The transportation and passenger associations have granted reductions from regular passenger rates on the certificate plan, which operates as follows: (Tickets on this plan can be procured by delegates, members or their families or any visitors who desire to attend the convention.)

Each person must purchase a full-rate, first class ticket from point of departure through to Chicago. You must obtain at the same time from the ticket agent a certificate to that effect. This certificate being presented to General Secretary P. J. McGuire, at Chicago, at the close of the convention, will be countersigned by him, and the holder will then be entitled to purchase his return ticket by the same route he came at one-third the regular fare.

This arrangement will not allow any stop-over privileges, and is only good for a continuous trip to Chicago. It will allow those who wish to do so the opportunity to stop over in Chicago for three days after the convention adjourns.

Those who fail to get a certificate from the ticket agent will have to pay full fare on their return. In starting, the ticket should be purchased thirty minutes before departure of train to allow the ticket agent time to prepare the certificate.

THE GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J., will furnish their fine carpenters' bevel edge red cedar pencils to our Local Unions with the card of the Union printed on them for $1.75 per gross; or in five gross lots $1.50 per gross. The number and location of the union, night and place of meeting, will be printed on these pencils free.

CARPENTERS VICTORIES RECENTLY WON.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Union carpenters here have established the nine-hour day on July 1st.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—On June 18 Union 428 established its demand of $2.50 per day for nine hours.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Union 208 inaugurated the nine hour day in all the planing mills of that city July 1st.

HAMILTON, O.—Union 637 organized this Spring; since then the contractors have advanced wages 25 cents per day.

BELLAIRE, O.—Carpenters at Dubois and McCoy's Planing Mill have got an advance of twenty-five cents per day in wages.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Union 554 has established the nine-hour day Saturdays, and is getting ready for a full nine hour day in 1891.

KEARNY, Neb.—On May 23 Union 231 established the nine hour rule at 27½ to 32½ cents per hour. The contractors conceded without a strike.

MANOR, Pa.—Union 569 has only been a short time in existence, yet it has increased wages 25 cents a day this season and got the nine hours a day.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—On June 2d after one week's strike, the union carpenters of this place established the nine-hour day, and the masons and painters also fell into line and got the nine hours.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—On July 1st Union 316 went on strike for the eight-hour day and got it. Some contractors held back wanting to reduce the pay. We then arranged that no union man shall work for less than $3 per day for eight hours.

CINCINNATI, O.—On July 9th and 10th the carpenters of this city went back to work victorious after holding out a month. They established the nine hour day and organized the city thoroughly. All the building trades struck work to aid the carpenters. This is one case where the bricklayers deserve credit.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—After a noble stand for two weeks the mill men of this city, under jurisdiction of Carpenters' Union 169 have gained the eight-hour day for all bench hands and nine hours a day for machine hands and laborers. They formerly worked ten hours a day. All the union carpenters are also working eight hours a day.

DALLAS, Tex.—Nine hours a day and $2.50 per day on all outside work. Overtime to be paid for as double time. Planing mills to run ten hours a day, the tenth hour to be paid as overtime and overtime to be counted as time and a half, men are to be paid on the jobs. One apprentice or improver allowed for every five journeymen, stewards are to be appointed on each job and the rule must be union cards. This is the agreement we have made with the Builders' Exchange and Builders' Union. Some mill men are not respecting their agreement with the union, but they will soon have to come to terms. Trade is dull, so steer clear of here for the present.

TRADE DULL.

Carpenters are advised to stay away from the following places, as trade is very dull in these towns and cities: San Francisco; Denver; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Seattle, Wash; Troy, N. Y.; New Westminster, B. C.; Des Moines, Ia.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Pueblo, Col.; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Ft. Madison, Ia.; Defiance, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Toronto, O.; New Cumberland, W. Va; Olean, N. Y.; Nashua, N. H.; Bradford, Pa.; Whatcom, Wash.; Windsor, Canada; Trinidad, Col.; Bowling Green, O.; Norfolk, Va; Portsmouth, Va.; Concordia, Kan.; Bloomington, Ill

F. C. SHAFFORD'S WHEREABOUTS.

In last December's paper we published a warning as to F. C. Shafford. He had defrauded some of the members of Union 434, Kensington, Ill., of their wages, and had "skipped" to other parts. We are now informed by the Secretary of Union 94, that this man Shafford is now doing business in Providence, R. I., and was advertising for men. He has bought out a shop there and obtained quite a large contract. Union 94, of Providence, however, has shown him up and warned the public against him.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO NEW UNIONS.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now has under its jurisdiction 687 Local Unions in good standing. This makes it the largest and strongest organization, numerically, of any craft or trade in the world. From the beginning of the active practical stir for the eight-hour day among the carpenters, from March 14, 1890, up to July 14, 1890—a period of four months—the United Brotherhood has granted charters to 132 new unions! Since our June issue was published, we have granted charters to 66 new unions, viz: Union 623, Pottsville, Pa; 624, New Orleans, La.; 625 Seattle, Wash., (mill); 626, St. Paul Park, Minn.; 627, Johnstown, N. Y; 628, Cincinnati, O; 629, Haywards, Cal.; 630, Aspen, Col.; 631, Toledo, O. (millmen); 632, Cleveland, O, (Bohem.); 633, Cleveland, O., (millmen); 634, West Leisenring, Pa.; 635, Ogden, Utah; 636, Ravenswood, Ill.; 637, Hamilton, O.; 638, O'Neill, Neb.; 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 640, Saginaw City, Mich., (mill); 641, Erie, Pa. (mill); 642, West Hoboken, N. J., 643, Mamaroneck N. Y.; 644, Van Wert, O.; 645, La Salle, Ill.; 646, Snohomish, Wash., (mill); 647, Englewood, N. J.; 648, Beverly, Mass.; 649, Jacksonville, Ill.; 650, Armourdale, Kan; 651, St. Ignace, Mich.; 652, Streator, Ill; 653, Monongahela City, Pa.; 532, Oshkosh, Wis., (reorg'd); 654, Bessemer, Ala.; 655, Belle Vernon, Pa.; 656, Jackson, Miss.; 657, Sheboygan, Wis., (Ger.); 658, Vincennes, Ind; 659, Albany, N. Y., (Ger.); 660, Hanford, (Tulare), Cal.; 661 Decatur, Ind; 662, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; 663, St. Johns, Mich.; 664, Cincinnati, O., (East End); 665, Sommerville, N. J.; 666, Denver, Col.; 667, Cincinnati, O.; 668, Winston, N. C.; 669, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 670, Greenville, S. C.; 671, Freeport, Pa.; 672 Emporia, Kan.; 673, Barnegat Park, N. J.; 674 Bedford, Ind.; 675, Rockaway Beach, N. Y; 676, Corryville, (Cincin.) O; 677, Delaware, O.; 678, Dubuque, Iowa; 679 Raffsdale, Pa.; 680, Jackson, Miss., (col.); 681, Cincinnati, O., (W. End); 682, Greenville, S. C. (col.); 683, Cincinnati, O., (Price Hill); 684, Middlesborough, Ky.; 685, Omaha, Neb, (Danish); 686, West Plains, Mo.; 687, Columbus, O., (millhands).

THE FOLLY OF OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

We are in hopes the Chicago Convention will amend the Constitution so to always have the Protective Fund ready and available in bank at headquarters. This will save all the present dispute and contention as to the amount of Protective Fund the unions have on hand. Besides that it will be a saving in labor and postage to the general office and to the locals, and it will be always ready to use in support of the local unions requiring aid.

No good general ever went into battle without having a good base of supplies and his supply-wagons near at hand and well filled. For a general to have his army depend on foraging after he has entered into a campaign is to depend on an uncertainty and invites certain defeat and merits disaster. And in the eight-hour campaign through which we have just passed it is indeed miraculous that we have succeeded so well, when we consider the way in which we have had our Protective Fund tied up.

In 1889, we then had the experience how slow the present system is, for out of 428 unions then called on, 108 unions had not responded up to July 20th, three months after the first call was issue. This year up to date we find out of 551 unions 161 unions which still owe balances on their Protective Fund.

This present slow, cumbrous, impracticable system must be changed!

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Prior to April 1st, Milwaukee had 400 members, now it has over 1,400. Louisville had about 100, now it has 1,300. The same proportion of growth has also been experienced in Cincinnati, and a score of other cities. In Chicago, Union No. 1 has doubled its membership and now has 2,000 members. Worcester, Mass., Lynn, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, New York, Brooklyn, Memphis, Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., Baltimore and the unions on the Pacific Coast have all made gigantic strides in membership. We now have fully 18,000 more members than we had on April 1st.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrear until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888 shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

Aug. 3.—Ordered that publication of membership of locals be discontinued.

Aug. 3.—Only 75 per cent. of Journals required to be sent unions having more than 50 members.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Sept. 14.—A member not taking a clearance card and working in a city outside of the jurisdiction of his own union, can remain a member of the union in the city he comes from, and is not compelled to join the union in the city he goes to.

Sept. 20.—G. E. B. have no power to grant a dispensation or amnesty to suspended members or members in arrears.

Sept. 27.—A fine for working with non-union men must be paid.

Nov. 2.—A fine imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day is legal.

Nov. 2.—Any fine equal to six months' dues if not paid within one week after notice from the F. S. justifies suspension.

Nov. 9.—A traveling or visiting member who desires to prefer charges against another member must do so in his own local union, and have that union transmit them to the union of which the accused is a member for trial in the latter union.

Nov. 16.—A Recording Secretary has no right to record on the minutes the personal remarks of a speaker, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the union.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Chris tian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Linn St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M Swartz 96 Hem lock St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 2610 Gilpin St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. E. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Hodge, cor. Oakefield and Mechanic Sts., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 2147 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 19—(Continued).—Philadelphia District Council asked sanction of G. E. B. in their trade movement. Referred back for a detailed vote.

Applications to strike were received from Union 1, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. Permission granted with as much financial aid as possible. Applications of Union 539, Scottdale, Pa., and Union 362, Winona, Minn., granted without financial aid.

Union 536, Whatcom, Wash., recommended Jas. McConnell as District Organizer. Approved.

Report of General President Rowland on situation in Wheeling received and bill of expenses ordered paid.

Report Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., received and $200 appropriated for relief of members locked out.

Application Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., for a speaker. G. E. B decide New York District Council to furnish speaker at expense of U. B.

Application Buffalo, N. Y., District Council for consent to allow Mill Hands' Union of that city to strike and for General Secretary to visit Buffalo. Referred back to fill scheduled answer and G. S. cannot leave his office owing to many official duties.

Telegram, Indianapolis, Ind., showing men are on strike and asking advice. Referred to Art. XX of the Constitution.

Telegrams from Portland, Oreg., E. Portland and Astoria reporting lock-outs in those cities to offset the anticipated movements of the men for eight hours May 1st. Advised to hold firm and keep G. S. fully advised.

Report from Chicago and request for $7500 strike pay for first week received. General President Rowland requested to proceed to Chicago and endeavor to settle affairs as soon as possible and to remain on the ground subject to future instructions. $2500 appropriated to Chicago and full information called for.

APRIL 21.—A number of claims were taken up and approved.

Claims disapproved: J. H. Demarest, Union 325, Paterson, N. J. (union out of benefit); O. Lizette, Union 134, Montreal, Canada (member not in benefit); Mrs. L. Well, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y. (member not in benefit).

Bill of financial expenses $100, John P. Jones, Portland, Oreg., paid to Union 50.

General letter prepared by G. S. covering cases of amnesty and to be sent all unions worthy of amnesty was approved.

APRIL 22.—Union 236, Clarksburg, W. Va., recommended C. I. Hickmann as Organizer. Approved.

Appeal, E. M. Ramsey vs. Union 315, Elmira, N. Y. Appeal sustained; the chairman and Union 315 in error under Parliamentary laws. The previous question does not supersede motion to amend, if motion to amend is made prior to call for previous question.

Report from Chicago received as to condition of strike and $5000 ordered sent to Chicago, provided the men will be set to work as fast as contractors concede, without waiting to employ 4000 men. Gen. Pres Rowland instructed to see men are set to work wherever demands are granted.

Report from Wheeling, W. Va., received and $220 appropriated.

Application Brooklyn, N. Y., to strike for eight hours May 1st, granted.

Order drawn for $2000 in favor of G. S on Seventh National Bank to pay off benefits.

Applications to strike received from Union 82, Haverhill, Mass.; 206, New Castle, Pa; 361, Duluth, Minn.; 93 Worcester, Mass. First three granted with limited financial aid. Union 93 advised to accept nine hours as a compromise.

Bill of Robert Beatty for organizing, $11.75, ordered paid.

APRIL 29.—G. S instructed to withhold sending $5000 to Chicago as appropriated April 26 until Chicago complies with order of G. E. B. to set men to work as fast as contractors concede.

G. S. ordered to call on all local unions to send on all Protective Fund up to May 1st, 1890.

H. B. Walter, of the G. E. B., ordered to proceed to Chicago to settle matters in conjunction with the General President.

APRIL 30.—Telegram from General President Rowland in Chicago, stating the orders of G. E. B. are being complied with as far as possible, but no men can go to work this week.

Com. from Louisville Dist. Council as to situation. G. E. B advises they accept nine hours sooner than they stand out and fight for the eight hours as situation is critical.

Sanction to strike granted without financial aid to: Dallas, Tex.; Dayton, O.; Marquette, O.; McKeesport, Pa; New Rochelle, N. Y.; Youngstown, O., and San Antonio, ex. These places show themselves able to win without aid.

Union 548, Ottawa, Canada, advised to move for nine hours' work at nine hours' pay and not to strike.

Sanction to strike granted to Philadelphia with financial aid as far as possible.

Application to strike from Peoria, Ill., referred for further information.

MAY 3.—Consolidation of Unions 430 and 255 of Chicago with Union 54 of that city approved.

Appeal Union 8 Philadelphia, asking that District Council of that city be directed to allow representation according to taxation. G. E. B. decide it is a matter of local government over which they have no control.

Union 415, Taunton, Mass., asked permission to strike. Referred for further information.

Sanction and partial financial aid to strike was granted to Union 483 San Francisco, Cal.

Sanction to strike without financial aid granted to Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col., which is in position to win without aid.

Appeal Union 50, Detroit, Mich., to reinstate G. F. Allen in benefit, he having resigned and now over 50 years of age. Appeal not granted, as it is unconstitutional under Sec. 1, Art. VI.

Report of W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, as speaker received and bill ordered paid.

Telegrams from Chicago as to situation and report of General Pres. Rowland received. Bill of Bro. Rowland's, $70.50 for expenses, ordered paid. The sum of $2300 is ordered paid to Chicago.

Reports and telegrams as to progress of strikes in Rochester, Knoxville, New Rochelle, Duluth, Jeannette, Fort Wayne, Louisville and other places received.

Com. Union 179, Rochester, N. Y., in case of H. Tosch. Case reopened. From further evidence the action of Union 179 is sustained and H. Tosch is expelled.

MAY 5.—Special meeting to hear Delegate R. B. Hall, of Chicago. He appeared on behalf of the men on strike in that city. A hearing was granted and the full situation carefully reviewed. Former motion to send $2400 was rescinded and the sum of $4000 was appropriated, and $2280.98 of Protective Fund in hands of Chicago unions was also allowed them to use in their strike.

MAY 6.—Claim of H. Stickney for disability benefit reopened. Further evidence examined and previous decision re-affirmed. The Brotherhood is not responsible for neglect of local officers.

MAY 8.—Special meeting to hear Gen'l Vice President Shields in behalf of the men on strike in Boston. After a full review of the situation $2500 were advanced as strike pay to Boston unions.

MAY 10.—Appeal E. M. Schaffer, Union 251, Kingston, N. Y., dismissed and union sustained.

Bro. A. Loius, Union 8, appeared in behalf of his disability claim, and after due examination the claim was disapproved, as accident took place six years ago. No notice was then filed and the claimant has worked at the trade for five years after the accident, or until a year ago.

Union 239, Philadelphia, was granted six months' time to pay up its Protective Fund, said union having lost all its funds by the failure of the American Bank where the funds were invested.

Order drawn for $2560.94 as balance due the Amer. Fed. of Labor. This sum be placed to credit of the U. B. in view of a probable call on the A. F. of L for financial aid.

Charges were preferred by Phila. Dist. Council against Union 438, Manayunk, Pa., for not entering on strike for the Philadelphia demand. Union 438 ordered to comply.

Com Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asking a loan of $200 for four weeks as their funds are exhausted. Request cannot be granted.

Applications for sanction to strike received from Union 93, Worcester, Mass.; 362 Winona, Minn.; 222, Butler, Pa.; 14, Martin's Ferry, O.; 475, New Cumberland, W. Va., and Buffalo, N. Y., mill men. All advised to hold over until present strikes are settled.

Union 166 Rock Island, Ill., granted sanction, as there is no need to strike, for the chances are favorable.

MAY 13.—The sum of $3000 was appropriated to pay off strike benefits in Philadelphia and John Bennett appointed Receiver.

Appropriations to aid men on strike were made as follows: Detroit, $3000; Fort Wayne, $750; Louisville, $1500; Wheeling, $315; New Albany $100; Boston, $.000 ($2500 having been previously paid); Rochester, $500; Duluth $400; Portland, E. Portland and Albina, a total of $846; Washington, Pa. $200. Moneys due to Protective Fund to be deducted from above amounts wherever any fund is due.

General President Rowland called on to act in conjunction with G. E. B. in closing financial aid to Wheeling.

Application of Union 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to strike, sanctioned without financial aid.

MAY 17.—Bills of Bros Lloyd, Kliver and McBride for traveling expenses ordered paid.

Resolved, That the psy of the G. E. B. be increased to $1.50 per night for meetings, to take effect from May 1st.

Bro. Chas Becker excused from attendance at G. E. B. until June 1st, 1890.

MAY 19.—Special meeting to hear Bro. F. Fildes. Delegate of the Detroit carpenters on strike. A full review of the situation was presented and the Detroit men desired presence of G. S, but owing to pressure of office duties he could not go. Bro. Clinkard, of Boston, was nominated to go and Bro. Kliver was requested to go either to Detroit or Louisville.

MAY 20.—Bro. Fildew present. Situation in Detroit discussed and following appropriations made to pay strike benefits: Detroit, $4000; Boston, $2500; Philadelphia, $2000; Louisville, $1500; Ft. Wayne, $700; Portland, $400, and Duluth, $350.

G. S. instructed to call on A. F. of L. to send $5000 to aid in assisting Carpenters' Unions on strike.

Order drawn on General Treasurer for all moneys now on deposit in Fidelity Bank.

Phila. Dist. Council requested to dispense with daily meetings as useless expense and to confine themselves to their usual meetings, leaving the strike committee in charge of affairs daily.

MAY 24.—Appeal Union 488, Jersey City, N. J., as to who should pay the strike benefits of their members called out in New York by the D. C. of that city. G. E. B. decide New York D. C. should pay the strike benefits of men called off on Wilkes' Building.

Wm A. Tryon, Delegate from Buffalo, N. Y., representing the mill hands on strike in that city, granted a hearing. After full explanation of the situation Bro. Tryon was reminded by the G. E. B. that this strike was not sanctioned by the Board and is entirely illegal, that the mill men were advised by G. E. B. to hold back until all other trade troubles were settled. Bro. John Bennett, of G. E. B., was then empowered to proceed to Buffalo and settle the troubles of the mill men.

Union 9 was granted until June 24th to pay its Protective Fund, owing to financial embarrassment of the union.

Telegram, General President Rowland agreeing with G. E. B. to close financial aid to Wheeling.

Report from Vice President Kliver that he was in Louisville in charge of strike.

Com. Boston strike committee regretting they cannot spare Bro. Clinkard to send to Detroit.

Balance of $56 due Rochester mill men on strike ordered paid and they informed they were not to get full strike pay.

Com. Phila. Dist. Council returned as having uncalled for language. Com. Union 122, Germantown, Pa., against disbanding the D. C. G. E. B. decide they have never asked the D. C. to disband.

Protest Union 76 New Orleans, La., against charter for a new union in that city. Objection not valid. Charter granted.

Com. New York D. C. asking strike pay for men out since May 1st to secure the eight-hour day. Laid over.

MAY 26.—Appeal of Bro. Philip Bauer referred for translation.

Com. Union 274, Albany, N. Y., showing situation there, asking for a speaker and organizer. Laid over.

Bill of $34.60, W. S. Weeks Chicago, paid for services rendered U. B.

Sanction granted Union 222, Butler, Pa., without financial aid.

Unions 571, Franklin, Mass; 247, E. Saginaw, Mich., and 362, Winona, Mich., asked sanction to strike. Sanction not given; unions requested to wait until other strikes now pending are closed.

Bro. J. A. Plummer authorized to organize Rockford and Bangor at cost of not more than $15.00.

MAY 27.—Union 439, Denver, Col., mill hands asked sanction for their strike. Sanction granted without financial aid, as the union went on strike on its own authority. Vice-President Ferris called on to give a full account of the Denver mill men's strike.

G. S. instructed to notify Union 3 Wheeling, that that aid is closed and to call on Vice-President Wood to explain matters as to Wheeling lockout.

Com. New York Dist. Council asking sanction to strike Norcross Bros. and Morton & Chesley's jobs in New York to help our men on strike in Boston. These firms are Boston firms and are giving the union demands in New York, but are holding out against the men in Boston. G. E. B. decide it would be unjust to strike their jobs in New York as long as they live up to union rules in New York.

Moneys for strike benefits were appropriated as follows: Philadelphia $2800, Detroit, $2500; Boston, $1900, and Louisville, $1300.

G. S. instructed to call on A. F. of L. for more money.

Bro. Abrams sent a report as to Detroit strike that the men were willing to settle if they could at 25 cents per hour for eight hours a day. G. E. B urge Detroit to put men to work and settle on that basis.

G. S. instructed to telegraph and stir up unions owing large balances of Protective Fund.

G. S. instructed to call on local unions for an assessment of 50 cents per member to be sent immediately.

MAY 29.—Several sets of by laws and a number of death claims passed on.

Claim of New York District Council for strike pay considered.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. E. Thompson Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa. (sick prior to being in benefit); Mrs. L. Lambrecht, Union 518, St. Louis Mo. (sick prior to being in benefit); Mrs. M. Saegert, Union 464, New York (member in arrears); Mrs. Minnie Kleit, Union 32, Detroit, Mich. (sick prior to being in benefit).

$250 appropriated to mill men of Rochester and notify Union 75 that full strike pay was never guaranteed them.

MAY 31.—Bills in the case of prosecuting the swindler Howard ordered paid.

John Chambers, Ogden, Utah, appointed Organizer.

F. C. Howard Dover, N. H., authorized to organize in New Hampshire at a limited cost.

Application Union 96, Springfield, Mass., to strike, referred to comply with Art. XX.

Bill of Peter Watts, $5, for organizing Salem, Oreg., paid.

Com. Philadelphia District Council asking right to call on other cities to send donations for to aid their strike. Permission not granted as such a course would be irregular.

Bill of W. Schuele, $9.36, for work in organizing, paid.

Report of Bro. J. Bennett of visit to Buffalo and condition of mill men's strike received. He had a conference with the employers without success. They refused to confer with men. Report received and bill of expenses, $43.89, ordered paid.

G. S. instructed to notify Union 530 all members initiated for less than $2 since the Union was installed must pay a balance of $1.50 more to be entitled to benefits.

Bro. C. E. Owens of New York, in behalf of the D. C. of New York, was granted a hearing in the matter of strike pay for New York members. G. E. B. agreed to pay on receipt of a detailed pay roll of those who have been out two weeks.

Telegram from Detroit asking for more money or strike is lost. G. S. instructed to call on Detroit to obey orders of G. E. B. and close at 25 cents per hour and eight hours a day.

EXPULSIONS.

GEORGE W. SHANNON from Union 370, Verona, Pa., for violation of trade rules and contempt of Union.

G. W. BUY from Union 348, New York, for opening mail not belonging to him.

T. L. MARSH, A. GRUNDMANN and W. MCGINNIS from Union 367, San Antonio, Tex., for violation of their working rules.

B. QUICKSELL and WM. GALLAGHER from Union 428, Atlantic City, N. J., for violation of their working rules.

LUKE TENNEY from Union 445, Leominster, Mass., for violation of working rules.

JOHN D. JOHNSON from Union 325, Columbus, Ohio, for securing admission by false representations.

GEO. A. BIGLER from Union 550, Bradford, Pa., for revealing the business of the Union to the bosses.

S. S. DECKER, of Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., for refusing to turn over moneys belonging to the union that were entrusted to him, until compelled to do so by process of law.

CHAS. H. ROSSNER from Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for violation of his obligation.

ENOCH B. RUTH from Union 416, Indianapolis, Ind., for violating the working rules of his union.

JAS. CHARLTON and J. M. LUTSBURG from Union 50, Portland, Oreg., for "scabbing" and C. A. LINCOLN, formerly of Cleveland, O., was also expelled from Union 50, for obtaining money under false pretenses and making no returns for entertainment tickets and for "crooked" practices generally.

GEO. WAGNER was suspended from Union 50, Portland, Oreg., for violating working rules.

CHARLES BROWN from Union 434 Kensington, Ill., for withholding moneys intrusted to him to be forwarded to the general office, and for flagrant violations of trade rules.

L. J. PETTIGREW AND P. A. PROCTOR from Union 57, Savannah, Ga., for misappropriating the funds of the Union. Both were formerly officers of the above union.

WM. H. PERKINS from Union 393, Nashua, N. H., for going to work as a "scab" taster.

PETER TRACER from Union 243, Tiffin, Ohio, for violating trade rules.

A. CURTIS from Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., for general bad conduct.

ARTHUR HAMEL from Union 363, Syracuse, N. Y., for employing non-union men.

J. M. PFLIEGER from Union 378, Norristown, Pa., for "scabbing;" he went to work on a job declared on strike.

HENRY CANAVAN from Union 207, Chester, Pa., for obtaining admission under false representations.

S. T. EDMUNDSON from Union 239, Philadelphia, for violating working rules of the District, in continuing at work on a job declared on strike.

JAMES B. MATLOCK from Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., for violation of their trade rules.

G. P. HAMMOND from Union 547, Olean, N. Y. for violation of his obligation and trade rules.

REJECTIONS.

WILLIAM PUGH from Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., for incompetency.

JOHN A. WOODS from Union 213, Pierre, So. Dakota, for incompetency.

F. W. BARNES from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., for incompetency.

DANIEL ROUSE from Union 416, Indianapolis, Ind., for general bad conduct, both in the past and during the recent strike.

S. S. GRANTHAM from Union 339, Scottdale, Pa., for lack of union principles.

P. LOGAN from Union 499, Leavenworth Kan., for incompetency.

W. R. SIMPSON from Union 253 Jeannette, Pa., for incompetency.

HANS NILSON from Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for confirmed intemperance.

JAMES A. GLENN from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. for lack of union principles.

JOHN ALLEN, GUST. LARSON and T. MUSSMANN from Union 28, Chicago, Ill., for incompetency.

THOS. B. GRANT from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., for incompetency.

DANIEL DONRIAN from Union 469, New York, for contempt and not complying with eight-hour rule.

H. GILBRAITH from Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., for incompetency.

JAMES WHISKERS from Union 477, Orange, N. J., for incompetency.

PETER WASK and THOMAS MACK from Union 506, Allegheny City, Pa., for incompetency.

ELMER O. BROOKS and HARRY H. SHOOK from Union 245 Peoria, Ill., for incompetency.

L. W. HARWOOD from the same Union, for immoral character. He was formerly in Union 28, Chicago.

N. D. MITCHELL from Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., for misrepresentations.

FINANCIAL AID TO BOSTON.

Bros. H. Lloyd and Hugh McKay, of Boston, made a canvass recently of New York and Brooklyn to secure financial aid for the 300 carpenters now out on strike in Boston to more generally establish the eight hour day. These 300 men are former employes of boss carpenters, members of the Builders' Exchange. Fully 1800 carpenters in Boston are now working eight hours per day, and the only fight now is against the contractors who are in the Builders' Exchange. The men are firm, and the G. E. B. lately donated them $500. In New York and Brooklyn the following moneys were donated to aid Boston:

NEW YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Union 340 . . .	$300 00	Union 169 . . .	$200 00
" 48 . . .	100 00	" 476 . . .	200 00
" 362 . . .	50 00	" 175 . . .	100 00
" 197 . . .	50 00	" 247 . . .	100 00
" 513 . . .	50 00	" 451 . . .	100 00
" 473	20 00		
Amalgamated.	200 00	Total . . .	$1470 00

OBITUARY.

Hall of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union No. 498:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Architect and Builder of the Universe to take from our midst our colaborer and brother W. J. HAMILTON, a member of Local Union 498, Roanoke, Va.;

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our brother and colaborer, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and brotherhood of 498 wear a badge of mourning for thirty days;

Resolved, That a copy of this be placed upon the records of the Union and a copy thereof be transmitted the family of the deceased brother and published in THE CARPENTER.

ROBT S. BRYAN,
G. H. HEMINGTON,
H. T. RITCHIE,
Committee

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

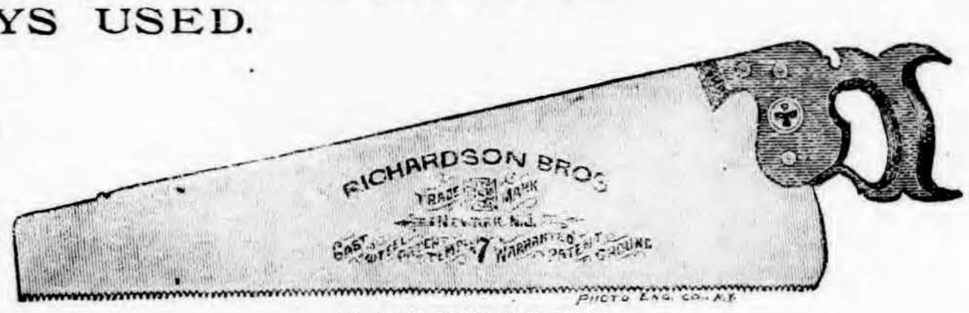
The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

R8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.



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We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

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The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

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568. HUNTSVILLE—F. McEvoy.
MOBILE—
89 E. Marschal. S. S. Elmira 3d W. Bayou.
92 (Col.) J. T. Heathman. E. Broad, n. Congress
389. SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

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479. FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
327. HELENA—P. Robertson. Box 60.
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. Tilbrook.
LITTLE ROCK—
292 H. H. Young, Box 371.
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 21st and Gains St.
PINE BLUFF—
123. W. J. Haigh, 712 Chestnut St.
310. (Col.) J. H. Crick, 109 E. Third Ave.
581 VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

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529 BERKELEY—Robert Greig, Box 357.
217. EUREKA—W. S. Gardner, Box 150.
365. FRESNO—George Lee Box 815.
660. HANFORD—W. Nyswonger.
629. HAYWARDS—S. A. Morrison.
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341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnorl. Box 797.
182. SAN DIEGO—C. W. Hunter, 837 Milton ave.
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312 SAN LEANDRO—M. G. Nitsche.
35. SAN RAFAEL—Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith. Box 233.
226. SANTA BARBARA—C. E. Washburn.
133. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
337 STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field. 152 Taylor St.
607. VISALIA—D. M. Toothacre.

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432. CHATHAM—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup 6 Birmingham.
18. HAMILTON—Wm. Nex 151 West Ave., N.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 705 Dundas St.
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134 Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve.
311 Ovide Proulx 71 Inspector St.
376 A. O'Leary 13 Little St. Antoine St.
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279 A. Marshall, 180 Markham St.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross. 467 Gerrard St
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
537. WALLACEBURG—W. H. Burroughs.
343 WINNIPEG, Man.—J. B. Robertson 70 Isabel St.
495. WINDSOR—George Patton.

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560. COLORADO CITY—Albert Allen.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976
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666 W. W. Wood, 2422 Downing Ave.
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460 S. DENVER—J. W. Bush, 2305 Curtis St.
46. TRINIDAD—Geo. W. Pople.

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364. GREENWICH—R. H. Carmichael, Box 182.
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49 MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—S. H. Porter, 45 Orchard St.
126. NEW HAVEN—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St.
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
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259. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. E. Wachsager, Box 869.

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286. D. J. McFarlane, 18½ Jones St.

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256 (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Alport St.
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645. LA SALLE—John F. Noonan
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494 CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long 204 Whitlock Av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon,
517. ELKHART—Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St
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332 C. N. Craig 30 N. William St.
446 J. S. Raper 298 No. Tenn. St.
609 (Mill.) W. H. Westover, Madison Ave. and Raymond St.
215. LAFAYETTE—J. M. Adkins, 150 N 10th St.
613. MADISON—Charles Helwager.
429 MUNCIE—S. F. Pipin, 714 Seymour St.
19 NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611 ROSEDALE—J. O. Denman.
48 TERRE HAUTE—John Ohmart 909 S. 3d.
658. VINCENNES—W. E. Wood, 1001 Buston St.

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IOWA.

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156 CRESTON—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave
554. DAVENPORT—John Peters 619 Ripley St.
68 DES MOINES—J. J. Buecne, 1045 11th St.
678. DUBUQUE—
81. FT. MADISON—David Golike.

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650. ARMOURDALE—F. Baker, South Boulevard & State Line.
264 ATCHISON—H. Stork. 438 S. 7th St.
66 CONCORDIA—L. P. Laison.
672 EMPORIA—
590. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Veli, 426 Ann St.
499 LEAVENWORTH—A. M. McCoy, Box 25.
524. OSWEGO—J. M. Fleming, Box 356.
158 TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, cor 5th & West Sts.

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608. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell, Mayfield.
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103 Peter Newfield 2626 Alford St.
232 R. R. Laysor, 535 E. Madison St.
214 (Ger.) Edward Hass 621 E. Jefferson St.
358 T. J. Vincent 2115 St. Xavier St.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—
504 OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 138
557. PINEVILLE—Courtney Long. West Pineville
201 PADUCAH—Wm. Heman, 704 Court St.
149 PRINCETON—Eph Outten.
582. RICHMOND—H. O. Horton.

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624. M. J. Kirk, 33 St. Thomas St.
45 SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

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407 LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg 96 Miller St. Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 226 B St.

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503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

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584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 19 Powow St.
618. BEVERLY.
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561 H. E. Ulle 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565 (Mill) W. McWilliams, 36 Thayer St.
610 (Stair Bldrs.)
130. BROCKTON—Geo. H. Buck Jr., 41 L St.
321 BROOKLINE—Geo. Ballintine, Roberts St.
CAMBRIDGE—
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204. W. H. Powers 3 Mt. Auburn Place.
324. CHARLESTOWN—R. Bennett 32 Ferrin St.
135 CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373 DEDHAM—Fred G. Poch, Box 456.
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218 EAST BOSTON—C. Gunderson 41 London St.
588 EVERETT—S. L. Sill, 59 Chelsea St.
403 FALL RIVER—Lawr. Hayden, 69 Linden St.
396 FITCHBURG—L. W. Merrism, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—Jas. B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380 GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82 HAVERHILL—D. Leroy Wilson, 9 6th St.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St.
HOLYOKE—
95 Geo. M. Severance, 411 Maple St.
508. (French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. HYDE PARK—John A. Brown 143 E. River St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place.
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
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269 LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St
221 MARBLEHEAD—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154 MARLBORO—A. B. Poole 1 Highland.
608. MEDFORD—A. Sullivan, 428 Charles St., Malden.
192. NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
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435 NORWOOD—F. E. Beal.
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417 QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67 ROXBURY—Chas. Francis, 345 Tremont St.
140 SALEM—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St.
24 SOMERVILLE—W. H. McFadden, 27 Berkley St
220 S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 436.
96 SPRINGFIELD—C. M. Smith, 107 Walnut St.
491. STOUGHTON—P. E. Dillon.
415 TAUNTON—Paeston L. Davis, Belmont St.
216 WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
331 WATERTOWN—Edw. Fitzgerald
426 WEST NEWTON—Ed. Bennett, Clinton St
420. WEYMOUTH—Geo. M. Keene.
455 WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485 WINTHROP—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421 WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93 WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MICHIGAN.

85 ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes 125 Clay.
129. BAY CITY—James Thompson, 108 16th St.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritz.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, John Crawford, 972 4th Ave.
10. F. A. Meitick, 775 Rivard.
32 W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan. 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine).
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163. A. K. Horning, 629 S. Franklin.
248. (Mill.) Wm. Polson, 1039 S. 4th St.
466. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
335 ESCANABA—A. S. Warn.
405. GLADWIN—Jas. Gillan.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. E. L. Probert, 274 La Grave St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
523. ISHPEMING—John C. O'Neill
26 JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss 211 Park Ave.
184 LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 184.
213. LANSING—W. F. Britten, 513 Lapeer St. West
372 MARINE CITY—Fred. L. Rivard. Box 285.
392 MARQUETTE—Jas. R. Hudson. 112 Fisher.
100 MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck.
347 PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE.
663. SAINT JOHNS—
SAGINAW CITY—
334 G. Hicks, 323 N. Granger St.
640. (Mill.) Nelson Eutts 521 Ames St.
322 WEST BAY CITY—G. S. Potter.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutiff.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—W. A. McCarthy.
120 LITTLE FALLS—John H. Meach.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34 J. T. Reinold, Station C.
411 (Scand.) J. A. Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
ST. PAUL—
87 Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
157 (Ger.) Chr. Brettschneider 663 Van Buren St.
606 ST. PAUL PARK—A. E. Kuhry.
WINONA—
362 Henry Scheel 685 W. 4th St., South.
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zauft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317 BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
658 JACKSON—W. J. McGee, 124 Capitol St.
680. (Col.)
265. NATCHEZ—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
VICKSBURG—
496 H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344
562 (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

406. CARONDELET—B. Schuette, 7923 Minnesota Ave.
255. HANNIBAL—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
KANSAS CITY—
160 Theo. S. Jones 2560 Holmes St.
619. R. C. Glaver, 3158 Cherry St
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MOBERLY—Frank Kenyon, Box 1040.
441. NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
522 POPLAR BLUFF—B. N. Broadwell.
98 SEDALIA—J. W. Travis, 315 Harvey St.
377 SPRINGFIELD—J. A. Rice. Box 261. Station A
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91 H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295 J. W. Williams, 1905 Angelique St.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4134½ N. Grand Ave.
4 W. N. Whipple, General Delivery. P. O.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12 (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) F. Hanheide 2341 Benton St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, Goodfellow and N. Market Sts.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier 3721 Cass Ave.
518 (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St
578. (Stair Bldrs.) John A. Rose, 1353½ Blair Ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—A. C. Weaver. Box 872
112 BUTTE CITY—L. G. Van Ormer, Walkerville.
280. HELENA—A. E. Schlieder, 126 Jefferson.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Butfinch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—A. L. Conley.
231. KEARNEY—G. B. Sutton.
LINCOLN—
148. F. A. Mason, 2035 S St.
283. E. T. Lister, 817 N. Twenty-third St.
330 NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Wilmen, 302 S 17th
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58 P. J. Allen, 2105 Cuming St.
71. H. W. Maitland, 1417 N. 19th St.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
658 O'NEILL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386 DOVER—John F. Leizer, 30 Cushing St.
118 MANCHESTER—Wm. G. Concord, 331 E High St.
393 NASHUA—Jas. Hopwood 22 Cross St.
585. PORTSMOUTH—Oliver H. Locke.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—
486 BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467 E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson. 45 Oliver St.
167 ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647 ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391 HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
JERSEY CITY—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488 Chas. H. Kelly 14 Oswego.
564 John Haudorf 90 Durham Ave.
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills
305 MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, F. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119 Z. E. Jacobus 52 Hawkins St.
172 (Ger.) John Stoll, 274 15th Ave.
308 J. N. Dalley, 23 Academy St.
510 NEW BRUNSWICK—E. Stout, 59 Remsen Ave.
477 ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
PATERSON—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 32 Erie St.
484 James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490 PASSAIC—G. B. Springer. Box 171.
399 PHILLIPSBURG—A Klein 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665 SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—James McNany Chatham, N. J.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642 WEST HOBOKEN—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—(Ger.) A. Faubel, 437 Elk St.
659. G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanaugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
262. BALLSTON—M. Larabee, Box 95.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
402. BATH BEACH—R. O'Rourke.
BINGHAMTON—
131 J. D. Marinus, Box 113.
210 Levi Ballou, 507 Chenango St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton. 434 13th St.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp 288 Leonard St.
349 (Sash, etc.) John E. Ganing, 656 Baltic St.
381. W. H. Wells 84 Bleecker St.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471 Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557 (Mill, etc.). David March, 54 Sands St.
639. Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front Ave.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. C. H. Marvin, 211 Fugeron St.
539 (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson.
147. EAST NEW YORK—A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., Brooklyn.
315 ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Siebert Lawrence, N.Y.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. FLATBUSH—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
200 FORT PLAIN—George Sitts.
229 GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 GLOVERSVILLE—James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
417 HAVERSTRAW—John E. Call.
272 HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173 HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602 HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—Jacob Hagen, 21 Corn St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251 KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A. Krane, 235 Lathrop.
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley Box 198.
150 MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Bailey 56 3d Ave.
301 NEWBURGH—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty. Warren St.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
51. B. H. Downey, 106 E. 113th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 349 W. 45th St.
64 J. U. Lounsbury 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E 84th St.
464 (Ger.) Henry Muller. 673 E 156th St.
468 Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bicket, 731 St. Ann's Ave.
497 (Ger.) Wm. Lassow, 633 E. 6th St.
509 F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513 (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E 85th St
350. NIAGARA FALLS—D. R. Dinan.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool Upper Nyack.
302 OGDENSBURGH—John Wort
547 OLEAN—W. J. Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. ONEIDA—Jacob Knowles 6 Sands St.
101 ONEONTA—Frank McF[illegible], 6 Gardner Place.
443 OSWEGO—Jas Farley 52 Murray St
404 PORTCHESTER—A. Thompson, Box 22
606. PORT RICHMOND—George W. Davis.
203 POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dazell, 127 Garden St.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Jas. Van Valkenburg.
ROCHESTER—
72 Jacob Kolb 8 Sherman.
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75 (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. SALAMANCA—C. M. Spore, Box 623
249 SARATOGA—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford 307 Paige.
413 SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
105 SIDNEY—R. F. Francisco.
SYRACUSE—
15 (Ger.) M. G. Rapp 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363 (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
567. TOMPKINSVILLE—L. Anderson, New Brighton
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. N. J. Bogan, 50 Schuyler St.
338 (Ger.) A. Ulrick, 187 Blandina St
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233. WAVERLY—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly.
252. WEST TROY—C. F. Shaninger 636 3d Ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Huse. Maple St.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 ASHEVILLE—W. B. Clayton, Box 597.
668. WINSTON—

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
559. BARNESVILLE—W. S. Cutland.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44 BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—J. W. Gamble.
143. CANTON—A. E. Knisely, 42 S. Young St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor St.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185.
209 (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dawson Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson, 1183 Eastern Av.
667.
676
681
683
COLUMBUS—
61. W. E. Mead, 53 S. Grant Ave.
326. J. H. Randall 209 W. Lane Ave
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Philip, 42 Southern Ave.
11 J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234 (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241 D. F. Erwin, 1283 Lorain St.
449 (West End) Chas. Miller, 15 Berlin St.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579 Wm. Sadler. Hosmer St
632. (Boh.) Aug. Naperstek. 113 S. Bell Ave.
633 (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
DAYTON—
104 Geo. Brenner. 303 Howard St.
346 (Ger.) Gust Medeler. 306 Henry St.
187 DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—
328 EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St.
202 FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altwies, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—B. F. Hague. 1236 Sycamore St.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
267. LIMA—B. C. Faurot, Jr., 138 S. McDonald.
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—P. Colman.
294. PIQUA—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway.
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher. 1115 Madison.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. E. Jones, 100 Chestnut Av.
186 STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell. W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Bechler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25 Robert Clark 34 Ontario St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Batfield, 1804 Lagrange St.
505. TORONTO—W. A. Maxwell.
644 VAN WERT—Richard Miller.
412. WARREN—H. G. Murdock, 160 S. Elm St.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Ralph Dennison, Grace St.

OREGON.

546. ALBINA—S. C. Foley, Box 201.
520 ASTORIA—J. P. Scothan. Box 443
527. EAST PORTLAND—F. P. Keenan. Box 146.
533 OREGON CITY—J. H. Beattie, Box 51.
50 PORTLAND—Geo. E. Wiley, Box 548.
596. SALEM—Frank B. Perkins, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211 C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) G. P. Kretz, Diana St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Maurice R. Glasgow.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
254. BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller.
655 BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings. 23 Boylston St.
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. BUTLER—J. W. Bayer.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535 DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. J. H. Conrath, 422 E 10th St.
641. (Mill.) J. Madietner, Wallace St.
422. FRANKFORD—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. FRANKLIN—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 FREEPORT—B. N. Sarver.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. F. Martin 51 W. Duval St.
462. GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour. Box 191.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253 JEANNETTE—G. A. Burd, Box 169
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 73 Poplar St.
110. KITTANNING—James King.
208 LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436. LOCK HAVEN—Wm. Suter.
177. McKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438 MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz 409 Green La.
569. MANOR STATION—John McAllister.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
500. MEDIA—A. H. Lobb.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY—J. W. Dewalt, Box 25
589 MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
206 NEW CASTLE—C. A. Pattison.
481 NEW HAVEN—P. M. Brannon Connellsville.
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414 OIL CITY—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, George Webb 2045 Bainbridge St.
8 Wm. F. Ingham, 2314 Ingersoll St.
227. (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry, 2358 E Susquehanna.
238 (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks 1341 S 46th St.
306 (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson 1625 Latona St.
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller 2336 N 15th St.
605 B. F. Owens, 2918 Herman St.
592 PHILIPSBURGH—Alfred Richards.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Irwin, 541 Centre Ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St. 32d Ward.
164 (Ger.) John Popp, Juno St., 11th Ward.
165 (E. End) F. B. Denman, Lowland St., E. E.
230 B. B. Baumgardner, Webster Ave., near Francis St.
235 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 191 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
615. PITTSTON—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins St.
623 POTTSVILLE—R. W. Shade
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336 READING—T. Kissinger. 929 Buttonwood St.
368 ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152
448. REYNOLDSVILLE—M. J. Winslow.
679. RUFFSDALE—
339. SCOTTDALE—L. R. Eicher.
563. SCRANTON—N. Lewis 1328 Lafayette St.
37 SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268 SHARON—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185 SHARPSBURGH—F. A. Smith.
514. SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276 TARENTUM—G. T. Owens.
551. TURTLE CREEK—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. TYRONE—J. A. Norris.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370 VERONA—J. A. Householder.
480 WASHINGTON—Eugene Weddle.
634 WEST LEISENRING—E. E. Foulk.
102 WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 31 Penn. St
458. WILKINSBURG—C. McKelvey.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. A. Eslinger, Box 161.
191. YORK—H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh.
176 NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
94. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) S. B. Thompson.
GREENVILLE—
670. L. C. Robinson.
682. (Col.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

293. PIERRE—Isaac McGahnon.
528. SIOUX FALLS—L. Bakke.

TENNESSEE.

669. CHATTANOOGA—
614 HARRIMAN—A. M. Goodman, Box 2[illegible]
174 JACKSON—W. G. Chandler, Box 455.
225 KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughan 8 Folsom St.
394 MEMPHIS—James Cannon 40 Washington St.
463. NASHVILLE—T. J. Slinkard, 17 Elmwood St.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong.
DALLAS—
198. S. Latzenheimer Box 299.
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459
622. W. N. Benson, 1255 Elm St.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. FORT WORTH—C. W. Forbes 705 Jarvis S.
526. GALVESTON—J. Morgan.
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.

UTAH.

635 OGDEN—L. Mead.
489. SALT LAKE CITY—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St South.

VERMONT.

512. BELLOWS FALLS—R. J. Stoddley, Box 138
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. BRATTLEBORO—Leslie Smith 11 Western Av.
53 RUTLAND—Alonzo Persaw. 17 N. Main.
113. ST. ALBANS—E. D. Blatchley, Box 596.

VIRGINIA.

348. NEWPORT NEWS—W. Morgan, Box 49.
285. NORFOLK—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
132 RICHMOND—Rol. Hill, 15 Seventeenth St.
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Turnbull, 729 2d Av., S. W.

WASHINGTON.

612. BLAINE—J. W. Keller
117. CENTRALIA—W. R. Mallernee.
553 ELLENSBURG—J. E. Moon, Box 263.
575 FAIRHAVEN—W. D. Dotson, Box 45
260 PORT ANGELES—J. F. Frank.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Herrmann Box 25.
SEATTLE—
351 Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) H. Kohler, 912 Weller St.
41 SPOKANE FALLS—R. B. Laing, Box 1340
646 SNOHOMISH (Mill).
197 TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—W. O. Reinecke, Box 211.

WEST VIRGINIA.

261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511 CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin
236 CLARKSBURG—D. G. Watkins, Box 124.
447. ELKINS—W. H. Head.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk.
475 NEW CUMBERLAND—W. Grate.
552. PARKERSBURGH—Daniel Kincheloe.
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson.
3. WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. ASHLAND—Joseph Herian, 1016 St. Clair St.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Rudolph Huse, 311 Platt St.
378. LA CROSSE—F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 616 State St
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte 413 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) Frank Stry, 1058 Teutonia St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer 543 29th St.
572 Geo. T. Walker, 825 Van Buren St.
598. John Tomrak, 856 8th Ave.
472. NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 1522 Kane.
532. OSHKOSH.
178 RHINELANDER—W. H. Fletcher.
657. SHEBOYGAN (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 142 31 St.
454. WEST SUPERIOR—J. J. Liebe Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558 CHEYENNE—S. F. Hall, 2010 Bent St.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juli 1890.

Hüben und Drüben.

In einer Nummer des „Belletristischen Journals" schreibt Dr. J. Lak unter Anderem: „Der europäische Arbeiter gewinnt bei jener Arbeit immer noch Zeit zum Denken, beim amerikanischen bleibt dies ausgeschlossen, er ist mehr Maschine und darf einzig und allein nur die Gedanken auf seine Arbeit richten; beim geringsten langsamen Handwerkzeug des Vormanns "hurry up!" das ihn sofort zu hurtigerer Verrichtung antreibt.

„Ohne Sang und Klang" geht hier die Arbeit vor sich, während in Europa doch zuweilen ein fröhliches Liedchen gesungen oder gepfiffen wird, auch hin und wieder ein lustiges oder anzüglisches Scherzwort fällt. Wie interessant ist z. B. die Arbeit der Zimmerleute in Deutschland. Werden die Balken mit den Ochsen hinaufgewunden, gelegt und genagelt, so ist hierzu ein bestimmter Gesang unerläßlich. Der Text desselben ist zwar sehr prosaischer Natur, denn er lautet: „Holz her!" aber diese Modulation der Töne dieser Worte ist eine so abwechslungsvolle, daß sie nie ermüdet, und dabei erklingen sie zumeist zwei-, zuweilen gar dreistimmig; gehören aber mehrere einem Gesangvereine an, so kann man auch gewiß sein, daß „der Tag des Herrn" oder sonst ein anderes Lied von den Balken oder Sparren herabklingt und mancher Vorübergehende darob erfreut seinen Blick nach oben richtet.

Dem deutschen Zimmermann bietet schon sein zu verarbeitendes Material größeren Schutz für sein Leben, denn die dort zur Verwendung gelangenden Balken haben gut die doppelte Stärke der hiesigen „beams," auf denen unsere Zimmerleute in steiger Eile mit Gewandtheit sich hin- und herbewegen müssen. Freilich hat dies schwerere und schwierige Arbeiten auch eine üble Folge, unsere Arbeiter nützen sich schneller ab, als die europäischen. Das wird durch ein unumstößliches Naturgesetz bewiesen, welches lautet: „Ein fortgesetztes, unablässiges Anspannen der Kräfte Tag für Tag nutzt diese auch bei der besten Kost früher ab als die, welche weniger angespannt wird." Daher schaut der europäische Arbeiter noch in einem Alter, in welchem der hiesige bereits vollständig arbeitsunfähig ist.

Es ist eins der schwersten und lebensgefährlichsten Handwerke, das der Zimmerleute, deshalb muß es die Bewunderung eines Jeden erregen, wie unverdrossen diese Männer, beim geringsten unsichern Schritte in Todesgefahr schwebend, ihre anstrengende Arbeit verrichten. Auf schwachem Balken schreiten sie, einen anderen Balken oder sonst eine Last tragend, mit sicherem Tritte dahin, oft sehr keuchend, fast immer schweißtriefend. Trotzdem wird wenig getrunken. Meist ist die Anzahl der "pints" bestimmt, die getrunken werden darf, und es ist selten, daß diese überschritten wird. Den „Boß" bestimmt zu einem solchen Gesetz die Lebensversicherung der Arbeiter sowohl, als das eigene Interesse, da durch das Holen des Bieres und das Trinken ihm eine zu große Summe von Zeit verloren geht. „Hurry up!" erschallt's, wenn zu lange beim Trunk gezaudert wird. Oft bis zum Tod müde wird Abends der Heimweg angetreten, und so Mancher vermag, heimgekehrt, nicht sogleich seine Mahlzeit einzunehmen; die Kräfte versagen den Dienst, gebieterisch fordert der Körper sein Recht, er muß zunächst schlafen; erst nach einigen Stunden ist er im Stande, sich zu Tische zu setzen.

Wer denkt daran, der ein neues Haus besieht und sich darin gemüthlich zu Tische setzt, wie viel Schweiß — zuweilen Blutstropfen, über, unter ihm, um ihn an seinem Zimmer haften?

Der Triumph der Achtstunden-Bewegung in Victoria, Australien, soll durch die Errichtung eines Gruppen-Denkmals, in symbolischer Weise Intelligenz und Arbeit darstellend, verewigt werden. Beide Figuren bestehen aus Bronce und werden auf einem Piedestal aus Granit aufgestellt. Die Kosten — $25,000 — werden durch 25 Cents-Subscriptionen der Arbeiter in den australischen Colonien aufgebracht.

Die Einmischung der Nicht-Unionleute mit den Union-Männern ist das System, welches von den Vertretern der gegnerischen Seite, von den Feinden der organisirten Arbeiter, angewandt wird. In Rassenkämpfen, in Kriegen der Nationen und Klassen, ist nie ein Feind so mild behandelt worden, als Nicht-Unionleute von Unionmännern behandelt werden. Diejenigen, welche den Scab als einen Mann mit selbstständigem Charakter preisen, fälschen Geschichte und sprechen Männern alles Ehrgefühl ab. Ebenso gut könnte man den professionellen Vagabund einen selbstständigen, hochherzigen, feinen Herrn nennen, als den Scab einen „männlichen Character, der seiner Arbeit mit Fleiß nachgeht und in allen Dingen sich als ordnungsliebender friedfertiger Bürger zeigt."

Der Kampf um die Arbeitszeit ist so alt wie die Arbeiterbewegung. Schon im frühesten Mittelalter finden wir gesetzliche Bestimmungen über die Länge der Arbeitszeit; und König Alfred der Große von England hat bekanntlich schon vor 1000 Jahren den achtstündigen Normalarbeitstag festgestellt.

Nachrichten aus Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, im Juni 1890.

In meinem letzten Bericht vom April sprach ich den Wunsch aus, daß es mir nach dem ersten Mai vergönnt sein möchte, recht günstig von hier aus zu berichten und ist dieser Wunsch voll und ganz in Erfüllung gegangen.

Uns alten Unionleuten dieser Stadt, die wir kaum 200 zählten, schlug doch manchmal das Herz in banger Erwartung der Dinge die da kommen sollten, nachdem wir bei den „Bosses" die Forderung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages gestellt hatten.

In der ersten Hälfte des April hatten wir auch guten Grund etwas ängstlich zu sein, denn trotz aller Mühe wollte es uns nicht gelingen die richtige Begeisterung für unsere gute Sache zu erwecken und nur sehr langsam nahmen unsre Local Unions an Mitgliedern zu.

In der zweiten Hälfte des April war es etwas besser, bis es gegen das Ende dieses Monats ging, da kamen die uns noch ferngestandenen Schreiner zu Dutzenden, um sich in unsere Union aufnehmen zu lassen.

Am 30. April hatten wir eine Versammlung, wie noch keine Arbeiterversammlung je in dieser Stadt abgehalten wurde. Aus allen Enden und Ecken kamen die Leute um Bruder Kliver und Hickler zu hören und — sich eines Bessern belehren zu lassen. Durch jene Versammlung vom 30. April errangen wir den achtstündigen Arbeitstag und zwar ohne Strike, denn da haben alle unsre Schreiner gezeigt, daß sie, wenn es gilt, zusammenstehen wie ein Mann, um vereint für ihr Recht einzutreten, das Recht der Arbeiter — eine menschenwürdigere Existenz. Wären doch alle Arbeiter so, wie unsre Brüder hier in Milwaukee, wären doch alle jene Bedrückten bereit festzustehen im Kampfe für ihr Recht, für ihre Freiheit, und möchten doch alle Brüder begreifen lernen, daß es nur ein Mittel gibt um sich aufzulehnen gegen die immer frecher werdende Willkür des Capitals, daß es nur einen Weg einzuschlagen gibt um diesem nichtswürdigen Ausbeuterthum ein Halt zuzurufen, und dieses Mittel ist die Organisation, die Vereinigung der Arbeiter. Alle Menschen sind Brüder, alle Arbeiter, einerlei welcher Branche sie angehören, sollten zusammenhalten, sich gegenseitig unterstützen. Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen sei unsre Losung.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß
Christ. Stein.

Ein schwieriger Fall.

Arbeiter: Boß, haben Sie keine Arbeit für mich?

Boß: Hat sich was! Da hinten liegt noch ein großer Haufen von den Waaren, die Ihr voriges Jahr habt helfen herstellen. Die müssen erst verkauft sein. Ihr seid nicht allein Produzent, sondern auch Konsument, und da müßt Ihr diese Waaren erst verbrauchen helfen, bevor ich daran denken kann, Euch weiter produziren zu lassen. Ihr habt ja auch so'n bischen Verstand von National-Oekonomie, so viel ich weiß, und da muß es Euch doch auch bekannt sein, daß wir an Ueberproduktion leiden.

Arbeiter: Nun, das soll mit Vergnügen geschehen. Ich leide gerade an Unterkonsumtion, habe keine Kleider mehr, muß mit meiner Familie Mangel leiden und darauf gefaßt, nächstens von meinem Landlord an die Luft gesetzt zu werden. Die Frage der Ueberproduktion wäre somit sehr leicht zu lösen. Ich hole eben ein paar Kameraden, um mir dabei behülflich zu sein.

Der Boß weiß nicht, was der Arbeiter damit meint, aber bald kommt der Arbeiter mit einigen Freunden zurück, und fanden an, das Waarenlager aufzuräumen.

Boß: Ho, halloh! Polizei! Was soll das heißen? Erst bezahlen, ihr Schubjacke, eher kommt kein Stück aus dem Hause!

Arbeiter: Na, das ist noch schöner! Ich habe kein Geld zum Bezahlen. Voriges Jahr habe ich Produkte verfertigt, deren Werth so groß war, daß auf meinen Antheil 2000 Dollars hätten kommen müssen; ich habe aber nur 700 Dollars erhalten. Die habe ich natürlich verbraucht, und nun haben Sie von mir noch Waaren im Werthe von 1300 Dollars in Händen. Diese kann ich doch nicht zurückkaufen, bevor Sie mir Arbeit geben und ich etwas verdiene. Und doch wollen Sie mir keine Arbeit geben, bevor die Waaren verbraucht sind. Eine merkwürdige Welt! Sie gehören ja doch wohl zum „denkenden Theil" der Nation, können Sie mir diese verwickelte Geschichte nicht erläutern?

Boß: Jawohl, ich erläutere sie Euch dadahin, daß Ihr einer von den verdammten Theilern seid. Macht, daß Ihr fort kommt!

Wacht auf und organisirt Euch!

Brüder, noch einmal fragen wir: Wißt Ihr von keiner Stadt oder Städtchen, welche nicht auf unserer Liste der Local Unions steht? Kennt Ihr keinen Carpenter, der in dieser Stadt wohnt? Ist dies der Fall, warum nehmt Ihr nicht eine Postkarte und schickt dessen Namen und Adresse sogleich an den General-Sekretär? Der G.-S. wird dann der betreffenden Person einen Brief und die nöthigen Dokumente zuschicken, um eine neue Union zu gründen. Kennt Ihr die Person, dann setzt Euch hin und lasset ihm ein paar Zeilen zukommen und spornt ihn an, eine Union zu gründen. Dies kostet wenig Anstrengung und kann vielleicht von großem Nutzen sein. Wollt Ihr es thun?

— Die Organisation der Treppenbauer hat in New York und Brooklyn den 8stündigen Arbeitstag erobert.

— In Boston sind noch vierhundert Carpenter am Strike für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag. Eine große Anzahl hat die Stadt verlassen und Arbeit in anderen Plätzen gefunden.

— In Cincinnati, O., haben die strikenden Zimmerleute die Arbeit bei allen Bosses wieder aufgenommen, welche für 9stündige Arbeit den früheren 10-Stundenlohn bezahlen und haben nach fünf Wochen Ausstand einen vollständigen Sieg errungen.

Der Krieg ist erklärt.

Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß die Rede Powderly's in dem Cooperinstitut in New York letzten Monat eine offizielle Kriegserklärung gegen die offenen Gewerkschaften war.

Wenn der moralische Feigling Powderly sich zu diesem Schritte genöthigt sieht, so muß der Orden in einer Lage sein, wo ihn nur noch eine solche „Aktion" aufrecht erhalten kann.

Die Consequenzen einer solchen Kriegserklärung werden darin bestehen, daß die edlen Ritter die Stellen der Mitglieder der offenen Gewerkschaften besetzen, daß sie wieder Assemblies organisiren werden, „um jeden Preis."

Gompers hat dem Herrn eine anständige Liste solcher „Heldenthaten" zusammengestellt, die wir kurz reproduziren wollen.

Im Jahre 1887 besetzten K. of L. die Stellen der Mitglieder der „Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers," in Mingo Junction, und zwar bei reduzirten Löhnen.

Im Jahre 1888 besetzten in New York bei dem großen Lockout der Mitglieder der Int. Cigarrenmacher-Union K. of L. deren Stellen und bewilligten den Bosses das Label der K. of L.

In Florida, Jacksonville, strikten die Schriftsetzer, die edlen K. of L. besetzten ihre Plätze. Die Setzer der „Troy Times" strikten, die K. of L. erboten sich den Shop mit ihren Leuten zu besetzen.

Im Jahre 1888, bei dem großen Lockout der Brauerarbeiter in New York haben die edlen Ritter direkt zu Gunsten der Poolbrauer gearbeitet. Distrikt 49 der K. of L. von New York hielt dann im größten Scabplatze sein Picnic und sein Festjournal enthielt 33 fette Annoncen der Poolbrauer.

Im Jahre 1886 waren die Schlachthausarbeiter in Chicago am Strike für den Achtstundentag, der Kampf war schon so gut wie gewonnen für die Arbeiter. Da kommandirte sie Powderly bei Strafe der Suspension wieder an die Arbeit.

Beim Strike der Lokomotivführer an der Burlington u. Quincy Bahn besetzten K. of L. deren Stellen.

Der Orden hat seinerzeit viel Gutes für die Arbeiterbewegung gewirkt, heute ist er ein Bleigewicht für dieselbe.

THREE SAWS IN ONE

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Hand Saw.

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

It is EASY TO FILE AND SET.

I have used a 26 inch B. M. T. PATENT HAND SAW since December, 1888. It is the BEST and HANDIEST saw I ever had. I can fit a DOOR, SASH OR SHUTTER with the ONE saw and don't have to CHANGE SAWS at all, and I can file it EASIER than a common saw.

Yours Truly,
H. L. LEWIS,
481 Hasting St., Chicago, Ill.

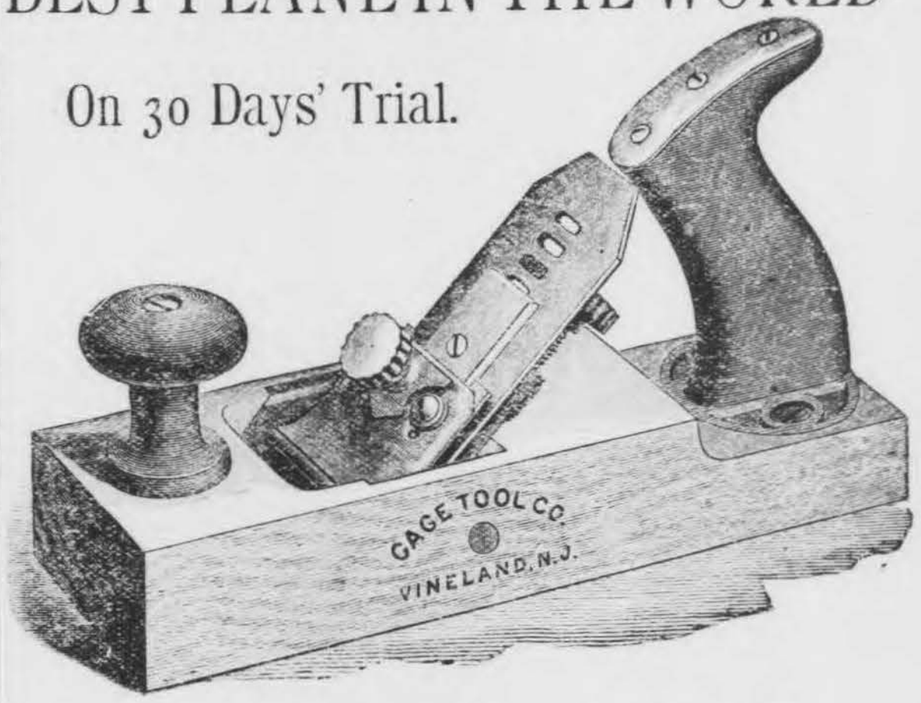
Member of Local Union No. 1,
U. B. C. & J. of Am.

If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Send for circular and price list.

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,
19 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it.* If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money.*

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVEN IT A GOOD TEST.

ELKINS W. Va., March 27, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—I received the plane and pencils on the 24th inst and have given the plane a good test on hard wood and have let several of the other workmen try it, and we all think that it is the best plane that we have ever seen. The workmen on the job with me have most all of them, got the plane fever and asked me to write to you and find out what is the least you will take for ten (10) or twelve (12 No 4 smooth planes, three (3) jack planes, No 11, and three (3) jointers No 21. I want the price of each kind by the piece, as I do not want to make anything out of this, as they are all members of my union, No. 437.

I want the price by the piece of each kind express charges paid by you, and tell me what is the price of plane bits, the different kinds. There are two of the boys have just got a set of Iron planes and they say that they must have one of the smooth planes just like mine. When I told them I was going to send and get a jack and jointer, there were several of them spoke up and said that they wanted a smooth plane like mine, and at noon went around to find out how many wanted them, and I was not long getting ten names for smoothing planes, and maybe several more if you can do a little better than you told me on the half dozen. One of the boys that wants the three planes has got a set of planes, and I have got a set, but I must have a set of three of the Gage planes. The boys all like the pencils, and they all say that they are better than what we have to pay five cents apiece for up here. Well, I will close for the present hoping to hear from you at once as to your lowest price list laid down here. Will it be safe to send that amount of money by register? If not, what is the safest, as this is not a money order office. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HEAD,
Randolph Co., W. Va.

GOOD FOR NEAT FINISH.

79 North Main St., ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb 12 '90.

Gage Tool Co.: I have thoroughly tested the set of planes I got from you some time ago, and find them to be a first-class plane in every respect. I can recommend them for all wood work, most especially where a neat finish is wanted.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WRENN.

NO SCRAPER.

R. T HAYMAN, Anthony, Fla., says: "I am delighted with the set of Self-Setting Planes I got of you last winter It is the only plane I have found that will finish off curly pine and bay without the use of a scraper and sand paper."

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

MANCHESTER N. H., Feb. 11, 1890.

To Gage Tool Co:—Dear Sirs: I received your letter and the plane iron in due time after I wrote you, and to speak my mind, I was surprised at receiving them for I did not expect to hear from you again. I returned the old one to the Manchester Hardware Co. with the instructions for them to return it to you. The old one was hardly any good, for it broke as you will see in *birch knots*, but the new one is a *great deal better than anything that I ever saw in the shape of a plane iron.* The plane now is all you claim it to be and more too. I can smooth stuff that I cannot touch with my —— iron planes. Would you please to send me a price list of your planes, that I may have it to refer to supposing I should wish to send for more I think that mine is the only plane of the kind in this city. Truly,

E. J. MCCULLOCH, 52 Stark St.

AWAY AHEAD OF AN IRON PLANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—I have given your No 2 smoothing plane a fair trial and am well pleased with it. It does good clean work and works easy. I think it is away ahead of iron planes for all kind of work. Will send for a fore plane after awhile.

Yours truly, JOHN MILLER,
27 Pier St., Cleveland, O.

WOULD NOT TAKE DOUBLE THE PRICE.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 21, 1890.
386 Eighth Ave., S. W.

Gage Tool Co: I have been giving your self-setting plane I got of you a fair test, and am delighted with it so far. Have tried it in oak finish, poplar and yellow (North Carolina) pine finish. If I could not get another I would not take double the price for it.

G. M. CORNELIUS.

THE BEST EVER USED.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—Received one-half dozen pencils as stated. They are the best I ever used. Can I purchase them, and where? Am going to send for a plane soon. Everyone recommends them. Please send price list to John Powell, Shenango St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and oblige

R. M. POWELL.

FREE!

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go. Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated seasons; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post-Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

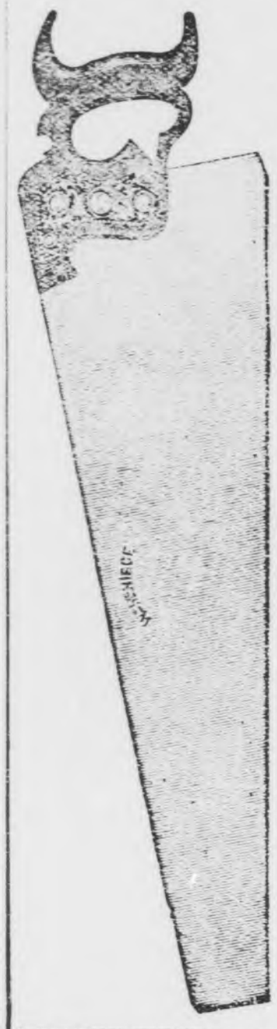
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE
Box 884, Philadelphia Pa.



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Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

515

CHERRY STREET,

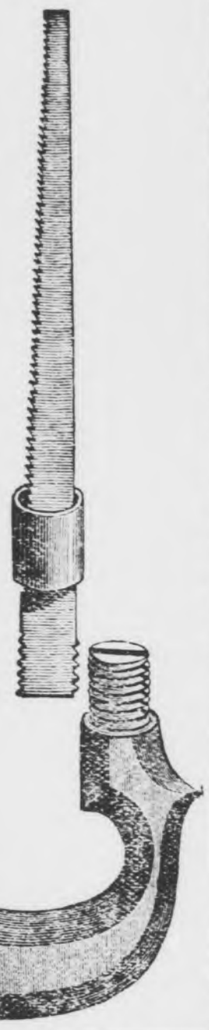
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities, and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

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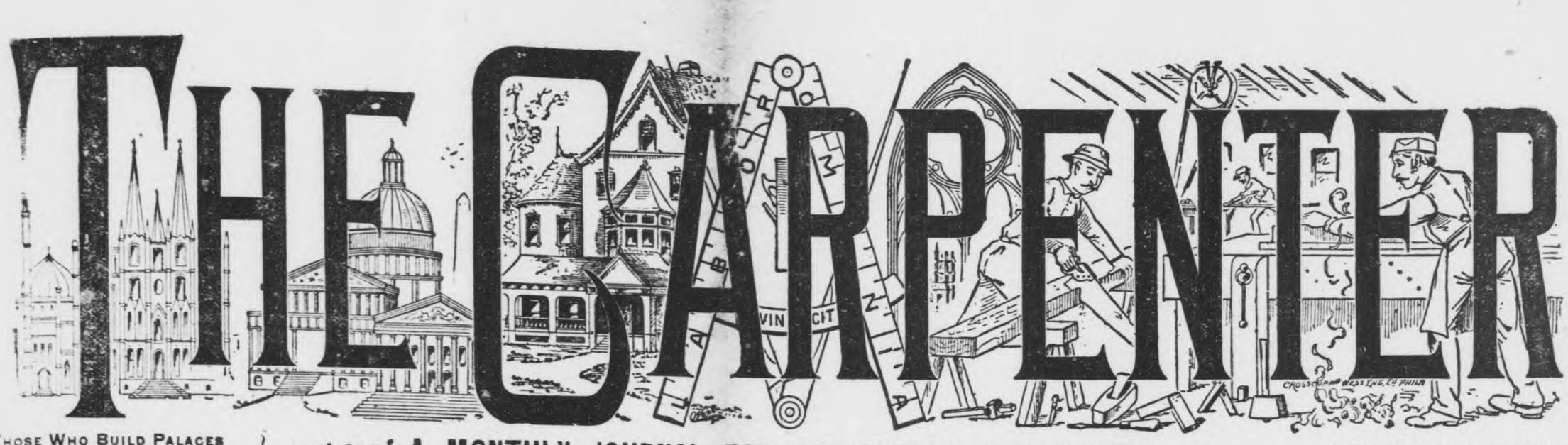

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 8. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23d, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

CARPENTERS in York, England, have secured an advance in wages.

TWENTY trade unions of women have been organized since 1874, when the first one was formed.

AUBURN, N. Y., is now practically a union town for carpenters.

THERE are 1,500 carpenters in Milwaukee, Wis., 1,200 of them are in the union, and with 150 more non-union men, makes 1,350 men working eight hours a day and 150 working ten hours.

THE COMMON Council of Lawrence, Mass., on petition of the Carpenters' Union have granted the nine-hour day to all carpenters employed in the city departments.

T. E. HEILMAN, a bat contractor, in Greenville, Pa., who employs railroad section hands, pipe-layers and botches, to do carpenter work, advertises that by working ten hours a day, he can do work cheaper than union men who work nine hours a day. On the same principle he could work sixteen hours a day and be a cheaper man. But cheap men are not best for a country's welfare. American carpenters don't propose to come down to the Chinese cheap coolie system of Mr. Heilman's.

THE CENTRAL Trades Council of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, have prepared a series of questions to be sent out for answers to all candidates for the Legislature this fall. The questions cover the abolition of the conspiracy laws, the adoption of the Australian ballot system, enactment of a good mechanics' lien law, and the prohibition of use of Pinkerton's armed men in trade troubles.

LAFAYETIE, Ind.—Union 215 is growing at a rapid pace, initiations at every meeting. Transient carpenters only allowed to work one week until they join or send in application to join. We work nine hours a day and full pay. Non-union men have to quit when we quit, and they get only nine hours pay, thus losing six hours pay per week. Taylor & Co.'s lumber mill has also become a strictly union concern.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Union 487 has done considerable here to break up the "store order" system of paying wages. When the Carpenters' Union was formed it was almost the invariable rule to pay carpenters and mill men in "store orders." Now the system is largely discontinued. Under the "store order" system, the employer stood in with some storekeeper, who gave him 5 to 15 per cent. on all orders sent, and the storekeeper charged the workman who purchased with store orders, from 25 to 40 per cent. advance over cash prices.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Union 124 has decided to fine its members $2 in any case where they trade with a non-union concern or scab firm.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—Union 229 is now talking of moving for $2.25, an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, on September 1st. The conditions are favorable as the union now has the bulk of the carpenters, where it only numbered a few six months ago.

TWENTY-SEVEN NEW UNIONS.

And still we keep on booming! From all sections of the country letters keep coming in asking for information how to start new unions. We now have 714 local unions. Charters have been granted to twenty-seven new unions since our last issue, viz.: 688, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; 689, Anacostes, Wash.; 690, Portsmouth, Ohio; 691, Latrobe, Pa.; 692, Cincinnati (Fairmount) Ohio; 693, Moline, Ill.; 694, Woonsocket, R. I.; 695, Yoakum, Tex.; 696, Tampa, Fla.; 697, Aurora Ill.; 698, Newport, Ky.; 699, St. Louis, Mo.; 700, Keokuk, Iowa; 701, Winchester, Ky.; 702, Minneapolis, Minn.; 703, Lockland, O.; 704, New Orleans, La.; 705, Norwood, O.; 706, Indianapolis, Ind.; 707, San Francisco, Cal.; 708, Salem, O.; 709, Lockport, N. Y; 710, Jersey City, N. J.; 711, Bayonne, N. J.; 712, Covington, Ky.; 713, South Norwalk, Conn.; and 714, Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)

YE SCAPEGOAT.

The walking delegate has been so much a stage property of the humorous writer, bearing close kinship to the mother-in-law, spring poetry and the lamented McGinty, says the Boston *Labor Leader*, that he has had scant justice done him in the public press.

Just where the popular conception of the walking delegate—magnificent as to dress, loud as to voice, imperious as to manner and unlimited as to power—was evolved will probably never be known. The wildest fake-spirit of the most enterprising reporter could hardly have been equal to the task.

But if it is mildly aggravating to read the squibs of the penny-a-liner who wants to tickle the short-ribs of his wealthy reader by prodding his man of straw, what shall we say of the union man who is prone, as too many are, to sneer at his fellow-craftsman because, for the time being, he is doing the official work of his organization and is getting paid the union scale of wages for doing it?

No, good friends, the life of a walking delegate is not a happy one. He is too often an umpire in the great game between the capitalist and the laborer, without an umpire's power. He is criticised on this side for being too radical, and on that side for being too conservative. The public is notoriously ungrateful to its servants, and that portion of the public made up of members of labor societies is no exception to this rule.

The walking delegate too often exchanges one boss for 500 bosses. He gets a day's pay for two days' work. He scoops some glory, but more kicks. If he wins a scrimmage he is a deuce of a fellow; if he loses, with equal effort, he is a chump.

The walking delegate should have a fair show. It is honorable to belong to a labor society; it is equally honorable to do the work of a labor society. If associated effort in business circles has a right to an accredited agent, so has associated effort in labor circles.

Fair criticism is all right; but unfair nagging is not right. It makes the walking delegate wish he was a high private, instead of a banner-carrier.

THE REPORT OF THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS FOR 1889.

The thirtieth annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows during the year 1889 the society's ranks were swelled by an addition of 3,902 new members, the total membership at the close of the year being 28,000. The income for the year amounted to $360,320 40, enabling the society to add $73,173.34 to its cash balance, this being the largest amount ever accumulated in one year, making the total amount of cash on hand for instant use whenever required, $282,829.10. In assistance to members temporarily thrown out of employment, the society has expended $90 267 02. In sick benefits the sum of $75,949.72 has been paid. Funerals have cost the society $13,926.36. In replacing tools lost by fire, water or theft, $7,037 95 has been spent. In accident benefits paid to members, partially or totally disabled from following their employment, the society expended $6,336.

The disbursements for the year to superannuated members reached a total of $24,128 34.

In strikes the total amount expended during the year was $14,177.80, which it will be noticed is only about 50 cents per member. In grants to other trades $2,146.88 has been spent. Since the formation of the society the following amounts have been returned to the members in the shape of benefits:

Unemployed,	$1,893.576 00
Tools,	163 742 40
Sick,	910,392 00
Funerals,	209,899 20
Accident,	120 192 00
Superannuated,	129,739 20
Strikes,	418,055 20
Benevolent grants to members	92,030 40
Grants to other trades,	12,887 50
Total,	$3,950,018 90

AN EXPLANATION.

This month's issue has been delayed in order to insert therein the report of the General Secretary and the Constitution as adopted at the Chicago Convention. We are certain both documents are matters of supreme interest to all our members, and by printing them in this journal it gives all a fair chance to examine these documents carefully and to pass on the same intelligently.

Next month the journal will be out on time, and will contain the Rules for Local Unions and the Parliamentary Rules as adopted at Chicago. In it we will also publish the speeches of JUDGE TULEY and Counselor MAHER, as delivered in opening the Convention.

We ask the indulgence of our readers for the scarcity of news and general reading matter in this issue, as the General Secretary has been unable to take any time from the mass of correspondence which accumulated while he was in attendance at the Chicago Convention. Each and every letter and request will be attended to in due time, and before another week the business of the office will be in smooth running order, and everything will be attended to with the usual promptness.

This month we have had to unavoidably crowd out the German and considerable matter, such as the Detailed Expenses, Report of Protective Fund and Special Assessment, Expulsions and Rejections, and the Proceedings of the G. E. B. These will appear next month.

The official proceedings of the Chicago Convention are now in type and on the press, ready to be shipped to the local unions within the next week, at cost price of five cents per copy. Local unions will please send in their orders for the same to the G. S.

HELP FOR WORCESTER ENTIRELY OPTIONAL!

Several score of unions have called our attention to a circular appeal from Union 93, Worcester, Mass. That union asks the local unions to furnish financial aid to sustain its strike. The circular was issued without authority of the G. E. B., or without consulting the General Office in any form. The G. E. B. would gladly aid them if it were possible to do so; but when Union 93 went on strike, the G. E. B. distinctly told them they could not expect aid from the General Office, so they cannot blame the G. E. B. in any respect. After the men in Worcester had been out several weeks, the G. S. visited them, and was told that if they got even one good donation from the General Office it would defeat the bosses and bring victory the next week. Under these circumstances $1000 was donated to them, and they were then distinctly told that was all they could expect. Still their strike continues! We must certainly admire their firmness, and would like to help them, and will not stand in the way of any union giving them such aid as they may feel disposed to send them out of their local funds.

DENISON, TEX., is overcrowded with carpenters. It is a railroad "jumping off" place.

DURING the carpenters' strikes this spring, every man out on strike who did his duty acted as a walking delegate in working over non-union men to join us. Hence in some cases where we formerly had only one such delegate we have had hundreds of acting walking delegates in the role of strikers.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Albina Ore.	Manitou Springs, Colo.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	Portland, Oreg.
Chicago, Ill.	St Louis, Mo
Colorado Springs, Colo.	San Antonio, Tex.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Jose, Cal.
East St Louis Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Grand Crossing Ill.	South Chicago Ill.
Hyde Park Ill.	South Denver, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Kensington, Ill.	West Troy, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Winona, Minn.
Total, ... 36 cities.	

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Allston, Mass.	Stoneham, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Somerville, Mass.
Arlington, Mass.	San Rafael, Cal.
Asheville N. C.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Astoria, Ore.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Auburn, N. Y.	St. Paul Minn.
Auburn, Me.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Albany, N. Y.	Stockton Cal.
Atchison, Kan.	Sacramento, Cal.
Austin Tex.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Springfield, O.
Bath Beach N. Y.	Taunton, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Toronto O.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Toledo, O.
Butler Pa.	Toronto, Ont.
Bayonne N. J.	Trenton, N. J.
Blaine Wash.	Trinidad, Col.
Braddock, Pa.	Troy N. Y.
Bradford, Pa.	Tacoma, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Tarentum, Pa.
Bradford, Mass.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Union Hill, N. J.
Belleville, Can.	Uniontown, Pa.
Baltimore Md.	Utica, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	Vancouver, B. C.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Verona, Pa.
Brockton, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Victoria, B. C.
Brookline, Mass.	Visalia, Cal.
Bellevue, Pa.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Chelsea, Mass.	Winthrop Mass.
Chester, Pa.	Windsor Can. (Ont.)
Columbus Ga.	Weymouth Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Waltham, Mass.
Camden, N. J.	Waco, Tex.
Concordia, Kan.	Worcester, Mass.
Columbia, S. C.	Washington, Pa.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Wilmington Del.
Columbus, Ohio.	Whitman, Mass.
Cambridge, Mass.	Woburn, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Winchester Mass.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Wheeling W. Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Washington D. C.
Des Moines Ia.	Wilkinsburg Pa.
Dover, N. H.	Winnipeg, Man.
Detroit, Mich.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Denison, Tex.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Dedham, Mass.	Marlboro, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.	Manayunk, Pa.
Duquesne, Pa.	Malden, Mass.
Dallas, Tex.	Millville, N. J.
East Boston, Mass.	Media, Pa.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	Marblehead, Mass.
East Saginaw, Mich.	Manor Station, Pa.
East Orange, N. J.	Monongahela, Pa.
East Portland, Oreg.	Memphis, Tenn.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Findlay Ohio.	Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Fishkill, N. Y.	Meriden, Conn.
Fresno, Cal.	Mobile, Ala.
Frankford, Pa.	Muskegon, Mich.
Fort Worth, Tex.	McKeesport, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	New Britain, Conn.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Norfolk, Va
Franklin Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Greensburg, Pa.	Nyack N. Y.
Gloucester, Mass.	Norwood, Mass.
Greenville, Pa	Natchez, Miss.
Germantown, Pa.	N'wCumberland, W.Va.
Homestead, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	New Haven, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Norristown, Pa.
Halifax, N. S.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Haverhill, Mass.	New Westminster, B. C.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Newark N. J.
Hoboken N. J.	Natick, Mass.
Holyoke, Mass.	Newton, Mass.
Hingham, Mass.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Highland Park, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Jacksonville, Ill.	New Albany, Ind.
Jersey City, N. J.	Oswego N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Ogden, Utah.
Kearney, Neb.	Olean N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Ottawa Can.
Kingston, N. Y.	Oneonta N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.	Ontario, Cal.
Little Rock, Ark.	Omaha, Neb.
Lowell Mass.	Orange, N. J.
Lynn, Mass.	Peterborough, Can.
Leominster, Mass.	Pueblo, Colo.
Lafayette, Ind.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Lancaster, Pa.	Passaic, N. J.
Lewiston, Me.	Plymouth, Mass.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Portland, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Seattle Wash.	Paterson, N. J.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Philadelphia, Pa.
South Omaha, Neb.	Plainfield, N. J.
Salem, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Somerville, Mass.	Pierre, S. Dak.
San Leandro, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Santa Anna, Cal.	Porterville, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.	Peoria, Ill.
St. John's, N. B.	Quincy, Mass.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Rochester, Pa.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Richmond, Va.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Rock Island Ill.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Rondout, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.	Roxbury, Mass.
Spokane Falls Wash.	Rochester, N. Y.
Sharon, Pa.	Revere, Mass.
Staten Island, N. Y.	Riverside, Cal.
Stoughton, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Total, ... 234 cities.	

OTHER GAINS.

Biloxi, Miss,	57 hrs.	Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 hrs
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Marquette, Mich.,	58 "
Bradford, Pa.,	59 "	Quincy, Ill.,	59 "
Davenport, Ia.,	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	53 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Salamanca, N.Y.,	59 "
Haverstraw, N.Y.	59 "	Somerville, N.J.,	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "		
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "		
Total, ... 14 cities.			

THE DANGERS OF OUR TIMES.

While our government is theoretically democratic, through these abuses and evils it has become practically aristocratic. Europe has been prostrate for ages beneath an aristocracy of birth—which, like a fiery Etna, has burned and buried its best life—but our beloved nation has been struggling against the withering power of an aristocracy of wealth. This privileged class have not only absorbed the wealth, but seized the political power of the nation. This combines wealth and legislation against the poor. This enthroned power of centralized wealth—with private and public treasures at its command, and the complex, ramifying and perfect machinery of political enginery working out its purposes—dictates nominations, controls elections and determines legislation. Thus the distinctive democratic features of our government have been destroyed by this despotic power, which even now laughs in derision at protests and resistance, so that we not only have monster monopolies to handle, but a political plutocracy to combat. The picture is complete when we add that the monopolies and the plutocracy are formed of the same material. But this despotic system is tottering to its fall. It is resting upon an unrighteous basis and cannot stand. The tocsin of combat is already calling to the irrepressible conflict. The people are on the march, keeping step to the music of progress, animated by liberty and guided by intelligence.—*Frank Pixley in the Argonaut.*

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

The Cigarmakers' International Union of America has issued its annual financial report for 1889. At the beginning of the year there was in the treasury $439,190; received during the year, $292,208; expenditures, $246,262; balance on hand January 1st, 1890, $285 136. Of the expenditures, $59,519 went for sick benefits, and $19,175 for death benefits. Cigarmakers were assisted in the way of traveling expenses to the sum of $43,540. For law expenses in contesting label and conspiracy cases, the union expended $3,488. The expense for the strike account is very small, being $5,202, which is significant of the proper policy of a strong union and a strong fund ready to fight any injustice. In the eleven years, 1879 to 1889 inclusive, this union has paid out in benefits $1,128,962, of which $426,493 was for strike benefits, $328,785 for sick, $66,738 for death and $306,944 for traveling cigarmakers who needed help in their hunt for work. The strike expenditure reached its maximum in 1884, when it was $142,547. It would seem that the better prepared the union became financially to go into strikes, the fewer the strikes became. We congratulate our twin ally, the cigarmakers, on the splendid organization they have established, and on the excellent and statesmanlike management of their organization.

Kansas landlords are sending to Castle Garden to get Hungarians and Italians to cultivate lands from which they have evicted native born Americans. We are repeating Roman history.—*Prescott Dispatch.*

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23, 1890.

WHAT THE TIMES NEED.

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

GENERAL SECRETARY

(For the Two Years from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1890.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 28, 1890.

To the Officers and Delegates assembled at the Sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

FELLOW-WORKMEN AND BROTHERS:—Here at the birth-place of our United Brotherhood, where nine years ago our organization took its first breath of life as an Order, here in Chicago, where it was cradled and nurtured, where it has year after year fought many a sturdy battle for the dignity of honest toil, we now assemble in Convention to legislate for the thousands of members now in our ranks, to act for the welfare and advancement of every journeyman carpenter and joiner in the land, and for the ultimate industrial emancipation of every wage worker the world over.

Early in 1881, while a resident of St. Louis, Mo., your General Secretary became convinced of the absolute necessity of organizing a society of journeymen carpenters and joiners, thoroughly American in character and as broad as the land in which we live, embracing all men of the trade regardless of race, creed, color or politics. The call went forth from St. Louis, and after months of work, was answered by a Convention of delegates from twelve formerly scattered and isolated unions. They met in this city August 12, 1881, and from that day to this we have been making a new history for the downtrodden mechanics in our once-honored craft.

The History and Work of the United Brotherhood.

Though nine years old as an organization, this Convention will make the Sixth General Convention we have held. The first two years we met annually in Convention. First, in 1881, at Chicago, and next in 1882, at Philadelphia. Then we adopted the system of Biennial Conventions, and since then have met, in 1884, at Cincinnati; in 1886, at Buffalo, and in 1888 at Detroit.

The number of local unions now under our jurisdiction is 697 in good standing,* with 77,596 enrolled members, and a magnificent roster of 53,769 beneficial members, being a net gain in the past two years of 259 new unions, and 25,353 new members, a gain of 39 per cent. in new unions and 36 per cent. in membership. This places the United Brotherhood in the front rank of labor organizations. It is now the largest and most powerful organization, numerically, of any special trade in the whole civilized world. And its growth is unparalleled, in like time, by any trade union on earth. All that now remains is to perfect its financial resources to be equal to any occasion, and the United Brotherhood will be as invulnerable as it is massive.

In the past two years we have expended $57,842.49 for death and disability benefits, fully one-half of all ever paid out by us for that purpose. This makes in all the sum of $111,517.65 paid out in benefits from our General Office in the seven years the system has been in operation. Over $235,000 more were paid out for sick benefits in the same time by the local unions.

The past year we expended $71,327.48 in support of trade movements, in strikes and against lockouts, where we spent only $4,170 the year previous. This year we won 144 strikes, involving 57,420 carpenters, union and non-union men, and lost 8 strikes, involving about 2,300 carpenters. Last year we won 78 strikes out of 82 we engaged in. The great eight-hour movement on May 1st, this year, was the cause of the many strikes we had this season. And the results after all are very gratifying. For through this we have gained a large number of new unions and thousands of new members, and advanced the wages and reduced the hours of labor in numerous cases.

What Has Been Done.

In four years we have advanced the wages of carpenters in 413 cities, 25 to 75 cents per day, which, for the union and non-union men interested, amounts to five and a half million dollars per year more wages to the carpenters in those places.

Besides that, we have reduced the hours of labor to eight hours per day in 36 cities, and to nine hours per day in 234 cities, not to count 260 cities which now have the rule of eight or nine hours a day on Saturdays. This reduction in the hours of labor alone has given employment to 7,300 more carpenters, who, had it not been for this movement made by our organization, would be on the streets idle and penniless. These figures speak volumes in favor of the United Brotherhood and its work, and are in themselves a powerful argument in favor of Trade Unions.

Since our Convention two years ago, at Detroit, an immense work has been accomplished. We have spread the gospel of organization among the carpenters in every town and hamlet, we have scattered printed leaflets and labor literature far and wide, we have placed stirring speakers out on the road, and have inspired a spirit of noble and sturdy manhood among the carpenters, which in time will brook none of the impositions and wrongs of old.

In scores of towns we have advanced wages and reduced the hours of labor, while with a fraternal hand as Trade Union men we have taken care of our sick and distressed members, and by timely aid we have helped to lift the dark gloom of death from the widowed and fatherless of our deceased brothers.

In the front rank of industrial battle this year our members have stood with undaunted courage as pioneers in the world-wide movement for shorter hours of labor. And though defeated in a few instances, the grand array of victories won will be an inspiration for the future, and the few defeats of this season we are satisfied next year will be turned into cheering success.

The Extent of the Organization.

The United Brotherhood, with its 697 local unions, now covers every State and Territory in the United States and the leading provinces of Canada, and has jurisdiction in 604 cities. Thirty-nine of the unions do business in the German language, eleven in French, five in Bohemian, five in Scandinavian, one in Polish and one in the Holland tongue. Twenty-one of the local unions are composed of planing mill hands, and three of these are made up exclusively of sash, blind and door-makers, and five more are composed exclusively of stair-builders.

Of the 697 local unions, 21 are located in Canada, 47 are on the Pacific Coast, 107 are in the Southern States (17 of which are composed entirely of colored men), 85 are located in the New England States, 208 in the Middle States, and 229 are in the Western States.

New York State heads the list with 95 unions; Pennsylvania comes next with 82 unions, and Massachusetts is third with 59 unions. Illinois, also, has 59 unions, and Ohio has 49 unions.

The printed list of new unions indicates the greater number have been organized in the Middle and New England States, and our greatest loss in lapsed unions has been principally in the Southern States and on the Pacific Coast, and in new towns where building "booms" have spurted out for one season and then collapsed. The members of these lapsed unions have in most cases gone to other towns and formed new unions, or joined those already existing. Quite a number of these lapsed unions might have been saved had their dues been high enough to pay their expenses, or had we an Organizing Fund to pay speakers to visit them.

Our Annual Growth.

For purposes of comparison, I now beg leave to submit the following table showing our annual growth from 1881 up to date:

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions	Members in Good Standing	Gain of Members.
1881	12	..	.	..	2,042	...
1882	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	*487
1884	47	21	.	21	4,364	1,071
1885	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,659
1887	306	129	.	129	25,466	4,073
1888	439	178	45	133	28,416	2,950
1889	527	164	75	88	31,494	3,078
1890	697	227	57	170	53,769	22,275

*Loss.

The total membership above reported is only of those in good standing, and for which the Local Unions pay per capita tax to the General Office.

Reports from Local Unions.

The rapid growth recently of our organization has militated considerably in some respects against the discipline and promptness which was becoming quite prevalent among the local unions. In the matter of sending in their monthly reports, the financial secretaries of many of the new unions and of a few of the old ones, have become careless or indifferent. This, in time, will be remedied, as these secretaries are prodded to do their duty and recognize the value of sending in their reports. In the matter of sending in lists of newly-elected Officers, Trustees' reports and Treasurers' bonds, there is also a lamentable amount of negligence on the part of local secretaries. This largely comes from the frequent changes of local officers.

It is with considerable gratification, however, that we find the local unions are becoming extremely prompt in sending in their tax and moneys to the General Office. In a list of 697 unions to-day there are an average each month of only two dozen delinquent unions, which owe two months' tax.

The reports show over half the local unions charge $5.00 or more initiation fee—some charge as high as $25.00. In seventy-five per cent. of the unions the dues are 50 cents or more per month, while the large proportion hold weekly meetings, and pay sick benefits of $4.00 to $6.00 per week for a period of from ten to twenty-six weeks per year. The wages range from $1.75 to $3.50—the general average is $2 50 to $3.00 per day—and many of our unions now work either eight or nine hours per day.

Financial Affairs.

The total receipts of the General Office for the biennial term, the two years ending July 1st, 1890, are $104,079.70, the total expenses $98,093.48, leaving a balance in bank July 1st, 1890, of $5,986 26 in the general fund to the credit of the U. B. Out of this $5,986.22, the sum of $2,432.06 was granted as a loan to the Protective Fund to aid the strikes this spring. That money is now being replaced in the General Fund from the moneys coming in from the Protective Fund. In the expenses for the two years the sum of $57,842.49 is also included for death benefits.

Then follows a complete statement of the total receipts and expenditures from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1890, as shown by my books and by the monthly reports published in our official journal—THE CARPENTER—for that period. These accounts have been regularly audited each month and the vouchers examined by the General Executive Board. For this report, see the official proceedings of the Chicago Convention, printed in pamphlet form.

An analysis of the two years financial report makes it evident that the revenue from sale of printed supplies and members' badges not only covered the entire cost of the same but in addition netted a surplus sufficient to pay for the cost of issuing our monthly journal—THE CARPENTER—and paid all our bills for postage, expressage and telegrams. Apart from this, the actual cost of management, for salaries, organizing and office expenses, was only equal to about sixteen cents per year for each member, or not quite one and a quarter cents per month.

Protective Fund Received and Strike Moneys Expended.

Next is given a complete recapitulation of the moneys received from Protective Fund and Assessments and the moneys expended for strikes, from July 1, 1888 to July 28, 1890. The details are in the printed proceedings.

Total Expenses for Strikes	$75,497 48
" Receipts "	74,908 76
Drawn from General Fund and to be Repaid	$588 72

STATUS OF STRIKE FUND.

Balance of Protective Fund in Local Treasuries, July 1 1888	$12,893 38
Amount accumulated since at five cents per member per month	39,259 40
Total Protective Fund to July 1, 1890	$52,152 78
Total Protective Fund expended for strikes	44,894 87
Balance due by Local Unions	$7,257 91

Of this $7,257.91 balance due by local unions, $4,200 of it is for May and June Protective Fund, and $1,654 is for balance due prior to May and June. This makes in all only $5,854 available out of the $7,257.91. This leaves $1,402.63 lost by lapsed unions. Hence we can count only on the following resources for strikes up to July 1, 1890:

Bal. of Protective Fund outstanding	$5 854 00
Bal. of Assessment outstanding	2,456 65
Total Resources for Strikes	$8,310 65

Our System of Benefits.

There is indeed ample room for the amendment of our constitution in regard to the laws covering death and disability benefits. In several respects the laws, as they now are, work a hardship on many deserving claimants and place our organization in a very damaging light every time a claim is disapproved.

Still it is a hopeful sign of progress to note that the percentage of disapproved claims grows less every year. In the past two years 478 claims have been approved, and 126 disapproved.

Of the 478 claims approved, 242 were for members' funeral benefits, 222 wife funeral benefits and 14 disability benefits, in all averaging 41 years of age, the lowest age being 18, and the highest 82.

Our general death-rate based on benefits paid, including male and female deaths, averages about 6¼ to the thousand; including claims disapproved it will average 9¼ to the thousand—a few unions having exceeded this death-rate. Counting only the male deaths, it would be about 4¼ to the thousand.

Estimating on our average membership, the actual cost of our benefit system the past year has been 90 cents for each member, or 7½ cents per month.

Owing to legal and constitutional reasons the past two years, the General Executive Board have disapproved of 126 claims amounting to $14,925.

Amount of General Benefits Paid.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	$1,500 00	.....
1884	9	2 250 00	$ 28 34
1885	36	5,700 00	228 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	16 275 16	3,333 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889	224	25 575 00	6,535 65
1890	254	32,267 49	5,986 22
Total.	894	$111,517 65	.....

All receipts for benefits and a list of all claims paid as well as disapproved, have been published regularly in our monthly Journal.

Trade Movements.

On report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Fifth General Convention of this organization two years ago, it was decided to make a concerted movement not later than June 1, 1890, for the Eight-Hour workday. To reach that end our delegates to the American Federation of Labor were thereupon instructed to urge that body to arrange a general movement and secure a concerted agitation of all trades for the adoption of the Eight Hours. The next convention of the American Federation of Labor, at St Louis, December 14, 1888, endorsed the movement as proposed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. It was distinctly understood that the movement was not to involve all trades in a general simultaneous strike. But that organization which would show itself in the best position to make the fight would be selected to lead on May 1, 1890, and all other organizations were to stand by it and sustain it. This policy was afterwards more clearly defined at the Boston Convention of the Federation last December.

On September 18, 1889, I sent out a circular to the local unions under our jurisdiction to vote on this policy of continuing the agitation, and to allow the unions best prepared to go ahead and make the demand for the eight-hour day. On this question 10,413 members voted, and showed 9,095 in favor and 1,318 against; 303 unions in favor and 24 against.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has always been foremost in the Eight-Hour movement, on March 17, 1890, was then selected by the Federation as the organization to lead May 1, 1890. From that date on our membership increased by thousands, and applications for charters for new unions came in by the score. So much did the work of the General Secretary's Office increase, that where formerly I did all the office work with one clerk and an office boy, in March I had to secure the services of three clerks and an expert stenographer.

For a period of four months back it has been one prolonged mental and physical strain to keep up the work of my office to the increasing demands of the organization. You can rest assured I had my hands full with the complications growing out of three different calls on the unions for their Protective Fund, and one call for an assessment, added to the increased routine work of an immense correspondence, editing the journal, taking care of the finances, advising the 200 cities which were anxious to strike all at one time, and the 144 cities which did strike. I never wish to go through such a severe ordeal again. But out of it all we have emerged with but few defeats and many victories, and with a magnificent organization full of fight and energy, and though poor in purse at present, we can, at this convention, enact the proper legislation to replenish our treasuries.

The policy adopted by general vote early this year of granting an amnesty to suspended members to such local unions as might desire it, has resulted in adding to our ranks many former members, who are now zealous workers in our cause. This was also an element of strength to us in our trade movement this season.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Last year we were particularly fortunate in winning quite a large number of strikes at a very small expenditure of money; for out of the eighty-two strikes we had last season we won 78, and the total cost was only $4,170. The only prolonged strikes last season requiring extended financial aid were in St. Louis, Buffalo, Savannah and Lowell. But in the majority of instances, wherever our organization has been fairly perfected, the demands of our men have been invariably conceded without any strike or trouble, or within a day or two after the men had quit work.

At all times wherever the employers or contractors have shown any reasonable disposition to meet our men in conference, strikes have been averted, and where strikes have been resorted to, it has only been as a last alternative after all attempts at negotiation or conciliation have failed. The only thing we deplore is that in some few instances local unions have gone out on strike against the express wishes of the G. E. B., and solely on their own authority. And in those cases we have suffered defeat this very season, notably in Buffalo, Denver and Dayton.

In E. Saginaw, Detroit, Rochester, Worcester and Philadelphia, the defeats have not been inglorious or humiliating, for some concessions have been granted and the men held out many long and weary weeks, and have the spirit in them which will win success next year without the ordeal of a strike. The Detroit strike this year was overpowered by imported labor and want of funds. The other three cities, Rochester, Worcester and Philadelphia might also have won had there been a sufficiency of funds. The American Federation of Labor did all in its power to aid us, and furnished us with over $12,000. We also got efficient help in local cases from the unions connected with the Federation. But the system of assessment provided for by the Federation was entirely new to the national trade unions affiliated, and many of them could not and cannot pay the assessment until their national conventions meet. Hence the Federation was crippled to quite an extent, and the amount levied on the unions was so small that the results were not what they will be in the future after the system is perfected by the next convention of the Federation. Still the amounts received at various times came when they were indeed badly needed.

Meanwhile, we too, in our own organization, should make more ample provision financially to have a sufficiency of funds to sustain every strike or trade trouble forced upon our members. Even now we have trade troubles not settled in Boston, Wheeling, Portland, Oreg., Albina, E. Portland, Duluth, Worcester and E. Saginaw, and these places need financial aid badly and should be helped.

The Builders' Exchanges.

This season the contractors and builders made a dead set against us in nearly all the leading cities, and through their Local Builders' Exchanges combined in the "Builders' National Association," they made a concerted fight against us. Early in the season they precipitated lockouts of our men in Wheeling, W. Va., Portland, Oreg., E. Portland and Albina. In every instance the Exchanges in the larger cities this season refused a conference with us, and apparently goaded our men on to strike, while the builders outside of these exchanges quite generally and freely conceded to the union terms. This has resulted in a number of cities in the formation of new contractors' associations or rival Builders' Exchanges.

In their fight against us, the older exchanges have combined with the architects to exclude our members from estimating on work, and further they have gone to business men, supply agents and dealers in building materials, and virtually threatened to blacklist or boycott them, if they sold any lumber, nails or material to our members. This is a fine sample of the individual liberty, so generally prated of by the "Master" Builders.

This unexpected attitude of hostility manifested by the Builders' Exchanges compelled our men in many cases to compromise on nine hours where they had demanded eight. In the first few days of May we had over 100 strikes on our hands, and the men kept coming out in city after city until it seemed as if there was a complete national upheaval of the carpenters all over the whole land. Never was there such an awakening of the craft before. Day after day the newspapers and Press associations published the news of these strikes, but when it came afterwards to chronicle the victories we scored we could look in vain for the general publication of such encouraging labor news.

The members of our organization throughout the entire country have manifested a spirit of loyalty and enthusiastic interest in the movement this season unparalleled in all the history of our organization. Scores of local unions when called on to pay their Protective Fund have voluntarily offered us the right to draw on their local treasuries to an unlimited extent for all the funds needed, while some few unions have been very slow and dilatory to send on either their Protective Fund or Assessments. One very interesting feature of the movement this season is the fact that when the special assessment was levied the first to forward their quota were a number of the cities out on strike, such as Boston, Louisville, Portland and Duluth.

Early and Hasty Strikes.

The policy of the General Executive Board has been to frown down all early and hasty strikes, and wherever such strikes have been undertaken they have generally proven failures, and demonstrated the wisdom of acting with more discretion. The General Executive Board have used every proper means to prevent and avoid difficulties with employers, for it would be a wild task to try and support every union that wished to strike. But when a strike is sanctioned and financial aid is promised, that aid should come promptly and quickly, for delay in such cases means defeat. Hence, whenever the General Executive Board has promised money, it came promptly and regularly to the relief of the unions on strike, as long as there was a dollar on hand in the General Office. In the steps taken to call for the Protective Fund the policy of the General Executive Board has been overwhelmingly endorsed by the local unions. But there is great need of a radical change in our present laws governing strikes and the Protective Fund, so to thoroughly support every legitimate strike and to have an ample fund for the same always ready and available at headquarters.

No good general ever went into battle without having a good base of supplies and his supply-wagons near at hand and well filled. For a general to have his army depend on foraging after he has entered into a campaign is to depend on an uncertainty, and invites certain defeat and merits disaster.

No greater danger at present confronts our organization than to have local unions undertake strikes on their own authority early in the season—sometimes in March or April—before the work is in the market. Carpenters cannot and should not strike at the same time in the season as masons and bricklayers. Our work comes after theirs, and our demands should not be made until the new work is well under way. Early strikes are attended almost universally by defeat, and in the few cases where we have not had complete success it has been where we have had premature or unauthorized strikes, or where long notice was given to the employers and opportunities given them to prepare for the struggle. Unions desiring to strike hereafter should take warning from this and act advisedly.

Results Gained.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1889 and 1890 and the results:

	1889	1890
Strikes for higher wages	10	14
" eight hours a day	1	42
" nine hours a day	63	81
" shorter hours Saturdays	6	7
Against reductions in wages	2	—
Total	82	144

THE RESULTS.

	1889	1890
Number of strikes won	78	132
" " lost	2	8
" " compromised	2	4
Total	82	144

In the 144 strikes this season, 208 unions and 57,420 union and non union men were involved. Quite a number of the cities which asked eight hours a day were conceded the nine-hour day and more pay without a contest on the part of the employers.

The above figures speak very strongly in favor of the power of the United Brotherhood, and furnish good argument to show that strikes, properly conducted and managed, are not always failures. And what is more, none can prove that these advantages above stated would ever have been gained by the trade were it not for the work and agitation of the United Brotherhood.

The results show up to date that the eight-hour day has been secured for the carpenters in 36 cities and towns, affecting 23,355 men in the trade. The nine-hour day has been established in 234 cities and towns, with the addition of eight hours a day on Saturday in many instances. These concessions affect 32,180 carpenters, while gains have been made in the shape of increased wages in 18 other cities, affecting 2,662 men.

*At date of holding Convention we have 704 local unions.

A summary of the situation shows that the trade movement for shorter hours among the carpenters this season has been successful in 137 cities and it has benefited 46,197 workmen in that trade, and countless others in every branch of the building trades have been also the gainers.

Practical Fraternal Aid.

While the United Brotherhood is organized particularly for the benefit of the carpenters as a craft, we are not a narrow, selfish trade organization, entirely for ourselves. We have been and always will be ready to do our share in the general labor movement, whether it be to help the poorest or the highest-paid workers,

For working people the world over,
Have one glory and one shame;
What hurts one of them in any part
Injures all of them the same.

For that reason our local unions have connected themselves with central labor unions, trades assemblies, building-trade leagues and local and State labor bodies of various kinds, in order to make common cause with all organized labor.

After the Lynn fire this winter, on the appeal of the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, within a few weeks we raised $532 in voluntary subscriptions to our local unions to aid the shoemakers thrown out of work by that disastrous fire.

In the yellow fever pestilence in Florida, in the fall of 1889, we donated $200 to aid the carpenters of Jacksonville, Fla., many of whom are colored men.

When the news came of the terrible disasters by storms and floods last year, we sent over $2,000 to Johnstown, Pa., $601.67 of which passed through the general office. We also sent the following sums at the same time to the following cities for aid of our suffering members: Williamsport, Pa., $227; Lock Haven, Pa., $100; Seattle, Wash., $100; Atlantic City, N. J. $42.50. In the Denver strike, over a year ago, $289 11 were reported to us by local unions as donations to help Union No. 55.

Our Relations to Other Organizations.

We have always maintained, and are now on the most intimate terms of fraternity with, all national and international unions. Largely by our friendly help the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has been brought into existence and built up to its present strength. The tin and sheet-iron workers, the tailors, the boot and shoe workers, the bricklayers and laborers all acknowledge their gratefulness to our local unions and general office for favors received. Many of these national bodies have modeled their organizations after ours in methods of administration and laws.

But while we have done many favors for the bricklayers, I regret to say that, quite generally, they have shown a spirit of exclusive selfishness, so far from fraternal, that I am compelled to make mention of it. Only in a few places, such as in Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, have they given us any practical help, even during the terrible struggles through which we have passed this spring. In bright contrast with this, we can refer to the friendly attitude and practical co-operation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who stood by us manfully and loyally in all our strikes this season. In return we should see that in the future the Amalgamated Society is recognized by us, and that both organizations shall hereafter work together side by side.

The American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor.

We have preserved our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the vote and resolution of the Detroit Convention. In doing this we have preserved our organization from the insidious attacks of an overzealous and misguided element in the labor movement, which would fain wreck all trade unions in order to have them become part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. Our connection with the American Federation of Labor is practical proof that we believe in the solidarity and unity of all Organized Labor, and this in itself has given us the good-will and help of our sister trades and labor organizations all over the land, who in turn have become active missionaries for us and have organized and built up many of our local unions.

The Federation has been a powerful force in distributing labor literature, in educating public opinion and in arousing thought in favor of the formerly much despised trade unions. The work done in this direction is worth more to us than the cost of our connection with that body.

We have no quarrel with the Knights of Labor, nor do we desire to quarrel with any wing or branch of the labor movement. Each and all of the many fractions and phases of the labor movement, whether they be radical, or moderate, or rank conservative, have their uses in either preserving a proper balance or equipoise in the movement, or in directing thought and activity to one or other of the many problems comprised within what is called "the Labor Question."

While in this respect our organization should be ever broad, tolerant and progressive, we must never on that account become submis to any attacks or insults, whether they be o, or insidious, or from those so-called friends within the ranks, or the enemies outside of the labor movement. We must maintain with unflinching front the principle of controlling our own trade affairs, and never allow our organization as a United Brotherhood to be made subordinate to any other organization.

In the preparatory work for the eight-hour movement, this May, I labored steadfastly to bring the Federation and Knights together to work in parallel lines. To that end we had several conferences at which I was present, and every effort was made, but in vain, to get the K. of L. to work with the trade unions. I firmly believe the rank and file of both bodies have common interests and should work together, but in the administration and methods of the K. of L. there are features which inherently prevent a harmony of action with the trade unions.

If the K. of L. would only confine itself to its original work of creating "a healthy public sentiment on the question of labor and all its interests," it would have a large field of work without trenching on the militant field of the trade unions. The educational work already done by the Knights, and for which they deserve due credit, will be more than offset if they pursue the disastrous course of encouraging strife and contention among the workers in the movement.

The circular appeal issued this spring by General Master Workman Powderly in behalf of a few hundred carpenters in Chicago who are Knights of Labor, might have gone out to the members of that order without containing slurs and innuendos against our United Brotherhood. And if the Knights of Labor, as a body, could not give us any assistance in the movement for shorter hours, they might at least have possessed themselves in peace, without attempting to belittle a movement which they could not direct, and which could not and never will be deterred by adverse criticism or hollow mockery.

The Work of Organization.

Though we have 72 appointed Deputy Organizers, barely a dozen of them have even secured us a new union. They have all desired to do something but the lack of an Organizing Fund has crippled them and left our G. E. B. to do the best they could. Wherever the organizers have given evidence of good work, the G. E. B. invariably donated moneys from the General Fund to aid the organizers. A good many of the new unions chartered have come through correspondence with the General Secretary, or through the help of other trades connected with the Federation.

Since our last convention the great bulk of the United Order of Carpenters have joined us in a body, in conformity with the understanding arrived at with that organization. A small remnant in a few lodges of the United Order refused to be bound by the majority, and after keeping up a semblance of the United Order for eighteen months back have now, out of sheer spite, but lately became members of the Knights of Labor.

The use of Walking Delegates or Business Agents has become quite popular and general among our local unions, and with good effect, too. Carpenters' district councils now exist in 26 cities, and some of them are far from working nicely. The laws governing these district councils need to be remodeled very badly.

Recommendations.

1. Entirely revise the Constitution and Rules, so to simplify them and make one part consistent with the other, and condense all so to be brief and plain and unmistakable in language and application. To aid that work I have prepared a Revised and Codified Constitution as a groundwork for the Committee on Constitution to report to this Convention. Then when that committee reports, this convention should resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, as was done at the Buffalo Convention. This will enable every delegate to present his instructions and allow for the utmost freedom in the revision of our laws.

2. We should have a committee chosen by this Convention to sit after adjournment and compile a skeleton of By-Laws and a skeleton set of Rules for District Councils. These skeleton By-Laws or Rules could then be used as a basis for new local unions or districts to enlarge upon or amend as they may choose.

3. Our Ritual should be revised at this Convention, and a committee for that purpose should be chosen at this Convention.

4. The United Brotherhood should establish fraternal relations with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and a committee of three should be here chosen to deal with this subject.

5. Our present financial system should be simplified, so as to lighten the work of the local unions and the general office.

6. The present size of our journal should be decreased to four pages, and all advertisements and standing matter be eliminated, so as to cheapen the cost of the paper and make every line readable.

7. The monthly dues of members should be advanced to such a sum as to always have sufficient funds to meet all demands and sustain any strike or trade trouble, without having to depend on others to help us.

8. We must ultimately come to the system of high dues, at a uniform rate all over the country, with uniform sick benefits and semi-annual equalization of funds, so that our traveling members can have their full rights to sick benefits, as well as general benefits, wherever they may go.

9. The system of government contracts on public works of the United States and in the navy yard at Portsmouth Va., and other places should be discontinued, and also the laws on alien contract-labor should be amended by Congress. And for that purpose our local unions should exert a strong influence on their members of Congress to effect these reforms, and to enforce the National Eight-Hour Law, and give proper remedial legislation in the interests of the working people.

10. We should outline and prepare a plan of action at this Convention for the further continuance of the Eight Hour agitation, and to reduce the hours of labor of the journeymen carpenters everywhere.

11. Inasmuch as the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, will represent the wonderful achievements of American industry, invention, science and art, the workers who have made all these things possible should be represented in no unmistakeable manner. For this purpose the American Federation of Labor are arranging to hold an International Labor Congress on that occasion where the workmen of America and the older countries can meet and confer on how to get a larger share of the wealth that this World's Fair will represent.

In obedience to this idea each National and International Union is urged to choose one representive on the Committee of Arrangements for this International Labor Congress, and I most heartily recommend that the U. B., at this Convention, choose a representative to act for us on said committee.

And now, in conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the officers and members of all the local unions, for their many kind expressions of fraternal kindness to me, and for their effective and valuable co-operation in the official duties intrusted to me as General Secretary. I feel satisfied of having done all in my power, on every occasion, to fulfil the high trusts of my office faithfully and honestly, to advance the welfare of the whole Organization, and to place our Brotherhood in the foremost ranks of the labor organizations of our land. And in this, I hope my humble efforts will meet with your worthy approval.

Yours Fraternally,

P. J. McGUIRE.

General Secretary.

DONATIONS TO A. F. OF L.

The following named local unions of the U. B. sent donations to the Organizing Fund of the A. F. of L.

Union 27,	$5 00	Union 477,	$30 00
" 518,	5 00	" 486,	5 00
" 191,	2 70	" 48,	2 15
" 227,	5 00	" 496,	6 40
" 190,	5 00	" 520,	6 60
G. Edmonston,	5 00	" 111,	5 00
Union 20,	10 00	" 17,	80
" 15,	10 00	" 546,	5 00
" 527,	1 40	" 346,	2 95
" 340,	20 00		
" 487,	10 00	Total	$143 00

WARNINGS.

ALBERT CURTIS was President of the "Carpenters' Construction and Builders' Association," of Little Rock, Ark. He left that city May 2d last, robbing the Association of all they had, and defrauding several members of the union out of wages due and "beating" everybody in general. For fear he may swindle other unions—here is his description. He is fully 50 years of age, about 145 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, hair and whiskers inclined to be gray, middle finger on right hand cut off at second joint, front teeth filled with gold, and he has an exceedingly pleasant manner. Any one who comes across him should at once telegraph D. W. Gaskill, Box 371, Little Rock, and he will be prosecuted.

W. H. FOSTER, a skinflint non-union contractor, has jumped his creditors in Colorado Springs, Col., and left for parts unknown. He is a tall, light complexioned man, and a great one to talk about what he has done.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 895.—PETER JOHNSON, age 63, Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., of heart disease, March 12, 1890.

No. 896.—WILLIAM CARROLL, age 46, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., of heart disease, April 7, 1890.

No. 897.—MRS. CHRISTINA A. SHELHAMER, age 30, wife of John Shelhamer, Union 33, Boston, Mass., of phthisis, March 25, 1880.

No. 898.—JOHN STONEBREAKER, age 44, Union 145, Punxsutawney, Penna., of heart failure, March 25, 1890.

No. 899.—MRS. MATILDA MATTIS, age 53, Union 155, Plainfield, N. J., wife of Garrett Mattis, of paralysis, March 30, 1890.

No. 900.—WILLIAM DEWAR, age 27, Union 176, Newport, R. I., of consumption, March 28, 1890.

No. 901.—MRS. GEORGIANNA F. BREWER, age 37, wife of Wm. F. Brewer, Union 285, Norfolk, Va., of paralysis, April 21, 1890.

No. 902.—JAMES H. BLACK, age 37 years, Union 301, Newburgh, N. Y., of valvular disease of the heart, May 21, 1890.

No. 903.—WILLIAM SPERBER, age 39, Union 323, Fishkill, N. Y., of pneumonia, April 8, 1890.

No. 904.—CHAS. E. BURLEY, age 38, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., of consumption, May 28, 1890.

No. 905.—WILLIAM BRENNAN, age 54, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., of lockjaw, May 6, 1890.

No. 906.—ANDREW TURNBULL, age 53, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., of cancer of the larynx, April 15, 1890.

No. 907.—MRS. LOUISA LOHRER, age 45, wife of Roman Lohrer, Union 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, of ovariotomy, April 26, 1890.

No. 908.—MRS. MARGARET DOBBS, age 58, wife of Nathaniel C. Dobbs, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of typhoid fever, April 1, 1890.

No. 909.—MRS. BRIDGET BRENNOCK, age 67, wife of James Brennock, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., of chronic bronchitis, April 1, 1890.

No. 910.—SAMUEL MCCURDY, age 44, Union 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., of pneumonia, May 16, 1890.

No. 911.—MRS. ANNIE NELSON, age 30, wife of Charles Nelson, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., of diphtheria, May 31, 1890.

No. 912.—JOHN A. ROBISSON, age 40, Union 195, Iron Mountain, Mich., of pneumonia, May 24, 1890.

No. 913.—MARTIN ERICKSEN, age 48, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., killed by a railroad train, June 9, 1890.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

When there is a race of trade union grandfathers in America—and the present generation will produce them—the non-union spirit will be more nearly extinct. The trouble is that to-day many of our trade unionists are but late converts. They were not taught in their childhood by the example of parents, by standard of thought in their home life, that the non-union spirit is an unsocial and unprogressive spirit. The children who are growing up now will be confronted with a widely different standard of opinion and will be unionists, even before they begin to learn the trade they are to follow.—*Boston Labor Leader.*

How true is the following from an exchange: "If there is war, send the wage-workers to the front; if there is dangerous work to be done who but the wage-workers must do it; if there are laws to govern who should they govern but the wage-workers—not the rich man surely, for all our laws bear heavily upon the poor, and strew with flowers the radiant pathway of the rich and powerful on their triumphal march to heaven on the backs of us wage-workers, their devoted slaves.

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in AUGUST will be published in next month's (SEPTEMBER) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of JULY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$200 00	161—	$2 50	321—	$3 50	481—	$6 75
2—	. . .	162—	23 50	322—	6 60	482—	14 40
3—	20 55	163—	11 25	323—	1 80	483—	20 65
4—	39 60	164—	29 40	324—	. . .	484—	2 60
5—	13 60	165—	31 75	325—	10 40	485—	2 40
6—	3 10	166—	6 80	326—	32 75	486—	7 60
7—	28 50	167—	6 20	327—	. . .	487—	10 00
8—	41 60	168—	. . .	328—	5 00	488—	6 30
9—	7 20	169—	16 80	329—	5 35	489—	67 00
10—	65 80	170—	2 60	330—	3 25	490—	1 00
11—	32 75	171—	3 00	331—	.	491—	. . .
12—	14 15	172—	16 20	332—	4 20	492—	2 60
13—	1 90	173—	1 70	333—	3 20	493—	13 30
14—	3 30	174—	2 50	334—	6 50	494—	2 70
15—	8 70	175—	15 00	335—	.	495—	2 50
16—	2 90	176—	. . .	336—	6 75	496—	6 00
17—	4 60	177—	. . .	337—	. . .	497—	18 10
18—	6 50	178—	1 50	338—	4 10	498—	5 10
19—	7 00	179—	12 70	339—	. . .	499—	8 60
20—	22 15	180—	9 00	340—	55 50	500—	2 40
21—	19 30	181—	28 70	341—	7 80	501—	2 70
22—	60 60	182—	. . .	342—	2 80	502—	2 70
23—	27 90	183—	. .	343—	6 55	503—	2 80
24—	8 50	184—	1 60	344—	11 50	504—	2 60
25—	33 00	185—	16 70	345—	3 10	505—	2 50
26—	9 18	186—	4 30	346—	7 60	506—	11 70
27—	6 30	187—	3 90	347—	1 60	507—	6 00
28—	90 70	188—	7 35	348—	1 50	508—	. . .
29—	74 30	189—	6 80	349—	5 28	509—	32 00
30—	19 10	190—	2 15	350—	. . .	510—	. . .
31—	3 00	191—	12 20	351—	40 80	511—	1 40
32—	16 60	192—	18 20	352—	2 50	512—	3 00
33—	170 30	193—	3 55	353—	6 80	513—	24 70
34—	7 10	194—	3 20	354—	7 40	514—	1 93
35—	5 40	195—	3 00	355—	6 90	515—	45 40
36—	52 00	196—	5 10	356—	3 20	516—	1 60
37—	4 50	197—	. . .	357—	3 50	517—	5 80
38—	. . .	198—	40 40	358—	8 34	518—	15 10
39—	12 50	199—	31 40	359—	9 60	519—	. . .
40—	13 00	200—	. . .	360—	. . .	520—	3 20
41—	1 50	201—	2 10	361—	9 80	521—	12 90
42—	6 90	202—	4 10	362—	6 60	522—	. .
43—	21 95	203—	9 70	363—	1 90	523—	16
44—	4 20	204—	5 40	364—	2 30	524—	. . .
45—	1 80	205—	. . .	365—	. . .	525—	2 40
46—	1 20	206—	6 50	366—	. . .	526—	6 40
47—	9 20	207—	12 10	367—	9 20	527—	7 00
48—	7 20	208—	9 60	368—	6 60	528—	. . .
49—	4 60	209—	10 90	369—	. . .	529—	4 10
50—	36 50	210—	1 70	370—	6 05	530—	3 20
51—	50	211—	58 40	371—	3 50	531—	2 10
52—	. . .	212—	. . .	372—	.	532—	2 50
53—	1 00	213—	4 00	373—	2 40	533—	. . .
54—	73 75	214—	12 20	374—	4 60	534—	2 30
55—	31 30	215—	7 80	375—	10 80	535—	1 72
56—	6 70	216—	9 00	376—	. .	536—	. . .
57—	. . .	217—	3 70	377—	1 50	537—	. . .
58—	11 40	218—	10 30	378—	7 60	538—	90
59—	18 30	219—	37 30	379—	1 90	539—	. . .
60—	11 70	220—	6 80	380—	9 73	540—	2 20
61—	46 17	221—	4 40	381—	9 40	541—	80
62—	42 70	222—	7 50	382—	35 30	542—	. . .
63—	32 90	223—	5 50	383—	1 30	543—	2 30
64—	15 20	224—	2 85	384—	7 20	544—	. . .
65—	. . .	225—	18 70	385—	. . .	545—	1 45
66—	2 30	226—	2 60	386—	3 20	546—	9 55
67—	9 00	227—	12 90	387—	. . .	547—	. . .
68—	14 55	228—	15 70	388—	2 60	548—	. . .
69—	. . .	229—	5 40	389—	1 00	549—	. . .
70—	7 10	230—	25 50	390—	1 50	550—	5 40
71—	.	231—	8 50	391—	8 10	551—	6 55
72—	6 25	232—	1 30	392—	. . .	552—	. . .
73—	15 30	233—	1 10	393—	. . .	553—	. . .
74—	. . .	234—	18 60	394—	1 10	554—	15 50
75—	. . .	235—	6 60	395—	6 40	555—	1 10
76—	8 80	236—	. . .	396—	. . .	556—	5 70
77—	1 40	237—	29 30	397—	. . .	557—	3 60
78—	5 30	238—	8 50	398—	6 60	558—	. . .
79—	3 20	239—	. . .	399—	. . .	559—	. . .
80—	4 90	240—	6 00	400—	. . .	560—	1 80
81—	1 40	241—	2 90	401—	. .	561—	. . .
82—	2 50	242—	. . .	402—	. . .	562—	2 40
83—	42 80	243—	4 90	403—	3 60	563—	1 00
84—	3 40	244—	1 10	404—	3 45	564—	7 00
85—	3 00	245—	22 00	405—	. . .	565—	. . .
86—	3 10	246—	3 75	406—	. . .	566—	5 90
87—	8 00	247—	14 10	407—	. . .	567—	11 60
88—	7 85	248—	20 00	408—	1 70	568—	. . .
89—	13 20	249—	. . .	409—	6 10	569—	. . .
90—	6 50	250—	2 70	410—	21 50	570—	.
91—	4 70	251—	5 00	411—	10 50	571—	2 30
92—	5 10	252—	2 90	412—	. . .	572—	. . .
93—	32 10	253—	8 30	413—	2 40	573—	25
94—	2 20	254—	1 60	414—	1 20	574—	9 00
95—	. . .	255—	2 60	415—	. . .	575—	2 50
96—	13 10	256—	. . .	416—	10 10	576—	1 00
97—	6 20	257—	75 10	417—	4 50	577—	1 10
98—	1 30	258—	8 25	418—	1 60	578—	8 00
99—	8 20	259—	1 95	419—	.	579—	75
100—	3 91	260—	2 90	420—	3 40	580—	. . .
101—	2 00	261—	1 50	421—	. . .	581—	1 00
102—	11 95	262—	. . .	422—	11 45	582—	1 70
103—	13 10	263—	2 60	423—	3 90	583—	3 40
104—	24 80	264—	1 10	424—	3 00	584—	2 80
105—	.	265—	. . .	425—	1 30	585—	4 80
106—	2 00	266—	7 80	426—	5 00	586—	3 65
107—	3 20	267—	3 90	427—	4 00	587—	5 20
108—	41 00	268—	6 80	428—	4 70	588—	5 00
109—	39 60	269—	4 40	429—	11 35	589—	. . .
110—	1 70	270—	7 00	430—	. . .	590—	4 90
111—	4 00	271—	. . .	431—	9 00	591—	4 50
112—	14 00	272—	3 20	432—	. . .	592—	5 80
113—	1 90	273—	20 80	433—	8 15	593—	. . .
114—	. . .	274—	5 65	434—	12 60	594—	1 60
115—	6 10	275—	20 20	435—	2 80	595—	17 20
116—	11 30	276—	13 25	436—	4 55	596—	1 30
117—	8 75	277—	11 00	437—	3 10	597—	2 00
118—	7 40	278—	.	438—	. . .	598—	. . .
119—	22 20	279—	1 10	439—	. . .	599—	11 60
120—	. . .	280—	9 70	440—	4 00	600—	. .
121—	. . .	281—	6 35	441—	3 50	601—	14 25
122—	16 95	282—	1 10	442—	2 30	602—	. . .
123—	. . .	283—	.	443—	1 10	603—	11 90
124—	10 20	284—	6 30	444—	5 96	604—	22 25
125—	26 70	285—	8 90	445—	1 70	605—	. . .
126—	. . .	286—	1 70	446—	31 70	606—	2 30
127—	8 80	287—	3 80	447—	1 90	607—	. . .
128—	3 00	288—	. . .	448—	2 40	608—	4 00
129—	6 80	289—	. . .	449—	12 98	609—	30 50
130—	2 00	290—	29 30	450—	4 80	610—	. . .
131—	.	291—	16 70	451—	17 20	611—	1 40
132—	11 70	292—	5 90	452—	2 00	612—	6 40
133—	3 80	293—	. . .	453—	19 65	613—	13 70
134—	5 30	294—	1 70	454—	5 50	614—	8 25
135—	22 20	295—	.	455—	8 70	615—	6 90
136—	7 55	296—	2 70	456—	3 50	616—	5 25
137—	4 85	297—	.	457—	8 20	617—	5 80
138—	. . .	298—	8 70	458—	6 90	618—	1 20
139—	. . .	299—	32 65	459—	9 80	619—	6 10
140—	6 70	300—	4 10	460—	8 90	620—	8 60
141—	9 10	301—	8 55	461—	1 80	621—	. . .
142—	48 20	302—	5 35	462—	13 60	622—	26 20
143—	5 00	303—	. . .	463—	2 40	623—	3 30
144—	6 60	304—	8 60	464—	7 00	624—	10 75
145—	8 00	305—	1 90	465—	9 00	625—	10 70
146—	7 75	306—	17 60	466—	. . .	626—	1 70
147—	8 00	307—	1 10	467—	5 40	627—	. . .
148—	9 40	308—	. . .	468—	23 50	628—	2 65
149—	90	309—	3 40	469—	9 05	629—	. . .
150—	7 40	310—	. .	470—	1 30	630—	. . .
151—	. . .	311—	8 10	471—	18 60	631—	1 00
152—	5 60	312—	5 70	472—	1 80	632—	1 70
153—	65 30	313—	14 00	473—	7 80	633—	2 40
154—	5 30	314—	. . .	474—	7 80	634—	1 10
155—	17 45	315—	9 90	475—	2 10	635—	19 60
156—	1 20	316—	17 10	476—	8 70	636—	5 90
157—	1 90	317—	1 20	477—	32 60	637—	47 80
158—	9 00	318—	34 90	478—	3 60	638—	. . .
159—	1 50	319—	. .	479—	3 10	639—	. . .
160—	1 50	320—	1 40	480—	10 10	640—	4 10
641—	$2 50	656—	$1 80	671—	$ 70	686—	$10 00
642—	3 60	657—	6 00	672—	. . .	687—	10 00
643—	. .	658—	5 85	673—	5 50	688—	10 00
644—	5 00	659—	. . .	674—	6 40	689—	10 00
645—	1 70	660—	. . .	675—	. . .	690—	10 00
646—	. . .	661—	. . .	676—	10 00	691—	10 00
647—	5 90	662—	. . .	677—	24 00	692—	10 00
648—	2 50	663—	. . .	678—	21 50	693—	10 00
649—	. .	664—	3 00	679—	10 00	694—	10 00
650—	1 50	665—	50	680—	10 00	695—	10 00
651—	. . .	666—	.	681—	10 00	696—	10 00
652—	. . .	667—	3 25	682—	10 00	697—	10 00
653—	3 85	668—	12 50	683—	. . .	698—	10 00
654—	. . .	669—	. . .	684—	24 50	699—	10 00
655—	3 40	670—	. . .	685—	10 00	700—	. . .

Total, $5,865 13

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

BE PATIENT—DON'T KICK.

"Be patient. Go slow. Don't strike. Don't boycott. Don't kick. Don't meddle with politics. Don't desert the grand old parties and everything will come all right after awhile." That is the advice of the jackals who have been plundering the people for thirty years. You are losing your farms and homes by the hundred every week. "Be patient" We have advertisements of 1,200 sheriff's sales and publication notices that have come in our exchanges within two weeks, all in Kansas; and it is safe to say that that is not one-third of the number in that State. But "be slow" you Alliance men, and learn how these fellows are doing you up so nicely. You laborers are working long hours for starvation wages, but don't strike. Your employers may conclude to give you better wages after you are dead. The people are being robbed in the name of the law. But "don't meddle with politics;" you might accidentally right things. You work so long and so hard that you have no time for pleasure or self-improvement, and your little boys and girls are kept out of school to help eke out a living. "Don't kick." You are made to wait on your lordly masters. To be sure, the old parties are run in the interest of the money power. But don't desert them. They love you terrible—just before election. How long, O Lord, how long will the people be duped.—*Non Conformist.*

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23, 1890.

THE CARPENTERS' CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The Sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood is over. It was called to order in Plasterers' Hall, Chicago, Monday, August 4, and remained in session continuously six days and three nights, and endeavored to complete its work after midnight on Saturday night, and finally on Monday, August 11, it had to adjourn *sine die* for want of a constitutional quorum.

The delegates worked hard and faithfully, but the Convention was too large and unwieldy to accomplish much work. There were four general officers and 199 delegates present, nearly two-thirds were from the Western States. The States having the largest representations were: Illinois, with 37 delegates; Pennsylvania, 32, principally from the Western part of the State; Ohio 22; Michigan, 18; New York, 16; Indiana 10; Missouri, 10, and Massachusetts, 9. In addition to this delegates were present from California, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and Canada.

In all there were 281 delegates reported as elected, and had they all attended, the Convention would have adjourned at the end of the sixth day with but little done. This leads us to the conclusion that with our present growth as an organization, it is only a matter of time until we will have to arrange for State or District Conventions of our unions to meet and elect delegates to the General Convention. These State delegates to be restricted to, say, one State delegate for each 1,000 or 1,500 members, and to have, say, one vote in the General Convention for every one hundred members he represents. This in the end will make a better working convention than under our present system, besides giving the most remote States a better opportunity to be represented, and all to have equal voting power according to the number of taxpaying members represented.

The work of the Chicago Convention was opened by addresses of welcome from Mayor CREGIER, Judge M. F. TULEY, Counsellor ED. MAHER and Bro. R. B. HALL, of Union 28, of Chicago. The addresses delivered by Judge TULEY and Attorney MAHER are of such an exceptionally high order, and of such a profoundly broad character, that we feel it of interest to print them in the official proceedings.

The first day's session was taken up by the speeches of welcome, and the preliminaries of examining credentials and framing rules of order for the government of the convention. A telegram of greeting was received from Mayor EDWARD CLARKE, of Toronto, inviting the delegates to hold the next convention in Toronto. Letters of fraternal greeting were read from the Brotherhood of Painters, the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

On the second day the morning session was consumed in the appointment of committees and in reading communications from various local unions, and in presenting the reports of the General President and General Secretary. In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Finance was accepted. This report stated that "the committee examined the accounts of the General Secretary and General Executive Board, and compared them in every item with the report in print of the General Secretary and found all to be correct, and that the books are kept in a systematical and neat order, and are a credit not only to our General Secretary, but to the U. B. at large."

The work of revising the constitution was then taken up on the afternoon of the second day, and continued with only few intermissions until the close of the evening session on the fifth day, thus taking up three days and a half and two night sessions. This practically left only one day—the sixth day—for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. On account of the large number of delegates present, a good deal of time was consumed in roll call, and the debates at times were very animated and prolonged.

Bro. P. W. BIRCK, of Brooklyn, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, endeavored to hold the Convention down to business, and deserves great credit for his precision and determination as a presiding officer. The convention recognized this in the unanimous vote tendered him toward the close of the Convention.

The changes effected in the Constitution are many, and can be noted on pages 4, 5 and 7 of this month's paper. The whole constitution is entirely revised and condensed, and including the rules for local unions, now contains 183 sections. All unnecessary verbiage and conflicting clauses have been stricken out so that instead of 32 pages as formerly, the revised constitution now contains only 24 pages. When adopted by the local unions it will go into effect November 1, 1890.

The effort to have annual conventions and to meet in September or January was overwhelmingly defeated after a protracted debate. The unions on the Pacific coast were allowed to hereafter send proxy credentials and to have proxy votes owing to their remote distance.

The powers and duties of each General Officer are now more clearly defined. The General Officers now include only two Vice-Presidents instead of seven, and the General Treasurer is elected by the Convention and is to be located at the General Office in Philadelphia; and he is to take charge of all financial affairs and be under $20,000 bonds. The General Secretary is to attend to all correspondence, edit and publish the journal, supervise the work of organizing new unions and to look after the management of the entire organization.

The G. S. and G. T. are to jointly pass on all grievances, claims, by-laws and other details, so to save delay and expense. Their actions are subject to appeal to the General Executive Board, which consists of five and is elected by the Convention, and from various sections of the country, so to give a wider area of experience and representation. They are to meet once in every three months at the General Office, pass upon all appeals, audit the accounts, and act upon all strikes. This new system will cost only $200 per year more than the present system.

The charter fee remains at $10, but instead of seven it will now require ten men to start a new union. The initiation fee is not to be less than two dollars, the dues are not to be less than fifty cents per month. The capita tax is to be fifteen cents per month for all members, five cents of this tax is to be reserved at headquarters for the Protective Fund, and an additional five cents more per month is to be held by the locals subject to call of G. E. B. This is an increase of five cents more per month in the Protective Fund. A union is not to be considered in arrears until it owes three months' tax, and then it is allowed seven days' grace thereafter before being thrown out of benefit. This is better than the present law, which makes two months the limit.

The law on "qualifications for membership" is made much plainer and now covers wood, working machine hands and bench hands in mills, and provides that when a member is three months in business as a contractor, he must resign from the society. Of course this last law does not apply to those members now contracting. The law on members in arrears and reinstated members is made much more stringent and satisfactory in its details.

Those who are in bad health, or who are over fifty years of age and were barred out, are now to be entitled to hold office, and to have all the rights of the L. U., but in case of death they are to be entitled to $50 funeral benefit on one year's membership.

Many of the severe clauses in the old law on benefits have been stricken out, and the whole law is remodeled with a view to giving more privileges to the members.

The law on clearance cards has been perfected so to protect the large cities from the influx of labor from the smaller towns. The useless system of withdrawal cards has been also dispensed with.

In cases of strikes and lockouts the new law is much better than the old one, as it makes better preparations in advance for trade troubles, and for their effective support or settlement after due investigation. During a strike, or trade trouble, a member who enters that city to seek work will be fined $25.

The rules for local unions have been amended in many respects. The nomination and election of local officers is now arranged so to have the installation on the first meeting night of July and January. A board of auditors is also provided for, to audit monthly and report to the union. The trustees are to report semi-annually to the G. S. The sections as to charges and trials are amended to allow of summary punishment in urgent and grievous cases. Roberts' Manual of Parliamentary Law has been adopted in place of Cushing's.

On the whole, we trust the work of the Convention in revising the constitution will meet with the universal endorsement of our local unions.

In the election of General Officers, W. H. KLIVER, of Chicago, was elected General President, and P. J. McGUIRE was re-elected General Secretary. Both of these officers were elected by acclamation. The General Secretary expressed an urgent desire to retire from official harness, but the Convention would not hear of it.

P. M. WELLIN, of San Francisco, Cal., was elected First Vice-President, and P. W. BIRCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was made Second Vice-President; A. M. SWARTZ, of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected General Treasurer. For members of the General Executive Board, HUGH McKAY, E. Boston, Mass.; CHAS. E. OWENS, New York; E. A. STEVENS, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. ABRAMS, Detroit, Mich., and S. J. KENT, Lincoln, Neb., were elected.

Claims for benefits to the amount of $650, appealed to the Convention, were ordered paid, on further evidence being shown in their favor.

The Convention resolved that the locals should work in harmony with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and both societies should recognize each other's card.

The headquarters and General Office of the U. B. will remain in Philadelphia, Pa. Both Pittsburg and Indianapolis made a stiff fight to get the headquarters removed to their respective cities, but they were badly defeated.

After passing on reports of several committees the Convention adjourned to meet in Seventh General Convention on the first Monday in August, at St. Louis.

CONSTITUTION.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. This Society shall be known as the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, and shall consist of an unlimited number of Local Unions and members, and shall not be dissolved while there are three dissenting Local Unions.

SEC. 2. The following abbreviations, when used in the United Brotherhood, shall have these meanings, viz.:

U. B.—United Brotherhood.	G. S.—General Secretary.
G. E. B.—General Executive Board.	G. T.—General Treasurer.
D. C.—District Council.	L. U.—Local Union.
G. P.—General President.	R. S.—Recording Secretary.
G. V. P.—General Vice-President.	F. S.—Financial Secretary.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 3. The objects of the United Brotherhood are: to discourage Piece Work, to encourage an Apprentice system, and a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members, and to improve the trade.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

SEC. 4. The U. B. shall meet in General Convention biennially on the first Monday in August at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

SEC. 5. On motion of five L. U.'s in good standing, no two unions to be in one State, the place for holding the convention can be changed by general vote of the members of the U. B. A Special Convention can be called in the same manner.

SEC. 6. Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in the Convention on this basis: Unions having 100 members or less shall be entitled to one Delegate; more than 100 members and less than 500, two Delegates; more than 500 members and less than 1,000, three Delegates; 1,000 or any greater number of members, four Delegates.

SEC. 7. No union shall be entitled to representation which owes two months' tax to the G. T.

SEC. 8. All Delegates and Alternates shall be elected by their respective unions at the first meeting in June preceding the Convention, and no member shall be eligible as a Delegate, unless he is a Journeyman Carpenter six months a member in good standing of the L. U. which elects him, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required. The R. S. shall, under penalty of $5 fine, at once report to the G. S. the name and Post Office address of the Delegate.

SEC. 9. Each Delegate shall establish his claims to a seat by credentials duly signed by the President and R. S. of the L. U. he represents, with seal of said union attached.

SEC. 10. Immediately after the opening of the Convention, the G. P. shall appoint a Committee on Rules. After the report of this committee has been acted upon, the G. P. shall appoint such committees as may be necessary, unless otherwise ordered. Each committee shall consist of five Delegates. The Committee on Constitution shall meet four days in advance of the Convention in the city where the Convention is to be held.

SEC. 11. Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote, no proxy representation shall be allowed, except to the delegates from the Pacific Coast, who shall be entitled to one vote for each union from which they hold credentials. The mileage and expenses for the attendance of Delegates shall be defrayed by the unions they respectively represent.

SEC. 12. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of two-thirds of the Delegates attending the Convention.

SEC. 13. During the sessions of the Convention none but delegates shall be admitted except by consent of the Convention.

SEC. 14. The G. P., G. S. and G. T. shall be required to attend the Convention and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B., and they shall act as the Committee on Credentials, one day in advance of the Convention.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

SEC. 15. The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and five members of a General Executive Board, as follows: One each from the New England States, and including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; one from the Middle States, and including the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; one from the Southern States; and two from the Western States. These officers shall be elected by the General Convention and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. The G. S. and G. T. shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the Convention, payable monthly.

SEC. 16. The headquarters and General Office of the U. B. shall be located in Philadelphia, Pa., for a period of ten years, until November, 1896, and cannot be removed therefrom only by a general vote of the Local Unions.

SEC. 17. Any member shall be eligible as a general officer, provided he is a Journeyman Carpenter, and has been a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election.

SEC. 18. Any General Officer may be removed upon charges preferred against him, and sustained by a two-third vote of the members voting in the L. U.'s, which shall be returned to the G. E. B. within thirty days after receipt of charges.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all Conventions of the U. B. and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules and in conformity with this Constitution.

SEC. 20. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the Constitution or laws of the U. B. or to fill any vacancy among the General Officers, by consent of a majority of the G. E. B. In case of charges against any General Officer, the G. P., by and with consent of the two G. V. P.'s, shall have power to suspend said officer, pending an investigation.

SEC. 21. He shall sign all charters, and quarterly he shall submit to the G. S. an itemized account of all moneys expended by him in behalf of the U. B., which shall be paid by the G. T. upon an order from the G. S.

SEC. 22. He shall supervise the entire interests of the U. B. and perform such other duties as the Constitution may require, and shall make a report of his official actions to the Convention.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the two General Vice-Presidents to render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and they shall transmit a quarterly report of their actions to the G. S. In case of a vacancy in the office of G. P., the Vice-President next in rank shall become G. P. and perform the duties of that office.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

SEC. 24. The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Convention, preserve all important documents, papers, letters received, and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence between the U. B. and L. U's, except that relating to financial business.

SEC. 25. The G. S. shall receive all applications for charters and shall sign and grant the same if in proper order. He shall have charge of the seal of the U. B. and shall affix it to all important official documents, and shall publish the official journal on the fifteenth of each month, and shall issue the general password quarterly.

SEC. 26. The G. S. shall publish an Annual Report of his work and submit a Biennial Report to the Convention, and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this Constitution.

SEC. 27. The G. S. shall employ his own clerical assistance at reasonable salary, payable from the general funds, and he shall give bond to the G. E. B. to the amount of $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive $2,000 per annum for his services.

SEC. 28. The G. S. and G. T. in conjunction shall examine all Local Rules and By-Laws, and shall approve of same if not in conflict with the Constitution, and shall decide all points of law arising under the jurisdiction of the U. B.; also, all grievances and appeals, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final unless reversed by the Convention.

SEC. 29. In case of any trouble or strike requiring financial aid from the U. B., the G. S., by authority of the G. P., shall notify the member of the G. E. B. of said District, who shall visit the locality in person or by deputy, and endeavor to effect an honorable settlement; and failing in this he shall submit the facts to the G. E. B. for further action.

SEC. 30. The G. S. shall appoint District Organizers on recommendation of any Local Union, subject to approval of G. P., and shall supervise the work of organization.

GENERAL TREASURER.

SEC. 31. The G. T. shall be located in the general office and shall conduct all financial correspondence, and shall receive the monthly report of the F. S., and shall receive and take charge of all moneys due from Local Unions, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several L. U. and the U. B. He shall pay all warrants regularly drawn on him and signed by the G. S.

SEC. 32. He shall submit to the Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements made by him during his term of office. And he shall publish in the monthly journal a complete itemized report of all monies received and expended by him as G. T. He shall employ a competent book-keeper to assist him in his work, and who shall be paid from the general funds. He shall not, at any time, hold in his possession more than $500 in cash, and all over that amount he shall deposit within forty-eight hours after receipt, in some bank designated by the G. E. B.

SEC. 33. The G. T. shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $20,000, approved of by the G. E. B., for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive $1,300 per annum for his services.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SEC. 34. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to meet quarterly at the general office on the second Mondays in January, April, July and October, and their proceedings shall be published in the Journal; and for attendance at these meetings $4.00 per day, mileage and expenses shall be paid from the general funds. The G. S. and G. T. shall have the right to a voice, but no vote, in the meetings of the G. E. B., and said body shall elect its own Chairman, and the G. S. shall act as Secretary of the G. E. B.

SEC. 35. The G. E. B. shall decide all points of law, all grievances and appeals, submitted to them in legal form, and their decision shall be binding as law until reversed by the Convention. They shall have power to authorize strikes, in conformity with this Constitution, and in conjunction with the G. P. they shall have general supervision of the affairs of the U. B.

SEC. 36. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the U. B. They shall make a quarterly audit of the accounts and inspect the books of the G. S. and G. T. and examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this Constitution.

SEC. 37. At any time the G. E. B. deems a new law necessary to govern the U. B. in a matter not provided for in this Constitution, they may recommend a clause to the L. U.'s to be voted on; and should a two-third vote of the members voting support the recommendation it shall become law.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 38. The election of all General and Local Officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election. When there are more than two candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all.

SEC. 39. At all elections of Officers, either General or Local, the Presiding Officer shall appoint two Tellers. He shall then announce the names of the candidates in rotation, and a vote shall be taken. The Teller shall then collect and count the votes cast in the presence of the meeting. The R. S. shall act as Clerk of Election, and the Presiding Officer shall declare the result of the ballot, and announce the name of the elected candidate.

PROPERTY.

SEC. 40. All Local and General Officers, at the expiration of their terms of office, or when removed, or when their offices are declared vacant, shall deliver to their successors, all books, papers, monies and other property in their possession, belonging to the U. B. or the L. U.'s, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations, until this law is complied with.

ADMISSION OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 41. A Local Union may be organized by ten or more Journeymen Carpenters or Joiners, who must apply to the G. S. and send $10 for charter fee. Then the G. S. shall forward charter, outfit and seal, provided the applicants are qualified according to the Constitution.

SEC. 42. More than one Union may be chartered in the same city, provided no reasonable objections are offered.

SEC. 43. All Local Unions located in one city must be governed by the same By-Laws, and must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, which shall be governed by the Rules for District Councils.

SEC. 44. By-Laws for the government of District Councils, and of Local Unions where District Councils exist, must be submitted by the D. C. to the L. U. represented in said district, and must be adopted by a majority of all members voting. In localities where but one L. U. exists, said Local Union shall have power to frame its own By-Laws.

SEC. 45. The By-Laws for L. U.'s and District Councils shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the U. B., and a copy of the same shall be filed with the G. S. and shall be submitted to the G. S. and G. T. for approval, and all future amendments shall be likewise submitted.

SEC. 46. A Local Union cannot withdraw from the U. B., or dissolve, so long as ten members in good standing object thereto.

SUSPENDED AND LAPSED UNIONS.

SEC. 47. If at any time a L. U. should withdraw, lapse, dissolve or be suspended, all property, books, charter, and funds held by, or in the name, or on behalf of said L. U., shall be forwarded immediately by express to the G. S., to be held in safe keeping by him. The officers and members of said L. U. will be held responsible for compliance with this Section within thirty days after such dissolution, or suspension, or withdrawal, under penalty of being prosecuted by law, and forfeiture of membership and benefits in this U. B.

SEC. 48. Any L. U. which wilfully or directly violates the Constitution or principles of this U. B., or acts in antagonism to its welfare, can be suspended by the G. E. B. by and with consent of the G. P.

SEC. 49. A member of a lapsed or suspended L. U. if in good standing can take a clearance to the nearest L. U. in his vicinity upon application to the G. S., by and with the consent of the G. T.

FINANCE AND DUES.

SEC. 50. The initiation fee of a member shall not be less than two dollars, and the dues not less than fifty cents per month for Beneficial Members, and one dollar initiation fee and thirty-five cents per month dues for Non Beneficial Members.

SEC. 51. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

SEC. 52. Monthly dues shall be charged on the books on the first of each month, members joining at any other time in the month shall pay in advance a proportionate amount up to the first of the next month.

SEC. 53. All dues received in the interim from one meeting to another, shall be credited on date of payment.

SEC. 54. Each L. U. shall pay a per capita tax of fifteen cents per month for each member in good standing, Non-Beneficial members included. A member three months in arrears is not in good standing.

SEC. 55. Two-thirds of the per capita tax shall be used as a General Fund for the management of the U. B., and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by this Constitution, and the other third shall be banked by the G. T. as a Reserve Fund to be used in strikes or lockouts.

SEC. 56. The sum of five cents per capita additional shall be set aside each month as a separate fund in the custody of the L. U., subject to order of the G. F. T. to be used in case of any prolonged strike or lockout. And this money shall not be appropriated by the L. U. for any other purpose under penalty of suspension from the U. B.

SEC. 57. The Treasurer of the L. U. shall send the fifteen cents capita tax to the G. T. with monthly report of the F. S. on the first meeting of each month for the month preceding. The money shall be payable by post office money order, bank draft or express, to the G. T., who shall receipt for the same.

SEC. 58. This sum of fifteen cents for capita tax shall be held as a standing appropriation. An order for the same shall be signed by the President and R. S. without requiring a vote of the L. U.

SEC. 59. Whenever a deficiency is likely to arise in the General Fund, the G. T. shall advise the G. S. to levy on the funds of each L. U. an assessment payable to the G. T., providing such assessments do not exceed 50 cents at any one time, nor more than six assessments in one year.

SEC. 60. Any union three months in arrears to the G. T. shall be allowed until the seventh day of the fourth month to pay up its arrears, and if not then paid the L. U. shall be suspended. The G. T. shall notify the L. U. when two months in arrears.

SEC. 61. All constitutions, cards, and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S. per order of the F. S. of any L. U. in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent the G. T. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 62. A candidate to be admitted to membership in this U. B. must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, millwright, planing mill bench hand, or any cabinet maker engaged at carpenter work, or any carpenter or any journeyman running wood-working machinery, and must be of good moral character and competent to command average wages.

SEC. 63. Wood-working machine hands desiring to join the U. B. shall be required to form a L. U. composed only of members of that trade, and any applicant working at that trade shall be required to join a machine-hands L. U., providing there is a L. U. in the vicinity. Members of said trade to have the right to regulate their own rate of remuneration.

SEC. 64. Any apprentice of good moral character and over 18 years of age may also be admitted to membership, and on attaining the age of 21 years, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified, will be classed as a beneficial member.

SEC. 65. A person who has been expelled or suspended from, or rejected in any L. U. of this U. B., shall not be eligible to membership in any other L. U., except by consent of the L. U. of which he was a member, or in which he was rejected.

SEC. 66. Any member who does piece work or lump work in the house-building line, or who sub-contracts for any carpenter or builder, shall be fined not less than $10 and not more than $50. This must not be construed against any member who may take a job of stair-building, or a job of work by the day, or who takes a direct contract from any person who is not a builder, speculator or contractor, provided in doing so he employs none but union members and observes the union rules. Any member who remains in business for over three months must resign his membership in the U. B.; provided, that the last clause of this section shall not apply to such members as are at present engaged in contracting.

SEC. 67. No member of this U. B. can remain in, or become a member of more than one L. U., or of any other organization of Carpenters and Joiners under penalty of expulsion.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

SEC. 68. Any person who desires to become a member of this U. B. must fill out the regular application blank and sign his name to it, and have the same certified to by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member, and after being passed on shall be filed away by the R. S. for future reference. Said applicant cannot join any L. U. other than the one in the District in which he resides, unless permission be granted him by the L. U. or D. C. where he resides.

SEC. 69. The application of the candidate must be presented with the full initiation fee, and such fee shall be paid over by the F. S. to the Treasurer.

SEC. 70. Every candidate proposed for membership must be waited upon by a special committee of three, who shall examine into his qualifications to become a member. They may report at the same meeting at which the candidate is proposed.

SEC. 71. When a candidate is reported on by the Committee the President shall ask whether there are any reasons known to exist why the candidate shall not be admitted to membership. If no objections are stated the L. U. will proceed to vote.

SEC. 72. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to admit a member. If elected he may be initiated the same night. If not present the R. S. shall notify him of his election and order him to appear.

SEC. 73. At the conclusion of the initiation ceremony the newly-initiated member shall be conducted to the F. S., where upon handing in his name and address, and on payment of his month's dues in advance, he shall be placed on the books of the L. U. as a member, and the F. S. shall furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 74. Membership shall date from time of initiation, reinstatement or admission by card.

SEC. 75. Any candidate failing to present himself for initiation within the space of four weeks after his election shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee, and shall not again be proposed for the space of three months.

SEC. 76. When an applicant is rejected his initiation fee shall be returned to him. He may have the privilege of renewing his application for three successive meetings, and if then rejected, the R. S. shall notify the G. S. to publish such rejection in the official journal.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

SEC. 77. Any member having any grievance, or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any Local Union or District having any grievance, may appeal to the G. S. and G. T., who shall act in such cases as provided for in the constitution. See section 28. The party or parties aggrieved must send the appeal any time within two months after date of the action or grievance complained of, together with all the evidence in the case, and shall file a copy of such appeal with the L. U., D. C., or General Officer complained of.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 78. Each member will be entitled to all the benefits, rights and privileges of this U. B. by strictly adhering to his obligation, and by he and his L. U. obeying the Constitution and Rules.

SEC. 79. No member of this U. B. will be allowed to violate the trade rules of the locality in which he works, or to injure the interests of any member by undermining him in prices or wages, or to perform any other wilful act by which the reputation or employment of any member may be injured.

SEC. 80. All business of the L. U. shall be kept strictly private from persons outside of the L. U., unless publication of the same be authorized by vote of the L. U.

SEC. 81. Any violation of Sections 79 and 80 shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $5, or by expulsion.

SEC. 82. Any member who divulges the quarterly password for any purpose, other than to enter the meetings, shall be expelled.

SEC. 83. Members are required to keep the F. S. properly notified of their correct place of residence and all changes, under penalty of one dollar fine.

MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

SEC. 84. Any member indebted to the L. U. for any sum equal to three months' dues, shall be considered as in arrears, and not again be entitled to any benefits until three months after he squares up all his arrears. He shall be notified of his arrears by the F. S., and when in arrears to the amount of four months' dues, he shall be suspended from membership, and his name shall be stricken from the books of the L. U. After that he can be admitted only as a reinstated member.

SEC. 85. Any member failing to become reinstated within a period of six months after suspension shall be expelled from membership in the L. U., and to be again admitted to membership, shall be required to pay six months' dues and the initiation fee of the L. U.

SEC. 86. Members in arrears shall not be entitled to the password or to a seat or office in any meetings of the L. U.

REINSTATED MEMBERS.

SEC. 87. A suspended member forfeits all previous rights and benefits, and to be reinstated must possess all the qualifications of a new member, otherwise he can only be reinstated as a non-beneficial member. A suspended member can be received again into any L. U. by two-thirds vote of the members present, and by consent of the L. U. to which he formerly belonged.

SEC. 88. A suspended member cannot be reinstated until he pays a sum not less than the full initiation fee of the L. U. in which he is reinstated, and fills out the regular application blank and passes through the regular code of initiation the same as a new member, and pays such fines and dues as may stand against him on the books of the L. U. of which he was a member. All arrearages to be forwarded to the Local from which he was suspended.

SEC. 89. A reinstated member shall not be entitled to benefits until four months after reinstatement.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 90. A Beneficial Member must be not over 50 years of age at time of his admission to membership, and when he joined he must have been in sound health, and not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint likely to endanger his health or cause permanent disability.

SEC. 91. Each Beneficial Member will be entitled to the following benefits under the conditions herein prescribed in this Constitution, provided he is over six months a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid.

SEC. 92. The Wife Funeral Benefit shall be $25 on six months membership, and $50 on one year's membership.

SEC. 93. The Members Funeral Benefit shall be $100 on six months' membership; $200 on one year's membership.

SEC. 94. The Disability Benefit shall be $100 on one year's membership, $200 on two years' membership; $300 on three years' membership, and $400 on five years' membership.

SEC. 95. Sick Benefits shall be regulated by the local By-Laws of each L. U.

SEC. 96. Any member who was over 50 years of age when admitted to membership, or who was in bad health when he joined, or who was not qualified for benefit as prescribed in Section 90, shall be classed as a Non-Beneficial Member, and shall not be entitled to the benefits prescribed in Sections 92, 93 and 94.

SEC. 97. A Non-Beneficial Member shall be entitled to the right to vote and hold office, and to all trade privileges and to strike benefits.

SEC. 98. A Non-Beneficial member shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of $50.00, payable from the general fund, provided at time of death he is over one year a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrears are paid.

WIFE FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 99. Any Beneficial Member, lawfully married, on the death of his wife shall be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, on condition that his wife was in good health at the time of his admission to membership in this U. B.

SEC. 100. A person if married, whose wife was in ill health, may be admitted to membership, but in the event of her death he shall not be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit.

SEC. 101. All the rules and provisions as to age, health, etc. applying to a claim for a Member's Funeral Benefit shall apply to a claim for a Wife's Funeral Benefit.

MEMBER'S FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 102. On the death of a Beneficial Member his wife or legal heirs shall be entitled to the Member's Funeral Benefit, as prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 103. If a Beneficial Member dies without leaving any relatives or having made a will, the L. U. shall see him respectably interred. The officers or a committee of the L. U. shall attend his funeral, and the U. B. shall pay the funeral expenses; but in no case shall the funeral expenses exceed the full amount of benefit, nor shall the U. B. be held liable for any further benefits in the name of the deceased.

SEC. 104. Any member whose disability or death is caused by intemperance, or his own improper conduct, or by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the U. B., or while on duty as a volunteer or militiaman, or by exposing himself to risks to which men in the occupations classified in Section 62 are not usually liable, neither he nor any person for him shall have any claim on the funds of the U. B.

DISABILITY BENEFIT.

SEC. 105. Any member legally in benefit who becomes permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member, and while working at the occupations classified in section 62, and is thereby totally incapacitated from ever again following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the Disability Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the U. B. from any further obligations to said member.

SEC. 106. Permanent disability shall consist of total blindness; the loss of an arm, or leg, or both; the total disability of a limb; the loss of four fingers on one hand; or being afflicted with any physical disability resulting from sudden accident as prescribed in Section 105.

SEC. 107. Wherever such disability has occurred through actual negligence, or the use of alcoholic drinks on the part of the disabled brother, he shall not be entitled to benefit.

SEC. 108. In all claims for disability the claimant shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by at least two competent and reputable physicians selected by the L. U., and they shall send a certificate in writing to the L. U. as to the nature and extent of the disability and their opinion whether the claimant is totally disabled for life within the meaning of Section 105. The expense of said examination to be paid by the L. U., and the report of said physicians to be sent to the G. S.

PRESENTATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

SEC. 109. When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefit shall present to the L. U. concerned a certificate of the facts from the attending physician, and if approved by the L. U. the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. S., with the claim certificate of the U. B., properly filled, and shall also send all other papers required.

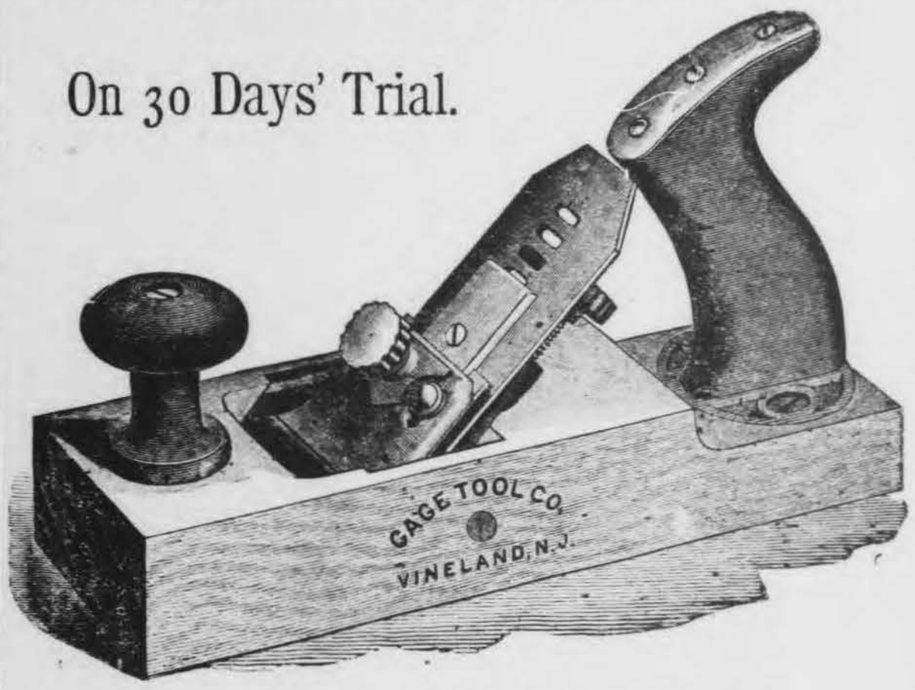
SEC. 110. Upon receipt of a claim, the G. S. and G. T. shall investigate the same, and if they approve the claim, the G. S. shall at once forward to the F. S. a bank check from the G. T. for the amount of the benefit due, and payable to the person entitled to receive it.

SEC. 111. Any L. U. owing three months dues or taxes to the G. S. shall not be entitled to benefits, nor shall its members be entitled to benefit until three months after all arrearages are paid. The G. S. shall notify each L. U. two months in arrears.

(Continued on page 7.)

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVEN IT A GOOD TEST.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 27, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—I received the plane and pencils on the 24th inst. and have given the plane a good test on hard wood and have let several of the other workmen try it, and we all think that it is the best plane that we have ever seen. The workmen on the job with me have most all of them, got the plane fever and asked me to write to you and find out what is the least you will take for ten (10) or twelve (12) No. 4 smooth planes, three (3) jack planes, No. 11, and three (3) jointers, No 21. I want the price of each kind by the piece, as I do not want to make anything out of this, as they are all members of my union, No. 437.

I want the price by the piece of each kind, express charges paid by you, and tell me what is the price of plane bits, the different kinds. There are two of the boys have just got a set of iron planes, and they say that they must have one of the smooth planes just like mine. When I told them I was golog to send and get a jack and jointer, there were several of them spoke up and said that they wanted a smooth plane like mine, and at noon went around to find out how many wanted them, and I was not long getting ten names for smoothing planes, and maybe several more if you can do a little better than you told me on the half dozen. One of the boys that wants the three planes has got a set of planes, and I have got a set, but I must have a set of three of the Gage planes. The boys all like the pencils, and they all say that they are better than what we have to pay five cents apiece for up here. Well, I will close for the present, hoping to hear from you at once as to your lowest price list laid down here. Will it be safe to send that amount of money by register? If not, what is the safest, as this is not a money order office. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HEAD,
Randolph Co., W. Va.

GOOD FOR NEAT FINISH.

79 North Main St., ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 12, '90.

Gage Tool Co.: I have thoroughly tested the set of planes I got from you some time ago, and find them to be a first-class plane in every respect. I can recommend them for all wood work, most especially where a neat finish is wanted.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WRENN.

NO SCRAPER.

R. T. HAYMAN, Anthony, Fla., says: "I am delighted with the set of Self-Setting Planes I got of you last winter. It is the only plane I have found that will finish off curly pine and bay without the use of a scraper and sand paper."

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

MANCHESTER N. H., Feb. 11 1890.

To Gage Tool Co:—Dear Sirs: I received your letter and the plane iron in due time after I wrote you, and to speak my mind, I was surprised at receiving them for I did not expect to hear from you again. I returned the old one to the Manchester Hardware Co. with the instructions for them to return it to you. The old one was hardly any good, for it broke as you will see in *birch knots*, but the new one is a *great deal better than anything that I ever saw in the shape of a plane iron*. The plane now is all you claim it to be and more too. I can smooth stuff that I cannot touch with my —— iron planes. Would you please to send me a price list of your planes, that I may have it to refer to supposing I should wish to send for more. I think that mine is the only plane of the kind in this city. Truly,

E. J. MCCULLOCH, 52 Stark St.

AWAY AHEAD OF AN IRON PLANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—I have given your No 2 smoothing plane a fair trial and am well pleased with it. It does good clean work and works easy. I think it is away ahead of iron planes for all kind of work. Will send for a fore plane after awhile.

Yours truly,
JOHN MILLER,
27 Pier St., Cleveland, O.

WOULD NOT TAKE DOUBLE THE PRICE.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 21, 1890.
386 Eighth Ave., S. W.

Gage Tool Co: I have been giving your self-setting plane I got of you a fair test, and am delighted with it so far. Have tried it in oak finish, poplar and yellow (North Carolina) pine finish. If I could not get another I would not take double the price for it.

G. M. CORNELIUS.

THE BEST EVER USED.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—Received one-half dozen pencils as stated. They are the best I ever used. Can I purchase them, and where? Am going to send for a plane soon. Everyone recommends them. Please send price list to John Powell, Shenango St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and oblige

R. M. POWELL.

☞ FREE! ☜

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.

357 Anniston—W. P. Pyron. 418 Chestnut street.
654. Bessemer—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. Birmingham—A. M. Grant, 2103 2d Ave.
568. Huntsville—F. McEvoy.
Mobile—
89. E. Marschal 605 Elmira street.
92 (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, n. Congress.
389. Sheffield—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

479. Fort Smith—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
327. Helena—P. Robertson. Box 60.
469. Hot Springs—W. Tilbrook.
Little Rock—
292 H. H Young, Box 371.
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 21st and G[illegible] St.
Pine Bluff—
123. W. J. Haigh, 712 Chestnut St.
310. (Col.) J. H. Cilck, 109 E. Third Ave.
581. Van Buren—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA.

47. Alameda—Jacob Hoeck, Box 7.
549. Bakersfield—Wm. H. Tuthill, Box 70.
529. Berkeley—E B. Shaw.
217. Eureka—W. S. Gardner, Box 150.
365 Fresno—George Lee. Box 815.
660 Hanford—W. Nyswonger.
629. Haywards—S. A. Morrison.
56. Los Angeles—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. Oakland—J. F. Gallin. 1419 9th St.
544. Porterville—C. W. Preston.
235. Riverside—Wm. Schofield.
341. Sacramento—C. Northey.
86. San Bernardino—H. Wegnorl. Box 797.
182. San Diego—C. W. Hunter, 837 Milton ave.
San Francisco—
22. H Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue.
304. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) P. S. Ryan 237½ Langton St.
316. San Jose—G. C Murphy. Box 996.
312. San Leandro—John F. Stahl.
35. San Rafael—R. Scott. Box 673.
282. Santa Anna—N. L. Gaibraith. Box 233,
226. Santa Barbara—C. E. Washburn.
133. Santa Cruz—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
337. Stockton—Geo. H. Field, S. W. cor. Hunter and Anderson.
607. Visalia—W. M. Nair.

CANADA.

161. Belleville—R. McPherson Box 547.
432. Chatham—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325.
83. Halifax, N. S—A. Northup. 6 Birmingham.
18. Hamilton—Robert Poag, 29 Smith Ave.
194. London—E J Aust, 705 Dundas St.
Montreal—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
134. Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve.
311. A. Clement 348 Seigneurs St.
376 A O'Leary 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. New Westminster, B. C.—A. R. Morrison, Box 245
548. Ottawa—W. J. Taylor, 116 Percy St.
375. Peterborough—Robt. F McGregor.
38. St. Catharines—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. St. John's, N. B—W. E. Case. 212 Waterloo.
Toronto—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill. 10 Carlisle.
279 A. Marshall, 180 Markham St.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross. 467 Gerrard St.
617. Vancouver, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. Victoria, B. C—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
537. Wallaceburg—W. H Burroughs.
343. Winnipeg, Man.—J B Robertson, Box 56.
495. Windsor—George Patton.

COLORADO.

630. Aspen.
560. Colorado City—Albert Allen.
515. Colorado Springs—Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
Denver—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55. C. J. Hendershott. 1145 Welton St.
439. Martin Gellein. 1449 Larimer St.
666 W W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. Denver—Robt. MacFarlane, 827 Palmer av.
410. Pueblo—M. A Russell, 412 W. 5th St.
460. S. Denver—J. W. Bush, 2305 Curtis St.
46. Trinidad—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.

115. Bridgeport—J. Wheeler, N. Main & Wheeler
121. Danbury—Geo. L. Smith, 25 Foster St.
364. Greenwich—R H. Carmichael, Box 182.
43. Hartford—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. Meriden—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. New Britain—S. H. Porter, 45 Orchard St.
126. New Haven—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St.
137. Norwich—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 Ridgefield—J. Edgar Smith.
620. Stamford—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford St.

DELAWARE.

40. Wilmington—C. H. Quigley, 1801 Shallcross.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—
190. L. Burner. 1524 Twentieth street, N. W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.

224. Jacksonville—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
Pensacola—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia.
259. St. Augustine—H. E. Wachslager, Box 863.

GEORGIA.

502. Atlanta—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. Augusta—(Col.) T. P. Lewis. 418 Broad.
594. Brunswick—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. Columbus—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
Macon—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. I. M. White.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, V. E. St Cloud 229 West Broad St.
57. (Col.) John M. Roston, Waters Road.
286. J. J. Masters, 39½ Margaret St.

ILLINOIS.

79. Alton—Geo. B. Fecht, Box 153.
80. Austin—J. A. Johnson, Box 70 Moreland P. O.
433. Belleville—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
519. Bloomington—L. Parmalee, Box 46 Normal.
70. Brighton Park—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Weeks 465 Thirty-first St.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley.
21. (French) A. Poliquin. 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclar Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Herman Winkler, 2826 Grovland Av.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) M Mannig, 4606 Bishop.
256. (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Alport St.
416. A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. Gustav Duering, 314 Washburn Ave.
369. Danville—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert.
169. East St. Louis—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. Englewood—R. W. Jones, 6432 Carpenter St.
281. Freeport—J. G. LeGrand. 183 Elk St.
141 Grand Crossing—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell.
298. Highland Park—J. H Zimmer.
162. Hyde Park—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. Jacksonville—J. Volke, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. Joliet—Chas. Ufford.
434. Kensington (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356.
645. La Salle—John F. Noonan.
Peoria—
245. Arthur Moore, 198 So. Madison St.
813. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. Quincy—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636 Ravenswood—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604 Rockford—F. E. Meyer, 1107 Grant Ave.
166 Rock Island—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
199. South Chicago—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. Springfield—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.

652. Streator—S. Mattis, 177 E. Elm St.
Town of Lake—
23. J. Haywood, 4943 School St.

INDIANA.

352. Anderson—L. F. Hammond.
383. Aurora—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. Bedford—M D. L. Spalding
494. Crawfordsville—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. Decatur—O. L. Moon,
517. Elkhart—Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St.
Evansville—
90. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.
470. Frank Berendes, 104 West Iowa St.
153. Fort Wayne—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St.
525 Garrett—B F. Warner.
599. Hammond—J. Kennedy.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
60. (Ger.) Jacob Kirch, 26 Sanders St.
299. H. E Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. Y. T Hunter, 28 Marion Av., W. Indianapolis.
446 J. S. Raper. 35 Minerva St.
609. (Mill.) W. H. Westover, Madison Ave. and Raymond St.
215. Lafayette—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St.
613. Madison—Charles Holwager.
429. Muncie—S. F. Pipin, 714 Seymour St.
19. New Albany—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. Rosedale—J. O. Denman.
48 Terre Haute—John Ohmart. 909 S. 3d.
658. Vincennes—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

542. Oklahoma City—W. F. Bush.

IOWA.

534. Burlington—E. C Kalb, 1209 N. Oak St.
156 Creston—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave.
554. Davenport—John Peters. 619 Ripley St.
68 Des Moines—J. J. Buecne, 1045 11th St.
678. Dubuque—Frank Hartman, 1555 White St.
81 Ft. Madison—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700. Keokuk—Fred Scherer.

KANSAS.

650 Armourdale—F. Baker. Rosedale.
264. Atchison—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St.
66 Concordia—L. P. Larson, Box 185.
672. Emporia—Felix Robinson.
590. Kansas City—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499 Leavenworth—A. M. McCoy. Box 25.
524. Oswego—J. M. Fleming, Box 356.
158. Topeka—P. E. Cook, cor. 5th & West Sts.

KENTUCKY.

593 Clay City—J A. Davis.
618. Grand Rivers—M. L. Bazzell, Mayfield.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Comstock, 2516 Rowan St.
7. P J. Gnau, Jr, 705 16th St.
103. Peter Newfield. 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214 (Ger.) Edward Haas. 621 E Jefferson St.
358 T. J. Vincent. 2115 St. Xavier St.
684. Middlesborough—R L. Grubbs
698 Newport—E M. Joslyn, 165 Fairfield Ave., Dayton, Ky.
504. Owensboro—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
5?7. Pineville—W. A. Ailes.
201. Paducah—Wm H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
149. Princeton—Eph Outten.
582. Richmond—H. O. Horton.

LOUISIANA.

151. Monroe—H. Risher.
New Orleans—
76 J. G. Bloomer, 432¼ S. Liberty.
624. M. J. Kirk, 33 St. Thomas St.
45. Shreveport—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE.

345. Bath—Alpheus Gove.
407. Lewiston—A. M. Flagg. 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. Portland—N. C. McDonald, 4 Guilford Ct.

MARYLAND.

29. Baltimore—Geo. Preston, 804 N. Stricker St.
503. Cumberland—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. Allston—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. Amesbury—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. Beverly—I. W. Woodbury.
Boston—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E Ulie, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565 (Mill) W. McWilliams, 36 Thayer St.
610 (Stair Bldrs.)
130. Brockton—Geo. H. Buck, Jr., 41 L St.
321. Brookline—Geo. Ballintine, Roberts St.
Cambridge—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers. 3 Mt Auburn Place.
324. Charlestown—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135 Chelsea—P. J. Smyth. 164 Ash St.
373. Dedham—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456.
309. Dorchester—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218 East Boston—C. Gunderson. 6 Cross St.
588. Everett—S. L Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. Fall River—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. Fitchburg—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. Franklin—Jas B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380 Gloucester—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82 Haverhill—D. Leroy Wilson, 9 6th St.
424. Hingham—Colin Campbell, North St.
Holyoke—
95. Geo. M. Severance, 411 Maple St.
508. (French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. Hyde Park—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
Lawrence—
111. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place.
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. Leominster—Geo. W. Cogswell. Box 904.
269 Lowell—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. Lynn—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. Malden—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221 Marblehead—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154 Marlboro—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland.
608. Medford—A Sullivan, 428 Charles St., Malden.
192. Natick—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. New Bedford—D. M. French. 9 Newton St.
597. Newburyport—A. Currier, — Allen St.
275. Newton—Jos Butler, Box 71.
193 North Adams—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St.
435 Norwood—F. E. Beal.
444. Pittsfield—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417 Quincy—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. Revere—S E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67 Roxbury—Chas. Francis, 345 Tremont St.
140 Salem—Edgar Cann. 10 Nursery St.
24 Somerville—W. H. McFadden, 27 Berkley St
220 S. Framingham—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. Springfield—C M. Smith, 107 Walnut St.
491. Stoughton—P. E. Dillon.
415 Taunton—Paeston L. Davis, Belmont St.
216 Waltham—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
331. Watertown—Edw. Fitzgerald.
426 West Newton—Ed. Bennett, Clinton St
420. Weymouth—E J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
485. Winthrop—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421 Woburn—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. Worcester—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MICHIGAN.

85. Ann Arbor—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 Battle Creek—M. M. Havnes, 125 Clay.
129. Bay City—F. S. Lee, 710 15th St.
418. Charlotte—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. Delray—J. C. Fritch, Ammon P. O.
Detroit—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke. 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine) Henry Ruhl, 14 Grant St.
East Saginaw—
163. J. T. Bayley. 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill. Wm. Polson, 1039 S. 4th St.
466. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
335. Escanaba—A. S. Warn.
405. Gladwin—Jas. Gillan.

Grand Rapids—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St.
195. Iron Mountain—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
523. Ishpeming—John C. O'Neill.
26. Jackson—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184. Lake Linden—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 184.
213. Lansing—W. F. Britten, 513 Lapeer St., West
372 Marine City—Fred. L. Rivard. Box 285.
392. Marquette—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher.
100. Muskegon—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. Negaunee—Wm. Schunck.
347. Port Huron—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St.
651. Saint Ignace.
663. Saint Johns—George Cardnal.
Saginaw City—
334. G. Hicks, 323 N. Granger St.
640. (Mill.) Nelson Butts 521 Ames St.
322. West Bay City—G. S. Potter.
538. Wyandotte—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA.

361. Duluth—W. A McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
120. Little Falls—John H. Meach.
Minneapolis—
34. J. T. Reinold, Station C 2402 3d St., N.
411. (Scand.) J. A. Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
St. Paul—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
157. (Ger) Chr. Brettschneider. 663 Van Buren St.
626. St. Paul Park—A. E. Kuhry.
Winona—
362. Henry Scheel, 685 W 4th St., South.
427. Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. West Duluth—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. Biloxi—Wm. Kent.
656. Jackson—W. J. McGee, 224 Capitol St.
680. (Col.) H. M. Harris, 105 S. Farish St.
265. Natchez.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
Vicksburg—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

406. Carondelet—B. Schuette, 7923 Minnesota Ave.
255. Hannibal—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
Kansas City—
160. Theo. S. Jones. 2748 Cherry St.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St.
577. Marshall—W. S. Rowe.
576, Moberly—Frank Kenyon, Box 1040.
441. Nevada—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
98 Sedalia—W. B. Hurt, 1506 Vermont St.
377. Springfield—J. A. Rice. Box 261, Station A.
St. Joseph—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91. H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295. L. W. Robinson, 1601 Baty St.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, General Delivery. P O.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) Simon Merk. 1443 Madison St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, Goodfellow and N Market Sts.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 3137 N. Broadway.

MONTANA.

88. Anaconda—A. C. Weaver, Box 872.
112. Butte City—L. G Van Ormer, Walkerville.
280. Helena—A. E. Schlieder, 126 Jefferson.
586. Missoula—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. Lincoln—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. Grand Island—A. L. Conley.
231. Kearney—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
Lincoln—
148. E. T. Lister, 847 N. 23d St.
283. C. A. Shait.
330. Nebraska City—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
Omaha—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. W. Peterson, 2405 Cuming St.
71. Jas Fordice. Box 582.
685. G. Hansen. 2711 Ohio St.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
638. O'Neill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. Berlin Falls—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. Dover—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. Manchester—Wm. G. Colcord, 334 E. High St.
393 Nashua—Jas. Hopwood. 22 Cross St.
585. Portsmouth—A. T. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

428. Atlantic City—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. Barnegat Park—David Anderson, Bayville
486. Bayonne—F. R. Vreeland. 572 Ave B.
20. Camden—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. Orange—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. Elizabeth—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. Englewood—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. Hoboken—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
Jersey City—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Kelly. 14 Oswego.
564 John Handorf. 90 Durham Ave.
232 Milburn—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. Millville—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119 Z. E. Jacobus. 52 Hawkins St.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
308. J. N. Dalley, 23 Academy St.
510 New Brunswick—E. Stout, 59 Remsen Ave.
477. Orange—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
Paterson—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
484. James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490. Passaic—G. B. Springer, Box 171.
399. Phillipsburg—A Klein, 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 Plainfield—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. Rutherford—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. Somerville—John Wagner.
456. Summit—James McNany. Chatham, N. J.
31. Trenton—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. West Hoboken—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.

Albany—
274. G H. Anderson, 218 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel. 437 Elk St.
6. Amsterdam—F. Kavanugh. 58 Academy St.
453. Auburn—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
262. Ballston—M. Larabee, Box 95.
13. Batavia—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
402. Bath Beach—R. O'Rourke.
Binghamton—
131. J. D. Marinus. Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
Brooklyn—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton. 434 13th St.
109. Adolph Silber. 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp. 288 Leonard St.
349. (Sash, etc.) John E Ganing, 656 Baltic St.
381. Jas. Asher. — Eastern Parkway, near Elton.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights). David March, 54 Sands St.
639. Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
Buffalo—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front Ave.
9. E. R. Snyder. 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. C. H. Marvin. 211 Fugeron St.
539. (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. Cattaraugus—O. C. Bates.
99. Cohoes—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson.
147. East New York.—A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., Brooklyn.

315. Elmira—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. Far Rockaway—M. Siebert. Lawrence, N. Y.
823. Fishkill-on-Hudson—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. Flatbush—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
200. Fort Plain—George Sitts.
229. Glens Falls—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 Gloversville—James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
447. Haverstraw—John E. Call.
272. Herkimer—Martin Steele. Box 646.
173. Hoosick Falls—Edwin Chapman.
602. Hornellsville—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. Ithaca—J. W. Skninner, 31 Meadow St.
627. Johnstown—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. Kingston—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. Lansingburgh—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
465. Long Island City—Fred. Roselius, 884 Albert
643. Mamaroneck—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. Middletown—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. Mt. Vernon—A. L Bailey, 56 3d Ave,
301. Newburgh—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. New Rochelle—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P. O., New York.
New York.—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
51. B. H. Downey, 106 E. 113th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 2 St. Luke's Place.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 731 St Ann's Ave.
497. (Ger.) L. Hastedt, 226 E. 4th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513. (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E 85th St.
350. Niagara Falls—C. N. Kinzie.
474. Nyack—Robt. F. Wool Upper Nyack.
302. Ogdensburgh—John Wort, 66 Patterson St.
547. Olean—W. J Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. Oneida—Jacob Knowles 6 Sands St.
101. Oneonta—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. Oswego—Chas. Ward, East Bridge St.
404. Portchester—A. Thompson, Box 22.
606. Port Richmond—George W. Davis.
203 Poughkeepsie—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. Rockaway Beach—Jas. Van Valkenburg.
Rochester—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75. (Sash, etc.,) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. Salamanca—C. M. Spore, Box 623
249. Saratoga—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146. Schenectady—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. Sheepshead Bay—John Rackar, Box 71.
105. Sidney—R. F. Francisco.
Syracuse—
15. (Ger.) M. G Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
567. Tompkinsville—L. Anderson, New Brighton
78. Troy—David King, Box 145.
Utica—
125. F. M Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338 (Ger.) A. Ulrick, 187 Blaudina St.
307. Waterford—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. Watertown—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233. Waverly—Fred Swarthout. East Waverly.
252. West Troy—David Gray 629 Broadway.
273. Yonkers—Edgar Hulse. 47 Maple St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. Asheville—G. A. Parker.
668. Winston—G. B. Daniels.

OHIO.

84. Akron—J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
559. Barnesville—W. S. Outland.
17. Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. Bowling Green—G. W. Harvey.
170. Bridgeport—Elmer Justice.
501. Bucyrus—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. Canton—A. E. Knially, 42 S. Young St.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor St.
2. M. A. Clement. 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dawson Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson, 1183 Eastern Av.
667. E. D. Evans, Walnut Hills, Woodbury and Madison Rd.
676 J. Harig, 91 Loth St.
681. W. T. Simpson, 113 Poplar St.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave, Fairmount.
Columbus—
61. W. E. Mead, 53 S. Grant Ave.
326. J. H. Randall. 209 W. Lane Ave.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Philip, 42 Southern Ave.
11. J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (West End) Chas. Miller, 15 Berlin St.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579. Wm. Sadler. Hosmer St
632. (Boh.) Aug. Naperstek. 113 S. Bell Ave.
633. (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
Dayton—
104 Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346. (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St.
187. Defiance—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. Delaware—M. K. Baker.
328. East Liverpool—T. J. Hadley.
188. Findlay—A. D. Neumeyer. 237 Laquineo St.
202. Fostoria—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. Fremont—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637. Hamilton—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
267. Lima—S. F. Reighard, 937 W North St.
356. Marietta—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14. Martin's Ferry—P. Colman.
294. Piqua—A. M. Carson, 512 Broadway.
690. Portsmouth—Louis Schatz.
107. Sandusky—H. L. Schumacher. 1115 Madison.
284. Springfield—D. C. Hebble. 172 S. Centre St.
186. Steubenville—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. Tiffin—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
Toledo—
25. Robert Clark. 34 Ontario St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1804 Lagrange St.
505. Toronto—W. A Maxwell.
644. Van Wert—Richard Miller,
412. Warren—H. G. Murdock, 100 S. Elm St.
171. Youngstown—Ralph Dennison, Grace St.

OREGON.

546. Albina—Benj. Erickson, Box 201.
520. Astoria—J. P. Scothan, Box 443.
527. East Portland—H. H. Taylor, Box 352.
533. Oregon City—J. W. Warnock.
50. Portland—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. Salem—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Gustav Nagel, 221 East St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. Altoona—Maurice R. Glasgow.
246. Beaver Falls—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. Bellevue—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
254. Bellefonte—Richard W. Miller.
655 Belle Vernon—Isaac Coldren.
545. Berwyn—E. Lewis Porter.
180. Braddock—J. V. Branthoover.
550. Bradford—C. F. Cummings. 23 Boylston St.
450. Bryn Mawr—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. Butler—J. W. Bayer.
207. Chester—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St.
408. Coraopolis—Jos. Miller.
535. DuBois—Fred. Tracy.
530. Duquesne—C. W. Ziegler.
Erie—
116. J. H. Conrath, 422 E 10th St.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner. Wallace St bet. 6th & 7th
422. Frankford—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. Franklin—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 Freeport—B. N. Sarver.
122. Germantown—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
462. Greensburg—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.

398. Greenville—B. F. Brown, Box 468.
287. Harrisburg—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. Homestead—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. Jeannette—G. A. Burd, Box 169.
205. Johnstown—John Way. 159 Somerset.
110. Kittanning—James King.
208. Lancaster—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. Latrobe—
601. Lebanon—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436. Lock Haven—Wm. Suter.
177. McKeesport—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438. Manayunk—Ephraim Frantz. 449 Green La.
569. Manor Station—John McAllister.
431. Mansfield—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
500. Media—A. H. Lobb.
653. Monongahela City—J. W. Dewalt, Box 235
589. Mount Pleasant—H. W. Zundell.
206. New Castle—C. A. Pattison, Box 102.
481. New Haven—P. M. Brannon, Connellsville. Box 137
388. Norristown—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414. Oil City—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, D. S. Doyle, 834 N. 42d St.
8. Wm. F. Ingham, 2314 Ingersoll St.
227. (Kensington) J. J. McKinstry, 2358 E. Susquehanna.
238. (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 59th St. bel. Ashland Ave.
306. (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson. 1623 Latona St.
359. (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. 15th St.
605. Samuel Cramer, 2311 N. 30th St
592. Philipsburgh—Alfred Richards.
Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Irwin, 5944 Centre Ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward
164 (Ger.) Fred. Heydolph, 1811 Fox St., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman. Inwood St., E. E.
230. A. G. C. Rhodes, 163 15th St. S. S. Francis St.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell. 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
615. Pittston—J. R. Leignton, 16 Tompkins St.
623. Pottsville—R. W. Shade.
145. Punxsutawney—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336. Reading—T. Kissinger. 929 Buttonwood St.
368. Rochester—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152
448. Reynoldsville—M. J. Winslow, Box 127.
679. Ruffsdale—J. E. Simpson, Box 30.
339. Scottdale—J. M. Carson.
563. Scranton—Geo. Hower. 1515 Price St.
37. Shamokin—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268. Sharon—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185. Sharpsburgh—F. A. Smith.
514. Sharpsville—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276. Tarentum—G. T. Owens.
551. Turtle Creek—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. Tyrone—J. A. Norris.
459. Uniontown—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370. Verona—J. A. Householder.
480 Washington—Eugene Weddle.
634 West Leisenring—E. E. Foulk.
102. Wilkes-Barre—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn. St.
458. Wilkinsburg—James Todd
266. Williamsport—J. Steiger, 508 Louisa St.
191. York—H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. Narragansett Pier—A. L. McIntosh.
176. Newport—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
94. Providence—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.
694. Woonsocket—A. W. Fountain, 28 Cumberland St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. Charleston—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69. Columbia—(Col.) S. B. Thompson.
Greenville—
670. L. C. Robinson.
682. (Col.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

293. Pierre—Chas. S. Smith.
528. Sioux Falls—L. Bakke.

TENNESSEE.

669. Chattanooga—A. S. Johnson.
614. Harriman—A. M. Goodman, Box 29.
174. Jackson—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
225. Knoxville—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
394. Memphis—James Cannon, 40 Washington St.
463. Nashville—A. J. Marlin, 1604 West End Av.

TEXAS.

300. Austin—C. J. Armstrong.
Dallas—
198. S. Lotzenheiser, Box 299.
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459.
622. W. N. Benson, 1355 Elm St.
371. Denison—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. Fort Worth—C. W. Forbes. 705 Jarvis St.
526. Galveston—J. Morgan, Winnie, bet. 15th and 16th Sts.
367. San Antonio—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.

UTAH.

Ogden—L. Meid, 2759 Grant Ave.
635. Salt Lake City—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St
489. South.

VERMONT.

512. Bellows Falls.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. Burlington—Jas. Childs. 176 N. Willard St.
390. Brattleboro—E. S. Wiman. 19 S. Main St.
53. Rutland—Alonzo Persaw, 17 N. Main.
113. St. Albans—E. D. Blatchley, Box 596.

VIRGINIA.

348. Newport News—W. Morgan, Box 49.
285. Norfolk—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
132. Richmond—Rol. Hill, 15 Seventeenth St.
498. Roanoke—J. E. Turnbull, 729 2d Av., S. W.

WASHINGTON.

689. Anacortes—C. J. Broullett.
612. Blaine—J. W. Keller
117. Centralia—W. R. Mallernee.
553 Ellensburg—J. E. Moon, Box 203.
575. Fairhaven—W. D. Dolson, Box 45.
260 Port Angeles—J. F. Frank.
521. Port Townsend—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275.
Seattle—
351. Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) H. Koiller, 912 Wellar St.
41. Spokane Falls—H. Walden, Box 1340.
646 Snohomish (Mill).
197. Tacoma—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. Whatcom—A. McKinnon, Box 446.

WEST VIRGINIA.

261. Buckhannon—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511. Charleston—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin
236. Clarksburg—D. G. Watkins. Box 124.
437. Elkins—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. Grafton—C. F. Burk.
475. New Cumberland—W. Grate.
552. Parkersburgh—Daniel Kinchelor.
353. Piedmont—T. J. Pettit.
425. Wellsburg—Samuel Patterson.
3. Wheeling—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. Ashland—Joseph Herlan, 1016 St. Clair St.
688. Chippewa Falls—
128. Eau Claire—Rudolph Huse, 212 Babcock St.
378. La Crosse—Henry Edwards, 1913 S. 16th St.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 616 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte. 520 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) Frank Stry, 1068 Teutonia St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer. 543 29th St.
572. Geo T. Walker. 825 Van Buren St.
598. Jos. Bisewski, 816 11th Ave.
472. North LaCrosse—Peter Nelson, 1512 Kane.
532. Oshkosh.
178. Rhinelander—W. H. Fletcher.
657. Sheboygan (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. West Superior—J. J. Liebe. Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558. Cheyenne—J. V. Yelland.

SEC. 125. Any officer or member making use of any improper means to obtain benefits, or who shall make false statements as to age or health, or knowingly present or sign any claim of a fraudulent character for benefit, upon proof thereof shall be expelled.

CLEARANCE CARDS.

SEC. 126. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his L. U. to work in another city, or desires to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a Clearance Card, which shall be null and void, and the member holding it be suspended from all benefits, unless it be deposited in some L. U. or renewed by the L. U. granting it, within thirty days from date of its issue.

SEC. 127. A Clearance Card shall be granted by the F. S. without vote of the Union, provided the member is in good standing, upon payment by the member of one month's dues in advance and ten cents for the card, and while the card holds good and is not deposited he shall be considered a member of the Union issuing the card.

SEC. 128. When a member deposits a Clearance Card, he becomes a member of the L. U. wherein he deposits such card, and can only be entitled to sick benefits as prescribed in the By-Laws of said Union.

SEC. 129. No member shall be entitled to a Clearance Card unless he is three months a member of the U. B., and if granted any sooner it shall be only on payment of five dollars as a fee for the clearance.

SEC. 130. Upon receiving the Card, the member must sign his name in the margin and with this Card and the current Quarterly Password a member is entitled to join any L. U. by depositing his Clearance and conforming to the rules of the Union or District where he deposited his Card.

SEC. 131. In entering a L. U., a member with a Clearance shall hand in said Card, and the Vice-President shall proceed to the ante-room and test him in the Quarterly Password, and shall call for him to sign his name on the back of the Clearance. If his signature corresponds with that in the margin of his Card, and he stands all tests, he shall be admitted.

SEC. 132. Each Clearance Card shall have a coupon attached, and on deposit of said Card, the F. S. receiving it must sign the same, affix seal of L. U., and forward the coupon by mail to the F. S. of the L. U. issuing it, as an evidence of its deposit.

SEC. 133. A member of a Union going into the jurisdiction of a sister Union must deposit his Clearance Card within thirty days after date of issue, and for failure to do so, he shall forfeit his Clearance and be considered suspended. This shall not apply to cases where a member is working in a district from which he returns home daily. In the latter case no Clearance Card will be required.

RESIGNATIONS AND SALOON KEEPERS.

SEC. 134. A member can sever connection with the U. B. by resignation in writing, and it shall require a two-third vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be retained as a member.

VISITING MEMBERS.

SEC. 135. Any member in good standing can visit any L. U., provided he is in possession of the current Quarterly Password, and can produce, if called upon, a clear card of membership, and is not in arrears for more than three months' dues.

SEC. 136. Any member visiting a L. U. shall not have the right to vote or debate in such L. U., but may be allowed the privileges of the floor, if permitted by a majority vote of the members present.

GENERAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SEC. 137. All local strikes not requiring financial aid from the Reserve Fund can be conducted on the rules and usages laid down by the D. C. or L. U. in that locality.

SEC. 138. Where a D. C. exists, it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lockouts in that District, subject to approval of the G. S. and G. P.

SEC. 139. Should any trade difficulty arise in any locality where more than one Union exists, no application for aid shall be sustained unless all the Unions in the District have voted on the subject in their respective Locals and then in such cases the D. C. shall act for and represent said Locals in compliance with all the provisions governing strikes and lockouts.

SEC. 127. Any member who goes into any city seeking work where a strike or lockout is pending, shall be subject to a fine of $25. His name shall be reported to his L. U. and they shall enforce this section, and charge the fine on their books against him.

SEC. 128. When any difficulty or trade dispute arises between any employer or employers and the members of the U. B., the members agrieved shall lay the case before their L. U. or D. C., and if said body decides to sustain them, the President of the L. U. or D. C. shall appoint a Conference Committee of three to wait on the employer or employers with a view to adjust the difficulty or dispute. Said Committee shall report at the next stated meeting, and if no settlement has been effected, the L. U. or D. C. shall then proceed as hereinafter prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 129. In no case shall a L. U. or D. C. take action on any difficulty requiring assistance from the Reserve Fund until all the members in good standing under its jurisdiction are duly notified to attend the meeting. After a decision is arrived at, it shall be the duty of the R. S. of the Union or Unions involved in such case to give the members at least one week's notice of any demand upon the employers.

SEC. 130. If a two-thirds vote by secret ballot of the members present in such meeting shall decide that the strike be sustained, then the R. S. of the L. U. or D. C. shall be ordered to at once transmit a detailed account of the difficulty to the G. S., on the official form provided by the G. S. for such cases. The G. S. shall at once submit the application to a vote of the G. E. B., who shall reply to the G. S. by telegraph within three days after receipt of application, under penalty of $10.00 fine.

SEC. 131. The G. S. shall then, if the G. E. B. decide it necessary, deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty, with power to select three members of the L. U. or D. C. involved, to go with him and visit the employers, and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration. Failing in this the Deputy shall telegraph or report in writing to the G. S. a concise and full statement of the difficulty, his efforts at settlement, the answers of the employers, and also his recommendations as to what course should be pursued.

SEC. 132. The G. E. B. shall then have power, if they deem it advisable, to sustain the action of the L. U. or D. C., provided the Local Union or Unions are in good standing, and over one year connected with the U. B., and have acted in strict conformity with this Constitution. The G. S. shall notify the L. U. or D. C. in question immediately after action of G. E. B. whether the application for aid is sanctioned.

SEC. 133. When any strike or lockout, or any number of strikes, involves more than 3,000 members, no other strike shall be sustained or financially aided at the same time by the authority and under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Only twenty-four hours' notice shall be given the employers in case a strike is contemplated, and no general strike will be sanctioned from November 1st to April 1st.

SEC. 134. Strike benefits or relief in case of lockouts shall be at the rate of six dollars per week, payable from the Reserve Fund, and to commence one week after the strike or lockout has been inaugurated and legally sanctioned. In no case shall a fraction of a week's strike pay be allowed.

SEC. 135. No person shall be entitled to any financial aid unless he is a member in good standing.

SEC. 136. The Treasurer of the Strike Committee of the Union or D. C. involved, shall furnish weekly to the G. S. a complete financial report, signed by the Chairman of the Strike Committee, itemizing receipts and expenditures, and report such other facts as may be required by the G. S. For non-compliance with this section, further aid shall be discontinued on authority of the G. P.

SEC. 137. In case at any time the Reserve Fund should become exhausted in the support of any legally sustained difficulty, the G. E. B. shall have power to levy on the Local Unions such special assessments as may be necessary to sustain said movement.

SEC. 138. The G. E. B. shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that support in a strike or lockout should cease, to declare the same at an end, so far as the financial aid of the U. B. is concerned.

GENERAL VOTE.

SEC. 139. Whenever a general vote of the members is taken, it shall require a two-third vote of the members voting to decide, and said general vote shall be returnable to the G. S. within six weeks from date of circular calling for the vote, and the result, pro and con, in each L. U., shall be published in the official journal.

REVISED CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTFD AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FOR ALL UNIONS TO CONSIDER.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 22 1890.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.: Greeting:

BROTHERS:—On pages 4, 5 and 7 is a verbatim copy of the Revised Constitution as adopted by more than a two-third vote of the delegates at the Sixth General Convention of the U. B., held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4th to 11th, 1890.

Consider it well and carefully. Read it and pass on it section by section. Then vote on it as a whole and send in to the General Secretary the exact vote of your union, for and against the Constitution and Rules for Local Unions as a whole. The vote of each and every local union will then be printed in detail in the October issue of THE CARPENTER.

The Rules for Local Unions and Parliamentary Rules will be printed in the September CARPENTER. There are very few changes in these Rules, but the changes are important enough that every member should know what they are.

This Revised Constitution and Rules is to go into effect Nov. 1, 1890.

And now by the power in me vested by authority of the Convention, and under Art. VII, Sec. 1, page 29 of the Constitution, I beg leave to submit to all the local unions and members the following Constitution and Rules for Local Unions, for a general vote of the members in their respective meetings.

The vote of each local union must be taken after the Constitution and Rules have been acted on section by section. Then take a vote on the Constitution and Rules as a whole. The President must take the vote by show of hands for and against these laws as a whole.

The Recording Secretary must keep an exact record on his minutes of the vote, and transmit a copy to the G. S. under seal of the union, and duly attested, on the voting blank the G. S. will soon send to the local unions for that purpose.

A return of this vote must be made to the office of the General Secretary, P. J. MCGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., on or before Oct. 10, 1890, and no later. Votes received after that date will not be counted. No unanimous vote will be counted in any case. The exact vote for and against must be given. If there are particular objections to any section of these laws, the objections offered can be stated and will be duly considered.

Please act promptly on this subject. Do not delay action.

With fraternal greetings,
Yours truly,

P. J. McGuire
General Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—P. W. Berck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—Hugh McKay, E. Boston, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. E. Owens, 898 E. 169th St., New York.

Fifth Vice-President—E. A. Stevens, Louisville, Ky.

Sixth Vice-President—W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Vice-President—S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Philips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 2447 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

R8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

No. 7. BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it.
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

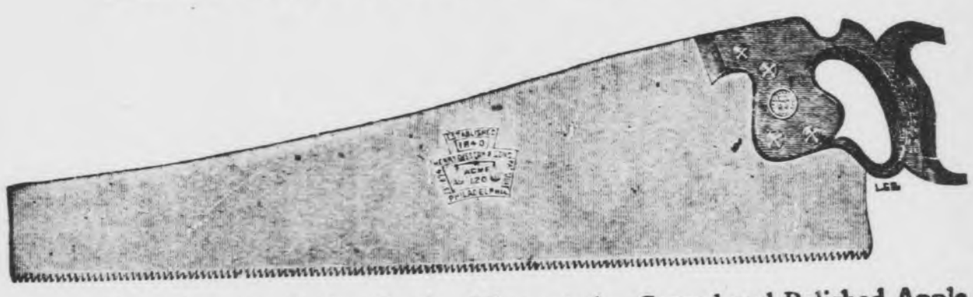
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and b can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary do saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



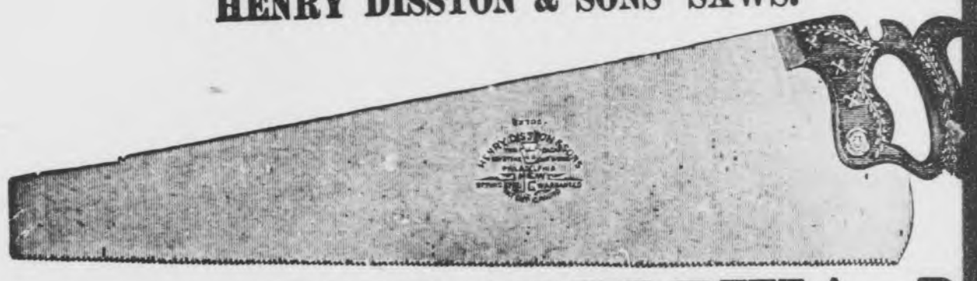
ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, P.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

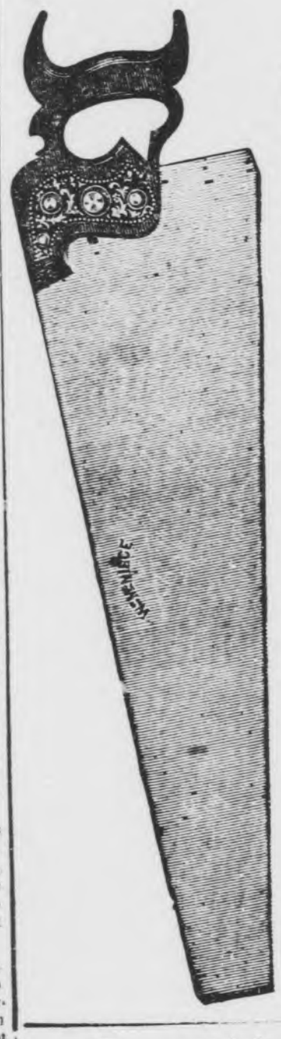
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

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CHERRY STREET,

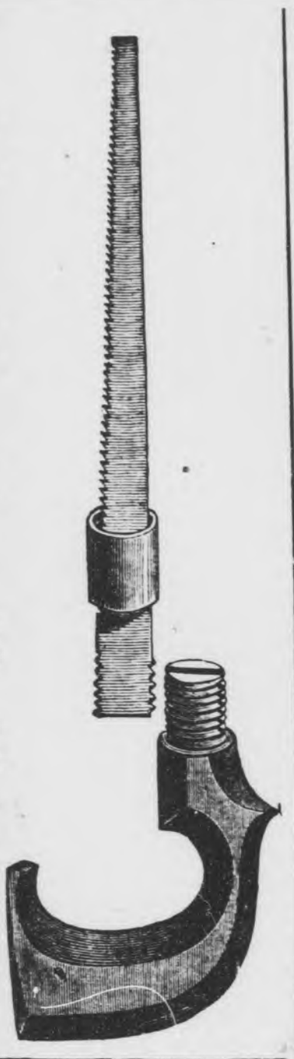
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' Internati Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but un made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of lab* smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organ tion of labor, strictly union shops, not purchase the product of scabs, and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade a Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assem of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemb and Districts of the Knights oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities, and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 8200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSO

MANUFACTURER OF

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipm and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS

MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI,

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 9 PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—The Carpenters' Unions of Stapleton and Port Richmond have formed a District Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Union 616, Stair Builders, now numbers all the Stair Builders in this city, except about half a dozen.

ROANOKE, Va.—Union 498 is doing nobly, and has organized a federation of all trades. Work fair, at $1.50 to $2.25 per day.

HARRIMAN, Tenn.—There is no "boom" here, as is currently reported in the papers. Work in the building line is dull all over East Tennessee.

ALTONA, Pa.—By a prize contest among the members of Union 487, we have more than doubled our membership and unionized several large mills and shops.

UNION 285, Norfolk, Va, would like to know of the whereabouts of W. D. Cameron, who went to Salem, Va., and his family have not since heard from him.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Union No. 130 has elected Chas. R. Barston as Walking Delegate to look after the interests of carpenters in that city. His office is 86 Main St.

THE LAST non-union mill in Pittsburg has yielded to union efforts, and J. B. Hill's mill is now a union concern. Yohe Bros. and Blythe & Co. are also ready to run on union terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Union 22 has placed Bro. H. Meyer in the field as a Walking Delegate. Trade is very dull, and carpenters should keep away as some bosses are trying to break down our eight-hour rule.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—The following is a list of "black sheep" carpenters or "bats" in this town: Sub-contractor J. N. Smith, Thad. McGovern, Geo. Raugh, Jake House, Wm. Rager, Bob Bradley and James McHenry.

TOLEDO, O.—Union 25 scored a remarkable victory in getting control of a $40 000 job owned by Mr. Frank Cheney. Originally the job was to be done ten hours a day, and by non-union men. But Mr. Cheney was visited, and he influenced the contractor, Dick Hatterslea, to make peace with Union 25.

VINCENNES, Ind.—We have gained the nine-hour day; and it so much irritated an architect here named J. W. Gadis that he said he hoped all carpenters who joined our union would starve for bread this winter, and he would discharge any of his men who quit at 5 P. M. We will certainly bear him well in mind.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Work is brisk, and Union 343 has demanded an advance of 2½ cents per hour, or to a rate of 30 cents per hour. The increase has been quite generally conceded. On July 22d we had an immense labor turnout on the occasion of the Convention here of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Carpenters' District Council has established a Labor Bureau at 158, Superior St., Room 11, and the business agent, W. G. Phillip, is there from 7.30 a. m. to 9.30 a. m. Many of the contractors and builders are quite favorable and give their patronage to the bureau when they are in need of men.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—To show what organization amounts to, here is an instance. The masons and stone cutters in this city both have live unions and got the nine-hour day and enforce it. The carpenters here let their union go down and lost even the eight-hour day on Saturday. Now they have reorganized to retrieve their losses.

THE CARPENTERS' UNIONS in California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia have shown a commendable spirit in standing by our brothers in Portland, Oreg., during their strike. New Westminster, B. C., Union 574, sent $50, and assessed its members one dollar per week. Union 41, Spokane Falls, Wash., donated $375 to help Portland.

KEARNEY, Neb.—Trade dull and carpenters better stay away. The following jobs now in course of construction, are declared "scab jobs": The Opera House and Bartlett and Downings buildings. The bricklayers and carpenters are hand in hand on this and no union man will touch these jobs until union rules are complied with. Union men are warned not to pay any attention to advertisements of Richards & Co., for men for they are "scabby."

BALTIMORE, Md.—Union 29 opened up a handsomely furnished hall August 18. It is the site of the old city guards' armory, at 506 East Baltimore street, in the centre of the city. It was a very enjoyable occasion; General Secretary McGuire made the dedication speech. Acting Mayor Morse, W. J. Cooney, James Duncan and J. W. Pugsley made addresses. A handsome gold headed cane was presented to Brother F. A. Klunk by the members of Union 29 for his services on the Committee on Hall.

DOVER, N. H.—There is one VALENTINE MATHES here, who deals in coal, wood, flour, grain, &c., and builds a great many cheap tenement houses. Now he is building a good house for his own use and has sent out of town and got carpenters to come here and work ten hours a day, while our rules are nine hours a day. A committee of our union has waited on him and he refuses to employ residents of this city or to have his work done on the nine-hour plan. So when fall and winter comes Dover people will not buy his coal or wood, and he can send it to Laconia where he got his carpenters.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

LEBANON, PA.—Trade Unions are all the go here at present.

A STATE Federation of Labor has been formed in Kansas.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Millwrights' Union 577 now meets at 142 Flatbush avenue every Friday evening.

THE BREWERY workmen in San Francisco and the leading towns on the Pacific Coast have secured the nine-hour day.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Standard Turning Co. of this city is a "scab" concern, and refuses to recognize the Carpenters' Unions.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The bricklayers and stone masons went on a strike early this season against the employment of Chinese in the construction of buildings and they were successful, and the "pig tails" had to go.

THE TRADE UNIONS and Knights of Labor in Toronto, Canada, are now making a joint agitation on the eight-hour question, and this winter will co-operate in a series of rousing public meetings. This is the proper way to work.

THE GRANITE Cutters National Union was very successful this Spring in quite generally instituting the nine-hour work day. They encountered very bitter opposition in many places, but on the whole they were very triumphant.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters and Decorators is a live, progressive organization and should be helped everywhere by our local unions. The painters have reduced the hours of labor and raised wages in over 40 cities the past season.

GREER BROS, hardware dealers, in Du Bois, Pa., and Punxsutawney, Pa., are selling the scab-made doors, frames, etc., made by the cheap labor contractor, H. Foringer, of Du Bois. This class of work is a plague to good union mechanics.

PUEBLO, Colo.—L. G. Heffron writes that the union men have the best of feeling toward the Rosenfeld Construction Company, and that the demand made by the union men was not allowed by Mr C. Langley, the superintendent of the building department for the company.

NEW YORK.—Work in the building line in New York city is very dull, owing to the scarcity of brick. Certain unfair non-union brick manufacturers were boycotted by the unions of this city, and the Brick Manufacturers Association then tied up all the brick yards in the vicinity of New York.

PORTLAND Oreg.—The Federated Trades of this city are raising funds to help the striking coal miners of Wellington, British Columbia. They have been out now for four months, and are evicted from their homes. In the troubles here this spring in the building trades, the Trade Unions of British Columbia stood nobly by us and sent us $753 25.

IT IS QUITE generally the rule in all union shops in Great Britain to allow two hours' notice or two hours' pay for grinding tools in case of discharge or "lay-off." In open buildings it is also the rule that employers must furnish a safe lock up for the safety of the men's tools. Walking time is likewise allowed on all jobs one mile or more from the shop.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The State Supreme Court of California has decided in the Kuback suit, that the eight-hour ordinance of this city is unconstitutional. Carpenter work is very dull and wages down to starvation rates.

EVEN in Mexico, the eight-hour issue is being agitated. They have had several rousing meetings since May 1st.

TACOMA, Wash.—We have eighteen trade unions and all in one good central body. We hope to be strong enough to make a stand for eight hours next Spring.

E. BOSTON, Mass.—This has been an eight-hour town since May 1st. All the contractors, except two, conceded the eight-hour demands of Union 218 this Spring without much trouble

LETTER OF GREETING FROM THE SEAMEN.

The subjoined letter was sent to Chicago during the sessions of the Carpenters' Convention, but came too late to be read to the delegates. It is from the International Amalgamated Society of Seamen and Firemen:

167 South St., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1890.

To the Convention U. B. C. and F. of A.:

Hail to the Carpenters' Brotherhood! May its stability be in proportion to the unparalled rapidity of its growth. Having in a single decade become the strongest manned union in the world, may the next decade reveal the greatest extension of the trade union principle, with the Brotherhood as its chief practical exponent. May each successive decade recognize your union striving in the foremost rank of that great movement, whose function is to throw up an impassable barrier to the return of slavery while it marches forward to the emancipation of the human race from poverty. May the efforts of your officers and delegates be appreciated by their fellows, so that it may be recorded that the Republic of Labor has not been ungrateful to its pioneers. Yours, fraternally,

HUGH MCGREGOR,
General Secretary.

TRADE DULL.

Carpenters are advised to stay away from the following places, as trade is very dull in these towns and cities: Salt Lake City, Utah; Butte City, Montana; Aspen, Col.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Kearney, Neb.; Topeka, Kan.; St. Catherines, Can.; San Francisco, Cal.; Harriman, Tenn.; Oakland, Cal.; Nevada, Mo.; Defiance, O; Helena, Mont.; Lansingburg, N. Y.; Berkeley, Cal.; Nasnville, Tenn; Chester, Pa.; Muncie, Ind; Haverstraw, N. Y.; Bedford, Ind.; Tampa, Fla.; Burlington, Ia.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Pierre, S. Dak.; Taunton, Mass.; Marquette, Mich.; Peterboro, Can.; Middlesborough, Ky., and New Westminster, Brit. Col. Trade is extremely dull for carpenters in the copper country of Upper Michigan.

MR. POWDERLY AND HIS "PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS."

"But we are not in favor of strikes. We think they are suicidal. I will say that I have never known of a strike which has been won by the men where the evil consequences have not overbalanced the benefits."

Mr. Powderly uttered those "profoundly thoughtful" sentences at a meeting of the Progressive Friends last Saturday at Kennett Square, Pa. No doubt the "Progressive Friends" roundly applauded the sentiment. They would not be "progressive friends" of Mr. Powderly if they refused to do so.

Has Mr. Powderly forgotten the wonderful benefit derived from the dock laborers' strike in London, which was the means of securing an increase of wages to hundreds of thousands of other workingmen? Can he truthfully claim that in that case the "evil consequences overbalance the benefits?"

In the recent strike of the carpenters all over this broad land for shorter hours, can Mr. Powderly truthfully assert that the advantages secured to those who enforced them with the power of the strike would have been secured by other means? Men do not strike for the pleasure of having a contest with their employers; and the able head of the carpenters' organization, Mr. McGuire, would be quick to disprove such a suicidal course.

The last issue of THE CARPENTER gives sufficient data to disprove the statement made by Mr. Powderly in reference to the futility of strikes, and if he has not read the facts he will pardon us for calling his attention to the same.

The people who have and are enjoying the legal right to coerce the producing classes into accepting a certain rate of wages have yet to be taught the rights of individuals, and until that class of employers do concede the right of the producing classes the full value of the products of their labor, such a thing as appealing to the employing capitalists for a more just remuneration, can only be maintained by meeting them with the coercive measures used by the workingmen now in the shape of the strike.

Had Mr. Powderly given his sanction and asked the organization of which he is the head to render all the assistance in their power to enforce the eight-hour movement, greater harmony would exist in the ranks of organized labor. His decrying of the strike now will not stop the forward movement that is now surging over the world, and it would be wise for him and the other executive members of the K. of L. to bear that fact in mind in the future.

At best the strike is but a war measure, and until the necessity for the use of such dernier methods is removed, will Mr. Powderly please suggest a substitute for the one which he has seen fit to deprecate before the "Progressive Friends," whom he addressed last Saturday.—*The (Pittsburg) Commoner.*

FROM PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Well, I have reached the last habitable corner of the United States, South of Alaska, and to carpenters in this place is due the credit of advanced ideas, as well as elsewhere.

In January last, Carpenters Union 260 was organized in this place, and forty days after that, on March first, they enforced the nine-hour day and secured an advance in wages, amounting to nearly eighty cents per day. The men are wide awake and progressive. When the call from the G. S for the Protective Fund was read, the whole of the fund was sent on and the hat was passed around for an additional voluntary contribution, which was likewise sent on. The men here would like to next move for the eight-hours, but are content to wait and help others for the present.

DICK MATTHEWS.

IN VARIOUS parts of England and Great Britain, carpenters' wages have been advanced this season from one-half to one penny more per hour.

TO THE MARBLE CUTTERS OF AMERICA.

FELLOW WORKMEN, GREETING:—In issuing this call to form a National Marble Cutters' Union of America, from our experience in the great amount of good done other organizations of skilled tradesmen, in the defense of their rights, in protecting their trade against usurpers, in defending ourselves and our honest employers against Prison Labor, against specialists from among the refuse workmen of other crafts, whose work is not only an injury to ourselves and employers but also to the purchasers, and against being driven out of the workshops, our pay reduced by filling our shops with apprentices. These, with many other grievances, demand our immediate action. It is time we cry a halt. It is time we raised our voice as American citizens in defense of our trade and against the injustice and oppression now going on, that from our work (which at best is but a luxury) we are the last to receive the benefits of prosperous times, the first to feel the loss when dull times overtake us, and at all times our most skilled workmen are compelled to work for the poorest pay, and not only stand the oppression which capital has been steadily increasing, but through want of proper organization compelled to injure our brother chip stone and granite cutters.

And now, by the consent of the delegates already elected, we call the unions of America to further elect one representative for each State, they in turn to choose district organizers who shall have power to call together unorganized places and organize them so they may elect their delegates, with proper credentials, to the Convention which will be held in the city of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 6, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. Due notice will be given the delegates of the place of meeting.

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR B. SMYTH,
Acting General Secretary.
No. 24 Lombard St., Allegheny, Pa.

The Marblecutters of New York and Philadelphia are particularly urged to take hold of this movement for the interest of their trade. Communications can be addressed to, John S. Whall, 62 Henley St., Boston, Mas.; B J. Flanagan, 25 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Lloyd B. Rees, 625 First St., Louisville, Ky.; Emil J. Koenea, 815 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.; William T. Keating, 422 West Fortieth St., New York, N. Y.; William Glenn, Humboldt, Tenn.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Stonemasons from Chicago and Memphis, who claim to be union men, are working here ten hours a day, to the detriment of union carpenters and others who work only nine hours a day. This practice of being union men in one place and scabbing it in another should be stopped.

PERSONAL.

Edward Arch, son of the famous Jos. Arch, the organizer and leader of the Farm Laborers National Union of Great Britain, is a member of Carpenters Union, No. 216, Waltham, Mass.

William Matkin has been re-elected General Secretary of the General Union of Carpenters, in Great Britain.

Henry Lloyd, formerly of Toronto, Canada, is now located in Boston, Mass., and is acting in Union 33. His address is No. 9 Malden Street, Boston.

The death of Thomas Seecombe of the Boston branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters, leaves void a space among the active unselfish workers which will be indeed hard to fill.

William Martin, for twelve years the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and T. F. Fitzpatrick for a like period, the General President of the Iron Moulders Union of North America, have both retired from their respective official positions, and declined re-election. Both these gentlemen have done good service in the cause, and have our well wishes wherever they may go. On his retirement, Mr. Martin was presented by the Association, with a valuable gold watch, and his wife with a handsome silver tea set.

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LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Rejoice! ye hardy sons of toil, and maidens young and fair,
This is a glorious day of rest, so drive away dull care;
The young and old, dressed in their best, are off for pleasure bent,
With faces beaming o'er with smiles, all happy and content;
Some to see the beauteous scenes, that on our coast abound
And others to amuse themselves where pleasure can be found,
But those who love the Labor Cause will march in proud array
Beneath their flags and banners on Labor's Holiday.

Be thankful, toiling brothers, for concessions we received,
And respect your honored leaders, for the victories they achieved.
'Twas by their earnest efforts in behalf of the oppressed
That first Monday in September is now a day of rest.
For years oppression wrecked our homes and left us in despair,
Like willing slaves we bore the lash, and would not do and dare,
But freedom's dawn is breaking now, to light us on the way,
And cheer our hearts with hope and joy on Labor's Holiday.

Ah! men, you seldom ever weigh the value of your might,
And seldom pause before you act, in what is wrong or right.
It is our votes that makes the laws and rules this land so free,
And by our votes we'll guard our own whate'er our faults may be.
For years our votes were peddled, by a set of low poltroons,
And sold by private auction in the clubs and beer saloons.
The Australian ballot set us free, from boodler's selfish sway,
And we celebrate the victory on Labor's Holiday.

Behold this mighty gathering, ye oppressors of the poor!
Dare ye offer us resistance, are your strongholds all secure?
We are but the advance army, the reserve is close behind,
And we wage this war as freemen, we battle for mankind.
One race, one creed, one color, and one cause we will uphold
'Til Eight Hours on our banners is inscribed on every fold.
We want more time for learning, and to live we want more pay,
Then let that be our watchword on Labor's Holiday.

Instructive were the mottos to be seen along the line,
The thoughts of men of mighty minds, who for their rights combine,
We wrong no man, our cause is just, our right is no man's wrong,
'Tis by our labor that we live in peace amid the throng.
What if our foes have pilfered wealth, they number but a few
Compared with countless millions of toilers, tried and true;
And woe to those who cross our path when armed for the fray,
In war or peace our power is great, on Labor's Holiday.

M. C. HEANY.

Jamaica Plains, Mass.

JUDGE M. F. TULEY'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED AT THE CARPENTERS' CONNENTION IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 4, 1890.

The mayor of the city has welcomed you on behalf of its citizens, and I now extend a special and hearty welcome to you on behalf of the carpenters and joiners and every true friend of labor.

You have met in this your biennial International Convention at a time most auspicious to the cause of labor.

The past two years have been almost unprecedented in the growth of trade unions and other labor organizations.

The movement determined upon within that time—in favor of the eight-hour day—and wisely determining that it should begin with the carpenters and joiners—is now here—in this great city of Chicago, where the contest was first inaugurated—a pronounced success. It has been generally successful throughout the country, and it is confidently believed that by the lapse of another working year no "knight of the plane and the saw" will be found in the United States or in Canada working more than eight hours a day. I regard the eight-hour movement as the greatest effort ever made in the cause of human labor.

Who can estimate the great good—the benefit to humanity already accomplished by the inauguration of this movement?

Think of the tens of thousands of idle but willing hands that have found work to do—estimated at one-fifth at least of those theretofore employed. Think of the thousands of happy homes—the happy women and children. Think of the blissful feeling of the workingman in being able to quit work without being exhausted by excessive toil—of the opportunity it has afforded him for recreation, amusement and mental cultivation.

And as time goes on and the eight-hour day becomes universal—look at the workingman—see how, under its influence and under the fostering care of his trades union—see how he develops—see him grow—becoming more erect in his manhood—growing month by month more industrious, more temperate, more contented more intelligent and in every way a better citizen; I might say, the ideal citizen, for such are not only "the bone and the sinew" of the land, but they are the very bulwarks upon which free institutions are rested.

If the labor organizations can make the eight-hour day the rule in all trades and industries—as I believe they will—you will have accomplished much for humanity. That alone would be compensation for all the money you have spent—for all the sacrifices you have made, for all your years of effort in the cause of labor.

It appears to me that within the past two years the public mind has turned—as it never turned before to this great question of the day—the labor problem.

Quarterly, monthly and weekly periodicals, the weekly and even the daily newspapers, teem with essays upon and discussions of the rights of labor. It has entered into the debates in the halls of Congress—into all the State legislatures, it is orated upon from the political rostrum, sermonized upon from the pulpit, and is the frequent theme of conversation at almost every intelligent fire-side in the land.

The leaven of the wrongs of the workingman has by your efforts permeated the minds of the masses of the people.

The conviction has already fastened itself upon the public mind that there is something radically wrong in the relations of capital and labor, and thoughtful men over the civilized world are seeking a remedy.

The masses of the people—the law-abiding citizens—looked with much distrust upon the earlier efforts of the trades unions, knights of labor and other labor organizations. There were too many strikes too much disorder and too much violence attending your earlier efforts to obtain your rights.

A strike is a state of industrial war—it is founded on force, direct or indirect, and no organization founded on force can ever succeed in this free country—and when I say free country I mean Canada as well as the United States. There, as here, the doctrine is taught—and in it a principle underlying the very foundation of free government - that it is the first great duty of the citizen to preserve the peace, and obey the law, because it is the law.

In that country, as in this, force has no place in its political economy, and violence should find no advocate.

But the labor organizations have learned much in the bitter school of experience. They have learned one great lesson, and that is that they must confine their operations within the limitations of the law.

The policy of this organization has always been opposed to strikes, except as a dire necessity, and every true friend of labor rejoices that the policy of all labor organizations within the past few years has tended to discountenance strikes and prevent disorder and violence.

They now rest upon the justice of their cause rather than upon the strength of their numbers. They now appeal by reason and argument to the sense of justice of the employer, and by the same means seek their vindication at the great bar of public opinion. That great public—which ultimately decides the fate of all great reformatory movements—loves fair play, and no organization or movement for the betterment of the condition of the people ever yet appealed to the sense of justice of an American or British public in vain.

The public now no longer looks upon labor organizations with distrust, for it recognizes the absolute necessity of such organizations.

It sees capital combined into huge masses for the employment of labor, and it finds the employing classes united in clubs, associations and other combinations for the protection of *their* interests. It recognizes the fact that the mechanic or laborer, as a unit, as a single individual, against such combinations of capital is as helpless as a one-day-old infant in the hands of a Goliath.

It sees that the refusal of one workingman to work at a given price can have no effect upon an employer, or upon the rate of wages; but that the action of one hundred, a thousand, or tens of thousands can have, and does have, a very marked effect.

It sees that organization upon one side necessarily begets organization upon the other side, and where the object of such organizations is confined to the betterment of the condition, or protection of the interest of its members, it finds no fault therewith.

The public insists that it is wrong for capital to organize to oppress labor, and that it is equally wrong for labor to organize to oppress capital.

It knows that labor is a necessity to capital and that capital is almost an equal necessity to labor, and is beginning to believe that there is no necessary antagonism between the two. It has no patience with the demagogic cry of a "capitalistic press," or of "capitalistic robbery," and it is equally impatient with those who assert that labor organizations tend to communism and incite to anarchy.

It *demands a peaceful solution* of the labor problem as the interests of society at large—and, I might say, of civilization itself—are directly involved in such a solution being had.

It demands that strikes and lockouts shall cease.

Listen to what one of your labor organizations—the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers—in a circular letter in the year 1885 said of strikes and lockouts:—"The history and experience of the past make it apparent to every intelligent and thoughtful mind that strikes and lockouts are false agencies and brutal resorts for the adjustment of the disputes and controversies arising between employing capital and employed labor. They have become evils of the greatest magnitude, not only to those immediately concerned in them, but also to general society, being fruitful sources of public disturbance, riot and bloodshed. These industrial conflicts generally involve a waste of capital on the one hand and the impoverishment of labor on the other They engender bitter feelings of prejudice and enmity, and enkindle the destructive passions of hate and revenge, bearing in its train widespread misery and wretchedness They are contrary to the true spirit of American institutions, and violate every principle of human justice and Christian charity."

No truer words were ever written in the English language, and they voice, I firmly believe, the enlightened public sentiment of this day.

Listen further to this remarkable address:—"Apart and in conflict capital and labor become agents of evil, while united they create blessings of plenty and prosperity and enable man to utilize and enjoy the bounteous resources of nature intended for his use and happiness by the Almighty."

Yes, the demand is that capital and labor shall come together—that they shall work in harmony.

But there must be mutual concessions, and each must recognize the fact that it has duties and obligations toward the other.

One undeniable fact must be conceded by capital, and that is that labor has not heretofore received, and is not now receiving, its fair and just proportion of the joint products of labor and capital combined.

Each is entitled to its equitable share of such joint products, and there is no law, human or divine, which will justify the one impoverishing the other.

The relation between the employer and the employee must cease to be that of master and servant, and labor must cease to be distinguished from all other commodities for sale as the only one for which the purchaser fixes the selling price.

Labor must no longer be a commodity for sale; it must become a matter of contract between man and man. And this contract must cease to be, as the lawyers say, unilateral, or one in which one party does all the contracting. It must be like all other contracts, it must be mutual, and each party the employer and the employe must have an equal voice in determining its terms.

By its terms I do not mean only the price or "equitable share" that labor is to receive, but all matters connected with the operations of labor upon which the laborer has the right to be heard, such as protection to the workman against unnecessary risk to his life or person, the sanitary condition of the factory and the workshop, the abolition of the infamous truck system, and generally the fixing of all working rules under which the work is to carried on.

How capital and labor are to come together and work in harmony is as yet to a large extent an unsolved problem. I cannot undertake to determine how it can be done. It may be by "profit sharing" or it may be by "co-operation."

At this present time it seems to me that a plan may ultimately be evolved—from the organizations now formed, and to be formed—those employing capital on the one hand, and the labor organizations on the other, coming together in a spirit of conciliation, justice and equity, and making an honest effort to adjust their differences.

I firmly believe it would be a good thing for the country if the employing class in every industry could be organized into a club or association for the protection of the interests of its members, and on the other hand that every workman or employe in every such industry could be enrolled in his trades union for the protection of his interests. Then opposing forces could effectually treat with each other, and adjust all the terms upon which labor should be conducted.

These organizations could not of course act *en masse*, but they could act by joint committees or boards of conciliation and arbitration, comprised of an equal number of the employers and of the employed, with a disinterested person chosen as umpire to decide all questions upon which the committee or board could not agree.

The plan adopted by the bricklayers and the master builders in this city, in the settlement of the strike of 1887, and substantially adopted by the carpenters and contractors during the present summer, I believe may prove to be a germ from which may be evolved a scheme by which capital and labor may ultimately work together in perfect harmony, each receiving its equitable share of the joint products of combined capital and labor.

The Chicago plan—if I may call it such—is not entirely new; a somewhat similar one having been in operation in the coal mines in the North of England for more than twenty years, is crude and imperfect in its details, but its underlying principles form a good foundation to work upon.

They are: First. That in setting the price and other terms upon which work is to be carried on, there must be *an absolute equality* of the parties making the contract, capital and all it represents as one party and the workingman and all he represents as the other party, to the contract.

Second. That there shall be a joint committee or board annually chosen, each side having an equal representation therein, the committee or board to choose a disinterested person as umpire to decide in case of any disagreement. This joint committee or board to determine from time to time the wages and all the terms upon which the work shall be conducted, and also to determine all disputes and controversies that may arise between the respective organizations or between the members of one and those of the other.

Third, that there shall be no strikes or lockouts, as in event of any dispute or difficulty arising—the work is to go on while the joint committee (or board) is arbitrating the matter—each organization pledging its sacred honor and the sacred honor of each of its members that the decision of such joint committee (or board) or of such umpire, as the case may be shall be conformed to and obeyed both in letter and spirit.

It is easy to perceive that among honorable men this plan will work and work well. If a man has no honor—be he capitalist or be he workman—no plan but one of force can be of any service in dealing with him. So well has this plan worked in this city that in the three years since its adoption by the bricklayers and builders, the umpire has never been called upon to decide any question.

The solution of the labor question must come—when it does come—from the voluntary action of the parties directly interested—by their voluntary agreements based upon the honor of the parties thereto.

No remedy can be found in legislation or in compulsory arbitration.

Legislation has been tried, particularly in England, and it has been an almost complete failure.

There is no law that can be passed, in a free country, which can make one man work for another, unless he wishes to, or that can make one employ another unless he wishes so to do.

Compulsory arbitration is a contradiction of terms, and a law to compel men to *agree* is on its face an absurdity.

The economic conditions, the laws of trade which prevail in the workings of capital and labor are of too complex a nature to admit of any legislation which will be effective as a solution of the labor problem. The emancipation of labor will never be brought about by statute law, but it will come and be brought about by the continued efforts of labor organizations

In conclusion, let me warn you to avoid all political affiliations

If you do not wish to sound the death knell of the cause of labor, do not admit politics into your organizations The politicians whose hearts are filled to overflowing with the wrongs of the workingman, avoid them as you would the plagues of Egypt.

Do not permit dissensions in your ranks, sacrifice everything for unity for united action.

I notice with some concern, that the chiefs of the two great labor organizations have been lately saying some harsh things of each other.

I know nothing of the merits of the controversy, but I know both Mr. Powderly and Mr. Gompers, and I know that they are both of them great men and great leaders, and that they are devoted body and soul to the cause of labor. They may have let their zeal in the cause outrun their discretion, but if there must be dissensions let it be confined to the leaders and do not let it reach the rank and file.

You cannot afford to have dissensions in your ranks at this stage of the campaign—with victory almost in sight.

You are engaged in a great work, you are seeking the elevation of the workingman, the protection of his interests, and his final emancipation from the onerous conditions of the wage system. Your cause is the cause of humanity, and every lover of his fellow-man, every friend of humanity, bids you godspeed in the heroic efforts you are making to secure the final emancipation of human labor.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD MAHER.

DELIVERED AT THE CARPENTERS' CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 4, 1890

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—The eminent gentlemen who have preceded me have alluded to the many merits of Chicago and the peculiar advantages that our city possesses for receiving and entertaining a great representative body such as this Convention.

We have one other merit without which our other advantages would be small. In the great struggle for economic right and equal justice, Chicago has good men and true in the foremost rank; and among the foremost of these men are the Chicago members of this great Brotherhood. They have been tried and approved in the great struggle now, I hope, nearing a final triumph. They have done their duty manfully—all of them—rank and file.

By a patient, dignified and manly attitude towards the opponents of organized labor they have won the warm approval of the press and the confidence of the business community. The leadership has been resolute as well as discreet; and it is no mere vain or complimentary assertion to say that these local leaders have done all that men could possibly accomplish to attain the honorable objects of your great organization.

And these objects. What are they? Giving your methods and plans various names the true end of all is human happiness. And this is an object well worthy of the noblest aspiration and the bravest effort.

WORKMEN ARE DISCONTENTED

And unhappy. Why? We all know the reason. They toil for the profit of others. Labor gets no fair share of the result. A bitter life of bitter toil ends in an old age of sorrow and penury.

"Wealth accumulates and men decay" With a feeling of almost utter desolation free Labor feels itself sinking into hopeless economic bondage. From the darkness of the Middle Ages when steel-clad barons lorded prostrate serfs, we seem approaching a darkness of the Twentieth century when gold shall take the place of steel, and the cruel craft of modern capital shall supplant the reckless courage of the ancient chivalry in tyrannizing degraded industry. But men, such as you, are banding in opposition to this tendency. You yield no slavish submission to mere riches; and that wealth that is dank with tears; that gold that has been coined in agony from breaking hearts, you brand with deserved infamy and with righteous cursing. You have no quarrel with capital, but you solemnly insist that no man shall own a dollar that he dare not take up to the great white throne of the eternal God. [Cheers.]

A school of economic thought that is dignified by great names insists that modern industrial conditions are nearly changeless Certain economic laws are continually operating—always against the weak, be it noted—and that it is futile for the toiler to contend with the almost divine and perfect law of "supply and demand." This dogma, of course, produces the further notion that with a few fortunate exceptions, men cannot escape from a condition of toil and pain on earth. Accordingly some good people preach from the Christian pulpit to workingmen the doctrine of patient submission to the ills of this life; and certain other people not nearly so good—form combinations of employers ostensibly "for purely social purposes," but really to emphasize to labor the need of this Christian resignation. [Laughter.]

Labor is not content with the mere promise of heaven in another life. The toiler is told by the poet that

"Man wants but little here below,"

and he has reason to know that's just about what he gets. [Laughter.] But he will have a little more Heaven now. In spite of orthodox political economy he refuses to believe that a just God has doomed a large part of the best of mankind to be the mere tools of some of the worst. He declines to be a contented slave. He demands a fairer division of the results of exertion. He organizes a trade union to battle for justice for himself and his brothers and he "enlists till the end of the war." [Applause.]

Organized labor thus flies in the face of orthodox political economy because *Organized Labor yields no submission* to any dogma of economists that involves the necessary misery of men.

Economics and ethics are now separated. Trade unions mean to make them inseparable With fine scorn Ruskin inveighs against "the modern self-distant science of political economy based on the idea that an advantageous code of social action may be determined irrespectively of the influence of social affection." We are assured that the theory of trade unions is all wrong in that they seek to control the new law revealed upon some new Sinai to some projector of a Trust—the law of "supply and demand." "Labor is a commodity," and like other commodities is subject to the operations of this law Labor a commodity! Indeed! My honored friend, Judge Tuley, has just told you in striking phrase that "labor is the only commodity for which the purchaser fixes the price" Here is a startling difference between this commodity—labor—and other commodities.

There are other radical distinctions The man selling labor must sell at once. He cannot store extra exertion. There is no warehouse for his surplus effort. No bank accepts his potential energy as collateral security. Labor cannot be warehoused, stored, saved, nor kept on ice, and yet "labor is a commodity." [Laughter.]

Another essential difference is in the relation between the employer and the employe. The phrase so often on the lips of orators fond of meaningless (and hence safe) utterances that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" is colossal humbug. [Applause.] These interests are not identical. They never can be identical while the wage system endures in civilization. Capital and Labor both need a stable government and an organized social state for their best development. Here their interests are identical: and here they are both operating on a third interest—the consumer. But considered only in their relations to each other their interests are antagonistic They are analogous to seller and buyer.

The object of labor is to get from Capital as much wages, and to compel it to assume as much responsibility as possible. The effort of Capital is to do the very reverse of this; and until trade unions took a hand in the fray "God was on the side of the heavy artillery." [Applause.]

The relation of the buyer of a commodity and the seller of the same is not the same as that of employer and employe When in the act of production of an ordinary commodity the producer thereof is a free agent. He selects his own time and place for production; and he limits or increases his product as he may see fit. In his personality the producer of a commodity is free from the personal control of the purchaser. How is it with labor?

When in the act of selling and producing the commodity—labor—the laborer is under the dominion of his employer. He selects the time, the place, the means of production and regulates the supply according to his notion of profit or loss. He has the control of light, air, heat, sanitation and the comfort of labor. By taking advantage of the poverty of the worker under the theory of "liberty of contract," as promulgated in the decisions of intelligent Supreme Courts, he may pay his employes at long intervals, or in "truck-store orders," so as to still further enhance his profits and consequent power, and to correspondingly weaken and *impoverish the personality* of the employe.

Not only this, but by controlling the sources of employment cruel and cowardly monopolists may influence their working victims so that their votes may be cast under compulsion against the very men who are trying to uplift them, and against the very measures that destroy monopolistic privilege.

Can these things be done against the producers of commodities other than labor? Assuredly not! And against a system of iniquity sustained by false and immoral political economy trade unions declare a mighty war, and will wage perpetual battle, until Law triumphantly ascends to the serene and lofty heights where ever abides living, undying and changeless Justice. [Cheers.]

And capital when dealing with the commodity—labor—is not compelled by law or custom to charge itself with any responsibilities. Other commodities are stored, housed and insured. They are guarded from depredation. They are protected from summer's sun and winter's blast. It is profitable to do so, and hence the obligation is strict. The commodity, if a machine, is attended with care; if a laborer, he must care for himself. If the commodity, a machine, is out of order, skillful operatives restore it to an effective condition. If labor, the commodity, be disordered, by reason of a disorder of the laborer, there is no obligation, and *the laborer must shift for himself.*

The whole situation is aptly summed up in the story about the car driver. He told a passenger on the platform: "Me and that off horse has worked for this company fourteen years." "Ah! indeed," was the reply, "they must think a good deal of you both." "Yes they do," pursued the driver. "Me and the horse was both sick last week, and the company *doctored* the horse and *docked* me." [Great applause.] Search, if you will the writings of all economists and social reformers; survey the unending stream of reports, essays and speeches on the "labor question," and where can you find a more complete destruction of this dangerous fallacy that "labor is a commodity like other commodities," than in this little experience of our friend the car-driver? [Applause.]

The object of organized labor is to give aid to the laborer and to place the so-called commodity—labor—on terms of commercial equality with other commodities. It gives to the individual laborer counsel and comfort. In distress he is sustained and soothed by brotherly aid that is at once his just due and his consoling solace. He receives assistance with gratitude and without losing his self-respect. The union helps in his education and in the education of his children. It smoothes the bed of pain; robs death of some terror, calms the widow's wail, and wipes away the orphan's tear. All this it does for the worker as a brother. In his relations with capital it teaches him to direct his exertions with profit. It mediates when differences arise; and finally, when conscienceless aggression strikes at the weak the aggressor is sternly taught the rugged lesson that "an injury to one is the concern of all" [Applause]

This brings up the much mooted strike question. I confess I have no desire ever to see a strike. It is a condition not to be viewed with a light heart, but I insist that strikes, like wars, are sometimes just and sometimes necessary. [Applause.]

And when I note leaders of so called labor-organizations denouncing all strikes in general I conclude they want a little popularity with those whose interests are opposed to United Labor. As for the labor organization which declares against *any* strike at *any* time it is strangely suggestive of the valiant militia company which resolved unanimously "if war breaks out, that this company shall forthwith disband" [Laughter.]

As a fundamental principle I lay it down that *no union should ever strike* until every means of conciliation has been exausted [Applause.] Let us stand by that But when capital, organized "for purely social purposes"—of course—[laughter] refuses just demands; declines discussion of the merits, abjures arbitration; and acts in a body as if God Almighty made them, and a hired man on overtime made you [laughter], then it is high time to strike and to strike home with vigor and with rigor [Applause.]

Let us clear the public mind of cant about strikes. They are economic wars. They should never be declared without good reason, nor until diplomacy be exhausted; and they should not be continued one hour *after effective arbitration can be attained.* Your organization has rich experience in this. You have had frequent strikes and the results have been splendid. The reports of your officers, and particularly of your efficient and accomplished Secretary—Mr. McGuire—show the immense results achieved; and I do not doubt that the present Chicago struggle will end in a triumph worthy of a place on that heroic record. [Cheers.] There are strikes and strikes—strikes that are right—that are sanctioned by a carefully selected representative body of a craft, and which are sustained by public opinion. These deserve success. Then there are others springing from a senseless ebulition of idiotic wrath and they are cruel and unjust to an employer. These deserve defeat. [Applause.] They injure the cause and make those who sympathize with labor groan in spirit.

Unions rarely indulge in the latter kind. There are men of wisdom and experience in their councils. They have had knowledge of emotional strikes. They know that enlightened public opinion will not support a strike without a solid grievance. Their experience is exerted against strikes A union also tends to reduce the number of strikes in another way. Those who would take advantage of disintegrate labor when they may safely do so, will be careful about oppressing integrated labor with resulting war. The gain is less oppression and less economic warfare.

In discussing these phases of organized labor thought crowds on the mind, but time flies and I forbear. You are gathered here to legislate in the interest of the carpenters of America. You men of Canada are joined with the men of the United States. Here you teach the great lesson of international amity and brotherhood. You toilers from the banks of the St. Lawrence have no feeling save fraternal kindness for the men who come from the Mississippi's shores.

Governments of despotic tendencies may hereafter wage wars, and the sorrowing earth may wear the red record of a conquering name, but I am sure that wherever there is organized labor there will be a strong tendency to international peace. [Applause.]

As members of a craft you are laboring to aid only the brothers of that craft. The time will come when that field will be too small for your exertion. You will stand up with your brothers the wide world over, where grass grows and water runs, in an effort to raise mankind.

Work persistently and with courage! Hope on, my brothers, and hope ever! By the exertions of a few good men we shall attain the ideal life for all men. "And," says Matthew Arnold, "the ideal life is in sober and practical truth none other than man's normal life as we shall one day know it." [Applause.]

The country has gone. It belongs to railroad companies whose stockholders live 4,000 miles away. It belongs to lords and dukes. It belongs to people who babble strange tongues, steeped in ways of peasantry, open to charlantry, indulgent of aristocracy and taxation. It belongs to barb-wire companies Pull down the *Congressional Record* **of 1862-'80. Read the land office reports. Stupendous crime of popular government! What will be its penalty!**
—*Chicago Herald.*

Let 1,000 men with $1,000 each enter a vast keno room; all buck the game. For a time some will lose, and some will become large winners; but if they stay long enough every man will be busted except the dealer. Our system of government has been, in a measure, one vast keno game for twenty years. The circulating medium has gone through the percentage slot. The only thing the players can do is to kick and bust up the game.—*The Arrow.*

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31, 1890.

If [illegible] any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All moneys received in SEPTEMBER will be published in next [illegible] paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies [illegible] of AUGUST only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$28 60	161—		321—	$3 50	481—	$5 00
2—	[illegible]	162—	$5 00	322—	3 50	482—	26 90
3—	[illegible]	163—	7 90	323—	3 40	483—	
4—	47 70	164—	31 75	324—		484—	2 90
5—	[illegible]	165—		325—	9 90	485—	4 60
6—	3 30	166—	6 80	326—		486—	8 90
7—		167—	6 50	327—		487—	13 50
8—	45 2[illegible]	168—		328—	8 75	488—	8 50
9—	7 40	169—	25 30	329—	3 70	489—	
10—	31 3[illegible]	170—	2 60	330—	1 25	490—	5 30
11—	64 5[illegible]	171—	8 2[illegible]	331—		491—	6 45
12—	[illegible]	172—	16 60	332—	4 65	492—	3 85
13—	[illegible]	173—		333—	3 40	493—	6 70
14—	[illegible]	174—	2 50	334—	6 5[illegible]	494—	2 90
15—	[illegible]	175—	18 00	335—	[illegible]	495—	2 70
16—	[illegible]	176—	7 [illegible]	336—	6 70	496—	6 30
17—	[illegible]	177—	40 70	337—	[illegible]	497—	18 30
18—	[illegible]	178—	1 50	338—	4 00	498—	8 70
19—	[illegible]	179—	14 [illegible]	339—	6 30	499—	
20—	[illegible]	180—	12 4[illegible]	340—	55 25	500—	2 50
21—	[illegible]	181—	30 00	341—	7 40	501—	5 10
22—	[illegible]	182—		342—		502—	2 90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
641—	$8 60	662—	2 10	683—	. . .	704—	$10 00
642—	7 50	663—	2 30	684—	8 50	705—	13 00
643—	. .	664—	3 50	685—	4 00	706—	10 00
644—	1 10	665—	1 00	686—	. . .	707—	10 00
645—	1 70	666—	2 50	687—	. . .	708—	10 00
646—		667—	10 24	688—		709—	10 00
647—	2 30	668—		689—	1 60	710—	10 00
648—	. . .	669—	8 50	690—		711—	10 00
649—	3 00	670—	2 40	691—	50	712—	16 00
650—	75	671—		692—	1 20	713—	10 00
651—		672—	80	693—		714—	10 00
652—		673—		694—	7 00	715—	
653—	3 80	674—	2 90	695—	4 60	716—	10 00
654—	2 00	675—	90	696—	3 50	717—	10 00
655—		676—	5 05	697—	12 10	718—	10 00
656—		677—	5 75	698—		719—	10 00
657—	19 60	678—	10 20	699—	1 00	720—	10 00
658—	3 30	679—		700—	10 00	721—	10 00
659—	1 50	680—	1 40	701—	10 00	722—	10 00
660—	2 00	681—	8 8	702—	10 00		
661—	1 20	682—		703—	12 00		$5,402 52

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—July, 1890

Balance, July 1, 1890	$5986 22
From the Unions (Tax etc)	5865 13
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Advertisers	80 50
" Supplies to A. F. of L. and Kings Co. District Council	42 00
" Subscribers and unattached members	4 65
Total	$11,988 50

EXPENSES—July, 1890.

For Printing	$442 77
" Office, etc.	424 91
" Services of G. E. B.	57 30
" June Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" 1056 badges	211 20
" Traveling and organizing	73 40
" Benefits Nos. 895 to 928 inclusive	3950 00
Balance on hand, August 1, 1890	6834 92
Total	$11,988 50

DETAILED EXPENSES—June, 1890.

Printing 15 Secretary's Receipt Books	$6 00
" 950 Postal Cards	4 75
" 10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
" 10,000 Applications	15 00
" 2000 Envelopes	3 00
" 1000 Clearance Cards	2 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 5000 Notices of Arrears	12 50
" 250 Letter sheet Circulars (Arrangements for Convention)	9 25
" 1000 Honorary Cards	3 25
" 300 Note Circulars (for Convention)	1 75
" 47,500 Copies July Journal	279 75
" 100 Secretary's Order Books	25 00
" 2000 Due Cards	5 00
" 150 Sheets ruled, etc. (for compiling reports)	14 25
Extra Composition on July Journal	10 49
Half Ream Wrapping Paper	4 00
Wrapping and Mailing July Journal	24 00
Postage on July Journal	34 72
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	34 77
Postage on Letters and Supplies	50 00
5000 Stamped Envelopes	109 00
500 Postal Cards	5 00
24 Telegrams in July	14 70
Salary and Clerk Hire	473 00
Annual Salary of General Treasurer	50 00
Services of G. E. B.	57 30
Office Rent for July	25 00
Capita Tax to A. F. L. for June	90 00
1056 Badges for Members	211 20
Rent of "Caligraph" and Supplies	5 71
Stationery and Office Supplies	2 50
Quarterly Rent Post Office Box	1 00
Aug. J. Menger organizing St. Paul Park, Minn.	5 00
W. F. Abrams, visit to E. Saginaw, Mich. (Millmen's strike)	28 00
C. W. Worthington organizing and Hall Rent	12 25
P. J. McGuire, visit to Boston and Worcester, Mass., strikes	23 00
Robert Beatty, organizing Union 639	22 15
Cleaning Office and Ice Bill	4 00
Benefit No. 895 Peter Johnson	200 00
" 896 Wm. Carroll	200 00
" 897 Mrs. C. A. Seilhamer	50 00
" 898 J. Stonebreaker	200 00
" 899 Mrs. M. Mamie	50 00
" 900 W. Lewar	200 00
" 901 Mrs. G. F. Brewer	50 00
" 902 J. H. Black	200 00
" 903 W. Sperrier	200 00
" 904 C. E. Burney	200 00
" 905 W. Brennan	200 00
" 906 A. Turnbull	200 00
" 907 Mrs. L. Lohner	50 00
" 908 M. Lonnie	50 00
" 909 Mrs. Jas. Brennock	50 00
" 910 Samuel McCurdy	200 00
" 911 Mrs. A. Benson	50 00
" 912 J. A. Robinson	100 00
" 913 Martin Peterson	200 00
" 914 Mrs. Ellen A. Lane	50 00
" 915 Mrs. Eliza Tweedy	50 00
" 916 Mrs. Jas. Davis	50 00
" 917 Mrs. Maria Crigitt	50 00
" 918 A. R. Gronna	200 00
" 919 W. G. A. Prentiss	200 00
" 920 E. B. Thompson	200 00
" 921 Daniel Foster	200 00
" 922 Mrs. A. M. Russell	50 00
" 923 Mrs. J. M. McGeeson	50 00
" 924 Mrs. R. E. Spencer	50 00
" 925 Aug. Loeck	200 00
" 926 Mrs. E. K. Murdock	50 00
" 927 Mrs. Julia Meyers	50 00
" 928 Mrs. J. McMahon	50 00
Total	$5,651 58

RECEIPTS—August, 1890

Balance, August 1, 1890	$6834 92
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	4402 67
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" supplies to Beamen's Union	12 50
" Subscribers and unattached members	2 50
Total	$11,762 59

EXPENSES—August, 1890.

For Printing	$ 442 08
" Office, etc.	698 31
" Services of G. E. B.	40 62
" July Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Expenses of Chicago Convention	1273 [illegible]
" Badges and charms	574 00
" Traveling and organizing	166 58
" Benefits Nos. 929 to 957, inclusive	2925 00
Balance on hand, September 1, 1890	6550 [illegible]
Total	$11,762 59

DETAILED EXPENSES—August, 1890.

Printing 5000 Envelopes	$ 8 25
" 11,000 Noteheads	29 50
" 1500 Constitutions	11 50
" 6000 Cards for Agitation	15 00
" 2000 Clearance Cards	7 50
" 5000 Applications	12 50
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
Printing 500 Postals	1 25
" F. S. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 Treasurer's Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 R. S. Order Books	25 00
" 2000 Genl. Sec'y Reports	54 75
" 500 Rituals	5 50
" 5000 Arrears Notices	12 50
" 625 Stamped wrappers	1 25
" 47 000 copies August Journal	290 00
" 5005 Appeals	7 50
" 8000 Circulars for general vote	7 25
" Electrotyping proceedings of Convention and other documents	28 00
Expressage to Chicago	85
Wrapping and mailing August Journal,	25 65
Postage on August Journal	28 58
Expressage on supplies, etc	31 08
Postage on letters and supplies	45 40
1500 Stamped envelopes	32 00
725 Stamped wrappers	15 23
500 Postals	5 00
Six telegrams in August	6 43
D. P. Rowland, General President, telegrams, etc	7 97
Salary and clerk hire	436 66
Services of G. E. B.	40 62
Office Rent for August	25 00
Capita Tax, A. F. L., for July	90 00
2370 Badges for members	534 00
40 Watch charms	40 00
Rent of Caligraph	5 00
Stationery and office supplies	3 15
Gas bill for three months	7 50
R. C. Calder, organiz. Beverly, Mass	8 00
J G. Clinkard, " Woonsocket, R. I.	6 00
A. C. Harold, " Batavia, N. Y.	3 00
J. A. Young " Buffdale, Pa. and Latrobe, Pa.	7 30
C. A. Bockwood, organiz. 14 new unions	127 17
C. F. McBride, balance on lecture trip	13 00
A. E. Haines, expenses in Howard case	15 50
For ice bill and cleaning office	5 58
Benefit No. 929 Mrs. M. R. Williams	50 00
" 930 Mrs. Clara Kemer	25 00
" 931 Mrs. M. J. Miller	25 00
" 932 W. J. Morgan	200 00
" 933 Oliver Moore	200 00
" 934 Mrs. C. Reidemann	50 00
" 935 Mrs. C. Holzhauer	50 00
" 936 Mrs. J. J. Linehan	50 00
" 937 Mrs. E. Sayffer	50 00
" 938 E. Broderick	200 00
" 939 John Mulhall	200 00
" 940 Joseph Laviolette	200 00
" 941 Mrs. E. J. Sullivan	50 00
" 942 C. L. Prince	100 00
" 943 Mrs. E. Kotzuga	50 00
" 944 Mrs. Millie Bloom	25 00
" 945 Matthew O'Brien	200 00
" 946 Mrs. F. J. Houck	50 00
" 947 G. P. Thorp	200 00
" 948 Mrs. Mary Krohe	50 00
" 949 Mrs. Mary E. Taylor	50 00
" 950 Mrs. C. Wasseman	50 00
" 951 Mrs. L. J. Wise	50 00
" 952 Mrs. B. H. Curtin	50 00
" 953 Mrs. Sophie Timmemeyer	50 00
" 954 John Nixon	200 00
" 955 Mrs. E. E. Gaskins	50 00
" 956 George Feese	200 00
" 957 M. McGuinness	200 00

EXPENSES OF CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Printing bills for daily proceedings, convention and stereotypes of same	$ 374 72
Printing General President's report	22 00
Hall rent	72 00
Badges for delegates	54 00
One extra trunk	5 50
D. P. Rowland, expenses as Gen. Pres	89 50
D. P. Rowland donation for services	250 00
W. J. Phillips, expenses R. S. of G. E. B.	100 00
P. J. McGuire, expenses as G. S.	65 [illegible]
W. R. Bowes, messenger	22 75
James Brennock, warden	22 75
D. Maloney, Committee on Finance	25 00
W. F. Abrams "	25 00
A. C. Harrold, increased fare	22 50
Henry Hall, Committee on Finance	25 00
Henry Hall, increased fare	11 82
W. J. Shields, Committee on Constitution	25 00
A. J. Swan "	25 00
P. M. Wells "	20 00
R. B. Hall "	7 00
T. P. Ryan "	25 00
T. P. Ryan, increased fare	27 50
Expressage on trunks of G. S.	11 30
Stationery	7 30
Incidentals	1 30
Total	$680 [illegible]

REJECTIONS.

H. B. Eastman, from Union 108, Lynn, Mass., for lack of union principles. Leander Foster and Geo. D. Cornett, from same Union, not competent to demand average wages.

Edward Binder and John Grundie, Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., incompetency.

John D. Donaldson, Union 667, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O., incompetency.

Chas. P. Robinson, and Chas. E. Robinson, Union 151, Colorado Springs, Colo., unworthy to become members.

Timothy Fahey, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., incompetency.

W. F. Merrill, Union 198, Dallas, Texas, incompetency.

Frank Fren, Union 623, Pottsville, Pa., drunkenness and bad conduct.

F. E. Hoffman, Union 198, Dallas, Tex., lack of principle.

John C. Campbell, from Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for unworthiness.

J. A. Montgomery, from Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., for using profane language and for bad conduct.

Thomas Pratt, from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., for scabby conduct.

John Millar, Valentine Furch, James E. Berg, George Bauers, F. E. Kanes, George W. Mitchell and Lawrence McCormick, from Union 306, Allegheny City, Pa., for unfitness.

J. B. Ackerman, Union 508, Lincoln, Neb., for unworthiness.

Arthur Marmer, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., slandering the Union.

John L. Marsh, Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa., unworthy of reinstatement.

Joseph Merrick, from Union 62, Englewood, Ill., for drunkenness and abusing the Union.

J. V. Hallman, from Union 384, Asheville, N. C., for embezzlement of funds from local Union.

C. H. Beals, Union 182, Natick, Mass., incompetency.

James D. Burton, Union 425, Norwood, Mass., incompetency.

Charles R. Coolver, Eugene [illegible] and Henry Hines, Union 207, Chester, Pa., incompetency.

Edward Warner, Union 8, Terre Haute, Ind., lack of union principle.

Andrew Tweedale, Union 62, Englewood, Ill., incompetency.

Nathaniel W. Barnes, from Union 235, Hannibal, Mo., on account of character.

WARNING.

G. G. Brown skipped from Anniston, Ala., leaving his wife. He beat several Union men and left unpaid several bills for material. He is 40 years of age, is about 5 feet, 10 inches in height, weighs 160 lbs., slight complexioned and a little gray. All Unions should beware of him.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for *Protective Fund* from JULY 8th, 1890, to AUGUST 31st, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since AUGUST will be reported in the OCTOBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
4—	$25 25	168—	1 00	312—	$2 00	480—	$5 05
5—	12 10	169—	6 65	315—	4 45	481—	1 75
9—	10 30	174—	1 35	316—	26 20	482—	6 65
11—	16 85	177—	19 55	317—	1 20	483—	17 75
12—	11 55	178—	75	318—	15 70	485—	2 40
13—	80	179—	11 80	322—	1 80	487—	5 25
14—	3 40	180—	4 50	324—	1 5	488—	3 15
15—	6 20	181—	26 65	326—	2 50	489—	22 85
21—	8 65	184—	80	329—	3 60	492—	2 15
22—	59 85	189—	3 25	330—	85	493—	8 85
26—	2 65	190—	60	334—	6 50	495—	2 60
27—	3 15	19[illegible]—	5 55	335—	4 10	496—	8 25
31—	1 50	193—	2 75	338—	4 65	497—	9 05
35—	5 20	198—	35 00	341—	7 30	499—	2 70
36—	51 25	201—	8 75	344—	6 75	501—	2 70
37—	2 00	203—	4 20	345—	3 10	506—	13 70
41—	28 32	204—	2 70	346—	2 55	514—	90
43—	5 30	206—	3 25	348—	1 80	515—	23 70
46—	60	207—	6 05	349—	7 55	520—	2 98
47—	4 00	208—	8 50	350—	40	522—	1 25
48—	7 65	211—	1 90	351—	39 60	525—	3 80
50—	37 70	215—	3 95	352—	1 90	531—	2 30
53—	1 00	216—	4 25	354—	8 50	534—	2 25
56—	4 5	217—	3 75	355—	3 45	536—	16 20
58—	4 20	220—	3 25	357—	1 75	538—	65
60—	5 60	224—	1 15	358—	16 90	541—	40
63—	15 40	225—	[illegible]	359—	2 20	543—	55
64—	7 60	226—	11 13	364—	1 35	550—	5 90
65—	111 10	231—	6 80	367—	8 90	554—	7 75
66—	2 50	232—	1 85	374—	2 10	556—	2 65
67—	10 10	233—	1 30	375—	2 60	557—	3 65
68—	10 50	234—	20 00	376—	3 75	558—	90
69—	60	236—	4 35	378—	9 45	560—	90
70—	5 20	238—	9 10	379—	7 8	562—	1 20
73—	75	239—	78 10	380—	2 20	564—	4 80
80—	2 65	240—	17 95	387—	1 45	569—	2 90
83—	41 67	241—	1 65	389—	1 90	570—	60
87—	4 00	243—	7 75	391—	4 10	571—	3 45
88—	85	244—	80	398—	1 85	572—	22 00
89—	3 85	245—	15 00	401—	3 45	573—	1 90
92—	10 50	255—	3 45	403—	14 80	575—	90
93—	13 65	257—	27 85	404—	3 65	577—	95
96—	4 20	258—	2 55	410—	23 70	578—	1 90
99—	17 45	259—	95	412—	4 65	580—	1 35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
166—	$10 00	311—	4 30	479—	3 6[illegible]		

Total	$ 2,002 75
Previously reported	36,235 [illegible]
Grand total	$38,237 [illegible]

EXPULSIONS.

Wm. Rockins, C. H. Horner, C. D. Horner, Jas. Clemmer, Thos. Newton, R. R. [illegible] J. B. [illegible] and Thos. Best, Union 20, Camden, N. J., violation of working rules and contempt.

Frank L. Cole, from Union No. 40, Wilmington, contempt.

Wm. Flick, Ira Warner and Theodore [illegible] from Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., violating trade rules.

Wm. Fleming, John Loos, Edwin Redman, Samuel Weeks, A. R. Brownlee, Marcus H. [illegible], Samuel Hershberger, Geo. T. [illegible], Ellis Bookman, C. Harry Hertz, John C. [illegible], from Union 122, Germantown, Pa., violating strike rules and contempt.

Chas. H. Fisher, John Hennessy and Frank Hertz, from Union No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., violation of obligation.

Harry Gilbert, from Union 6, Des Moines, Iowa, violating trade rules.

W. R. Smith, from Union 656 Kensington, Ill., violation of working rules. A. Summers, same union, violation of obligation and contempt.

Henry Lose and Frank Fisher, from Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., working ten hours and contempt of union.

John Fraley, from Union 661, Lenox, Mich., for working during strike and getting a union man out of work.

Phillip Lahnes, from Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., violation of trade rules.

C. J. Plack, from Union 334, Saginaw City, Mich., violation of rules and contempt.

A. G. Bullock, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., violation of working rules.

H. A. Carter, from Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., defrauding the L. U. and a brother member of money.

James Ryan, from Union 273, Yonkers, N. Y., for being an habitual drunkard and disturbing the meetings.

C. W. Landis, from Union 2, Martin's Ferry, O., for "scabbing."

Wm. Raven, from Union 332, East Liverpool, Ohio, contempt and working with non-union men.

Frank Schultz, from Union 151, Rock Island, Ill., violation of trade rules.

W. A. Smith, from Union 284, Springfield, Ohio, sub-contracting and piece-work.

J. A. F. Smith, from Union 625, Norwood, Mass., violating obligation and working on a strike job.

Henry A. Curtis, from Union 220, South Farmingham, Mass., scabbing.

Sid Sykes, from Union 198, Dallas, Texas, violating Constitution and Trade Rules.

Ben Schaefer, from Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, for "scabbing."

Chas. Greer and Paul Kalmar, from Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., working ten hours per day.

Samuel Bauer, from Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., working ten hours and contempt of Union.

John Rouse, T. E. Emmerson, R. A. Rouse, Sidney Lewis and Wm. [illegible] from Union 212, Louisville, Ky., for scabbing.

C. Kohl, from Union 250, Fremont, Ohio, bad conduct and contempt.

William H. Finley, from Union 281, Freeport, Ill., conduct unbecoming a member.

Ambrose Winder, from Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, working against interests of the Union.

Frank Waters, from Union 362, Winona, Minn., keeping a saloon.

G. B. Layman, from Union 437 Elkins, W. Va., non-payment of fine for violating the Constitution.

Jas. B. Murphy and James Dollard, from Union 68, New York, working nine hours and refusing to pay fines.

T. C. Johnston, from Union 485, Winthrop, Mass., working nine hours when the Union voted to work eight.

Chas. F. Burgess, from Union 300, Bradford, Pa., contempt.

B. H. Renick, from Union 607 Visalia, Cal., violating working rules.

John C. Bradbury and Chas. C. Bradbury, from Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., violating Trades Rules.

Wm. P. Morrill, from Union 584, Amesbury, Mass., violating Union Rules.

James Daniels, Chas. Moore and J. B. Warren, from Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, violation of trade rules.

[illegible] Harvey, from Union 587, Pineville, Ky., stealing a package of jewelry from an express office and is now in jail.

L. N. Thibodeau, from Union 134, Montreal, Canada, violation of his obligation.

Rudolph Muller, from Union 172, Newark, N. J., embezzling funds of Union and ungentlemanly conduct.

Geo. Carow and Chas. Carow, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., working against the rules.

Christopher Jackson, from Union 64, New York, N. Y., misappropriating funds of Local.

Albert Zook, from Union 332, East Liverpool, Ohio, for contempt and working with non-union men.

Gordon John Burrows, from Union 575, Fair Haven, Wash., violation of trade rules.

J. M. Murphy and J. J. Carrington, from Union 587, East Portland, Oreg., violating trade rules and contempt.

Joe Porter, from Union 504, Brunswick, Ga., for admission to membership under false representations, and J. H. [illegible], from same union for refusing to [illegible] moneys of the Union.

[illegible] W. McManus [illegible] and [illegible], Union 433, Denver, Colo., for "scabbing" during the mill men's strike.

Harry White, Union 341, Cleveland, Ohio, for violating trade rules.

G. Thompson, Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., for non-payment of $25 fine.

Chas. H. Miller, Union 301, Newburgh, N. Y., violating trade rules.

Chas. B. Gage, J. Ross House, W. H. Casey and David Tanner, from Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for violation of trade rules.

Martin Kaiser, J. S. White, J. C. Bealey, D. M. Brown and John [illegible], from Union 246, Peoria, Ill., for violation of trade rules.

W. B. Briggs, from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., for drunkenness and vagrancy, and Albert L. Ross, from same, for scabbing.

John Parsons, from Union 587, East Portland, Oreg., for violation of working rules.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers.

A. C. Lowell, 72 Brunton St., Halifax, N. S.
W. H. Case, 122 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.
J. A. Plummer, 42 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
[illegible], Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 45 Cass St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 6th, Dover, N. H.
J. G. Chalmers, [illegible] St., E. Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 382 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor, 90 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Fulton St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. H. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mahonley, Box 96, Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 2003 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. E. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. G. Hood, Box 56, Millville, N. J.
Wm. Schnauer, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 568 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. H. Van Houten, 732 E. 21st St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Johnston St., Newark, N. J.
F. H. Eames, 11 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 41 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Haven, Box 83, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Talapoosa, Ga.
T. E. St. Cloud, Box 391, Savannah, Ga.
O. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Mann, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1013 E. Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Box, 100 King St., Winnipeg, Man.
A. H. Beane, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Cosgrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, [illegible] St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
H. Blackmore, 2907 Dollar St., St. Louis, Mo.
D. E. Magie, 615 W. 1st St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
[illegible], 711 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
John Miller, Cleveland, O.
[illegible], Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
[illegible], 1013 Cherry St., Canton, O.
J. W. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 222 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Chr. Bahn, Milwaukee, Wis.
L. T. Brown, Box 671, Seattle, Wash.
Peter [illegible], Portland, Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 639, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
A. Shull, Box 6, Asheville, N. C.
T. R. Foster, N. St. George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. R. East, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. E. Barton, 621 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 689 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
E. F. Lamb, 621 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 7[illegible], Lincoln, Neb.
H. J. Zenniger, Macon, Ga.
W. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
John A. Monroe, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. Giles, Omaha, Neb.
W. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Freeland, Bayonne, N. J.
C. J. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.
D. R. Cook, Louisville, Ky.
M. E. Davis, Duquesne, Pa.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
John Chalmers, Ogden, Utah.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
T. J. Jones, Nevada, Mo.
J. H. Lambert, Pottsville, Pa.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 20, 1890.

CORRECTIONS.

The following named cities were not reported as working nine hours: Hot Springs, Ark.; Vincennes, Ind. E. Boston, Mass., should be classed as an eight-hour city and not as a nine hour town.

THE RESULT of the strikes this year in Philadelphia, Detroit and Boston, have been to increase wages in many instances 25 cents per day. In Detroit the increase has been quite general.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, as representative of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad should certainly be more considerate of the wage workers wants, if he desires to be a Presidential possibility in 1892. The large grain and freight elevator and covered piers on the Hudson river in New York City, built for the N. Y. Central Railroad, have been built by scab labor and imported cheap workmen.

"THE LAST REMNANT" of a few hundred members of what was known as the "United Order," in New York City has consolidated with the Knights of Labor. This is all the more amusing when it is remembered that certain persons kept up the "United Order," under the pretext that said Order could never be dissolved, and would never disband, even after an overwhelming majority of more than two-thirds of the Order had decided to consolidate with the United Brotherhood. Through the stubbornness of these persons, our local unions in New York were involved in costly and tedious law suits.

WE HAVE had an immense accession of new unions the past six months. This force must be brought into working order and become disciplined so to do good, effective work. The members of these unions should study our laws and become familiar with the organization. They should read our official journal carefully, and the officers should send in their tax and reports regularly every month. These new members and new unions should also set to work to organize the trade thoroughly, not alone in their towns or cities, but also all the surrounding country, so their unions can make an effective movement for increased wages and reduced hours of labor.

LABOR DAY was universally celebrated in every section of the United States and Canada this year as it never was before. From far-off Washington and British Columbia, from Salt Lake City, from the Southern States and New England, comes the reports of large picnics and festivals and immense street parades and demonstrations, 30,000 out in line in Chicago, 25,000 in New York, 12,000 in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and so the numbers swell into millions who made merry on the one festival day dedicated to the toiling millions. When General Secretary McGuire originated Labor Day in 1882 he never contemplated it would reach such enormous dimensions in his lifetime.

FIFTEEN NEW UNIONS.

We now have 729 Local Unions in the United Brotherhood, 55,807 members in benefit and 79,000 enrolled members. Charters have been granted to fifteen new unions since our publication last month, viz: No. 715, New York; 716, Zanesville, Ohio; 717 Columbus, Ind; 718, Scranton, Pa; 719, Huntingdon, W. Va.; 720, Winfield, Kan.; 721 Sioux City, Iowa; 722, Redlands, Cal.; 723, Akron, O. (German); 724, Kansas City, Mo.; 725, West Bay City, Mich.; 726, Ironton, Ohio; 727, Macon, Ga. (colored); 728, Frankfort, Ind.; 729, Louisville, Ky.

TRADE MOVEMENTS AMONG CARPENTERS.

STAIR BUILDERS of Cincinnati have gained the nine-hour day.

UNION 6 5, Belle Vernon, Pa., proposes to move fo the nine-hour day.

ELMIRA, N.Y.—Union 315 will institute the nine-hour day, May 1st, 1881.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa.—Union 589 has gained 25 cents a day advance in wages.

AMESBURY Mass.—Union 584 has recently put the nine-hour day into effect.

HANFORD, Cal.—Union 660 established the nine-hour day July 15, with $3.50 as the minimum wages.

BUCYRUS, O.—Union 501 contemplates advancing wages from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour after January 1st next.

FAIR HAVEN, Wash.—Union 575 established the nine hour day Aug. 30, without any great opposition, on all union jobs.

COLUMBUS, O.—Having gained the nine-hour day this season for outside carpenters, we are now arranging to secure it this month for the shop hands and mill men.

JACKSON, Mich.—Union 26 has notified the contractors that on and after May 1st, 1891, the rule will be eight hours a day and a minimum rate of wages of 25 cents per hour.

ITHACA, N.Y.—Union 603 has only been a short while organized, and on October 1, 1890, will establish the nine-hour rule and full pay at $2 per day. Prospects of success are splendid.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Union 278 desires all carpenters to keep away from this city as we propose to inaugurate the nine-hour day this month, and the contractors are moving heaven and earth to get men from other towns.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Since the new union, No. 624, has been organized, the work of organizing the carpenters has been on a steady boom. We now have hundreds of members, and on September 1st we asked for the nine-hour day, and got it without much trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The contractors here are endeavoring to violate their agreement of last spring, on the ground they were not an incorporated association at the time they made their agreement with the carpenters' unions. The feeling of the men is strongly in favor of a general strike.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash.—The mill men and machine hands in this place are moving for the nine-hour day. Union 41 is sustaining them, because the nine-hour day is the rule on outside carpenter work. The union carpenters refuse to handle scab mill work, and the committees of mill men who waited on the bosses have been discharged. There are eminent prospects of a general strike.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Our newly organized union, No. 657, is doing grandly. There are now barely 20 non-union carpenters in this town, and these are on the outskirts of town. Our initiation fee now is $10. We will not work with non-unionmen and in several instances have had successful strikes against them. The contractors fear we are soon going for the eight-hour day, as the masons in this town now have the eight hours. There is talk among the contractors of conceding us the eight hours on January 1st next, so to avoid a strike in the spring.

CHICAGO, Ill.—On September 1st, 6,000 carpenters went on strike in this city to compel about three-fifths of the builders and contractors to live up to their written agreement of last spring, to pay 37½ cents per hour on and after August 1st. The rate for eight hours per day has been 35 cents per hour, but when August 1st came, barely two-fifths of the boses kept their promise to advance the wages as per agreement. So successful and well-managed was the movement that on the third day of the strike only 1,600 men were out, and and on the fifth day, less than a thousand were on strike, and on the 14th, only 475 men were unemployed. The situation is now better than it has ever been in Chicago, but all carpenters had better keep away from Chicago for the present. The G. E. B. donated $3,000 from the funds of the U. B. to help Chicago.

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

RULES FOR LOCAL UNIONS.

LOCAL OFFICERS.

SEC. 140. The officers of a L. U. shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Conductor, a Warden, and at least three Trustees.

SEC. 141. Said officers shall serve for a term of six months, or until their successors are elected and installed and duly qualified, with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such manner that the term of one Trustee shall expire at the end of each term successively. Neither the Treasurer nor F. S. can act as a Trustee. It shall be within the power of each L. U. to fix salaries for local officers.

SEC. 142. Three Auditors shall be elected by the L. U. to audit the finances of the L. U. as per Section 159. They shall hold office for a term of three months.

SEC. 143. The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night of June and December, but may be reopened on motion the night of election, and no member shall be nominated for any office unless he is present on the night of nomination, nor shall he be eligible unless he has been six months a member in good standing prior to nomination unless a L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

SEC. 144. The election of officers shall take place on the second meeting night in June and December, and shall be governed by Sections 38 and 39 of the Constitution, and the installation shall take place on the first meeting night in July and January. In case an officer does not appear for installation within two regular meetings after time provided for, his office must be declared vacant.

SEC. 145. If any officer shall fail to discharge the duties of his office for three successive meetings without satisfactory excuse, the office shall be declared vacant by the President, and an election to fill the same shall take place at the next stated meeting.

SEC. 146. Any officer of the L. U. may be removed after due trial upon charges preferred against him and sustained by a two-third vote of the members present.

VACANCIES IN LOCAL OFFICE.

SEC. 147. Vacancies occuring in any local office shall be filled at the next regular meeting, in the same manner as provided for in the election of officers. During the temporary absence of any officer, the President shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy *pro tem.*

SEC. 148. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the Recording Secretary shall call the meeting to order, and the L. U. shall elect a President *pro tem.*

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SEC. 149. The President shall preside at all meetings, preserve order and enforce the Constitution and By-laws; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Union. He shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, and shall sign all orders on the Treasurer authorized by the L. U.

SEC. 150. The President shall appoint all committees or such other officers as may be necessary, unless otherwise ordered, and shall have power to call special meetings when requested in writing by five members in good standing, and shall perform such other duties as are appertaining to this office.

DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

SEC. 151. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the discharge of his official duties and fill his place in case of absence, death or removal.

DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 152. The R. S. shall keep the correct minutes of each meeting, read and preserve all documents and correspondence, issue all summons for meetings, have charge of seal and affix the same to all official documents, draw and sign all legal orders on the Treasurer, conduct all official correspondence, make a quarterly trade report to the G. S., and keep a record of all applications for membership, send a list of all new officers to the G. S., also all changes, and report to the L. U. the expenditures at the close of each meeting, and perform such other duties as the L. U. may direct, or as prescribed in the Constitution.

DUTIES OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

SEC. 153. The F. S. shall receive all moneys paid into the Union, and at the close of each meeting pay the same to the Treasurer, from whom he shall take a receipt; he shall keep a correct account of each member with full name and residence, and notify all members when two months in arrears. He shall date all payments on the Cards of Membership, and sign the same, and shall book in his ledger the exact date and full amount of each payment of dues. He shall keep the cash book and announce before adjournment to the L. U. the receipts of each meeting. He shall make a written report monthly to the G. T. on the official blanks furnished for that purpose under penalty of $2.00 fine, and report the first meeting night of each quarter to the L. U. as to the numerical and financial standing of the L. U. for the preceding quarter, and keep a duplicate of the same on file.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SEC. 154. The Treasurer shall receive from the F. S. all moneys collected and give receipt for same; he shall make no disbursements without the sanction of the L. U. and only upon an order signed by the President and R. S.; he shall make an itemized statement on the first meeting night of each quarter for the preceding quarter to the L. U. of all money received and paid out by him, and submit his books for inspection at any time when called upon, and perform such other duties as the Union may require. He shall receive at least one dollar per annum as salary.

SEC. 155. The Treasurer shall file a bond with the President of the L. U. in such amount as shall be fixed by the L. U., as security for the funds and the faithful performance of his duties, and he shall not at any time be allowed to hold more moneys than his bond amounts to.

DUTIES OF CONDUCTOR.

SEC. 156. The Conductor shall examine all present on night of meeting and report to the President all without the password. It shall be his duty to allow no one to remain without the password. He shall obtain the names of all candidates awaiting initiation and report the same to the R. S.; he shall conduct the candidates through the initiation ceremony, and shall perform all duties appertaining to his office. He shall be furnished an assistant when necessary.

DUTIES OF WARDEN.

SEC. 157. The Warden shall take charge of the doors at the meeting, and see that none but members with the current quarterly password shall enter. Members without the pass he shall announce by name, and if correct he shall admit them, and the V. P. shall furnish them the password. The Warden shall allow no member to retire without giving the retiring sign to the Preceptor.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 158. The Trustees shall have the supervision of all funds and property of the L. U. subject to such instructions as they may receive from time to time from the L. U. It shall be their duty to see that the Treasurer deposits in such bank as the L. U. may decide all moneys over and above such sum as the L. U. may decide shall be left in his hands for contingent expenses or legal bills, instructing the officers of the bank to pay no money on account of the L. U. except on an order signed by the President and R. S. and stamped with the seal of the L. U. They shall examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report quarterly to the L. U. and semi-annually to the G. S. on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall prepare and execute the bonds of the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as are prescribed in this Constitution, or that the L. U. may direct.

AUDITORS.

SEC. 159. The duties of the Auditors shall be to make a monthly audit of the books and accounts of the F. S. and Treasurer after the last meeting night of each month, and make a written report of their audit to the L. U.

COMMITTEES.

SEC. 160. All committees shall perform the duties assigned to them within the time specified, and shall report in writing, and no person shall be exempt from serving on a committee, when called upon to serve, unless excused by vote of the L. U. or he is already a member of some other committee. No member can be appointed on a committee when absent from the Union.

SEC. 161. Committees holding money, the property of the L. U., either as balances or appropriations, shall, at the next regular meeting, deliver the same into the hands of the F. S., together with all vouchers and accounts, and in no case shall a committee be discharged until all bills are paid and they are reimbursed for their expenses, or paid for time lost, if any, provided the L. U. has originally agreed to do so.

SEC. 162. The first person named on a committee shall be its chairman until another is chosen by the committee.

MISDEMEANORS, PENALTIES AND FINES.

SEC. 163. Any officer or member who becomes an habitual drunkard, or commits an offence that will bring the U. B. into discredit or who endeavors to create dissension among the members, or who works against the interest and harmony of the U. B., or who advocates or encourages division of the funds or dissolution of the L. U., or the separation of any L. U. from the U. B., upon sufficient evidence shall be expelled. No member shall be allowed to work for an expelled member.

SEC. 164. Any officer or member who wilfully slanders an officer or member of the U. B., or who wilfully violates the recognized trade rules of the locality in which he is working, or who fraudulently receives or misapplies the funds of this U. B., or of any L. U., or the moneys of any member or candidate intrusted to him for payment, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, as the L. U. may determine.

SEC. 165. Any member who acts in violation of his obligation or violates any section of this Constitution or By-Laws shall be fined, suspended or expelled, at the discretion of the L. U.

SEC. 166. Any officer or committeeman who shall fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him by the Constitution and By-Laws, or by the Union, shall be fined twenty-five cents for each offense. Such fine, however, can be remitted upon satisfactory excuse accepted by the L. U. at the same meeting when the fine is imposed.

SEC. 167. Any member entering the meeting in a state of intoxication or who disturbs the harmony thereof, or who uses profane or unbecoming language during the meeting shall be admonished by the Chair, and if he again offend shall be excluded from the room and fined fifty cents; for the second offence, one dollar; for the third offence, he shall be suspended for three months. The President shall strictly enforce this section.

SEC. 168. Any member suspended or expelled for any misdemeanor shall not be received into the Union again only by a two-third vote of the L. U.

SEC. 169. The President shall have power to impose all fines as laid down by the Constitution and By-Laws, unless otherwise provided. All fines imposed or assessments legally levied shall be charged by the F. S. to the member from whom due, and shall stand against such person as regular dues, and are payable within thirty days, and must be liquidated prior to any dues, to entitle him to any privileges, rights or benefits of this U. B.

CHARGES AND TRIALS.

SEC. 170. Any member having knowledge of the violation of any section of the Constitution or By-Laws is in duty bound, under a penalty of one dollar fine, to prefer charges against the offending member. If the offending member be a traveling member he must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the L. U. or D. C. where the offence was committed, and a copy of the verdict sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Provided, that any L. U., when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action, may expel or suspend a member by a three-fourths vote.

SEC. 171. All charges must be made in writing, specifying the section of the Constitution or By-Laws so violated, and be signed by the member making such charges. The charges must lay over until the next meeting, and the member must be notified to attend. A member under charges must be considered innocent until found guilty. He can sit in the meetings and remain in benefit until convicted of the charges; but if an officer he must retire from office pending the investigation and decision of his L. U. Any member found guilty of bringing malicious charges against a member shall be suspended for three months.

SEC. 172. All charges shall be referred to a Committee of Investigation, consisting of five, the accused and accuser having the alternative of each challenging any three members of said Committee; in such event the Union will then elect three members to fill the vacancies.

SEC. 173. The L. U. shall nominate the names of fourteen members whom it thinks most competent of giving a fair and impartial hearing to the case. The R. S. shall place the names in the ballot box, and the Vice-President shall draw the same from the box, and call the names aloud until he has drawn five names, when the case will be given to them for their action as a Committee of Investigation, subject to challenge, as provided in Section 172.

SEC. 174. The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial and shall be furnished by the R. S. with a copy of the charges and specifications within one week, and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply, either in person or by counsel (the latter must be a member of the U. B.), and failing to do so, the committee shall proceed with the investigation. Testimony of persons not members is also admissible.

SEC. 175. The chairman of the committee shall, without delay, summon the accused, together with the witnesses for and against him, and try the case. When the committee have come to a decision in the case the chairman of said committee shall, at the next regular meeting thereafter, submit a full report of the case, with their verdict and the evidence, in writing, and if the accused be pronounced guilty by said report, and if the decision of the committee be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present, he shall be summoned to attend the next regular meeting when the President shall announce the sentence as the Constitution or By-Laws direct. The President shall see that the sentence is enforced within the time specified. The report of the committee to be filed by the R. S. for future reference.

SEC. 176. The above laws do not apply to the violations of Trade Rules where a D. C. exists. (See Sections 43 and 44.)

SEC. 177. If the accused wilfully neglect or refuse to stand his trial, the committee shall deem him guilty of contempt, and he shall be punished as the L. U. may determine.

SEC. 178. Any officer or member who is a party to, or directly interested in any case or trial in a L. U., shall not be permitted to act as a member of the committee.

FUNDS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 179. The funds or property of a L. U. shall be used only for such purposes as are specified in the Constitution and By-Laws, and as may be required to transact and properly conduct its business, viz: Payment of salaries and benefits, purchasing stationery, books, cards, printing, payment of rent, or any legally authorized bills against the Union. But under no circumstances shall any of the funds be used for loans to members, or political purposes, nor for donations to members out of benefit. Violation of this section subjects the offending Union to the penalty of suspension.

SEC. 180. No tax or special assessment shall be levied by the L. U., except by a two-third vote of all members present, and no tax or assessment can be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must be laid over at least two weeks for consideration. The F. S. in the meantime must notify all members that said tax or assessment is pending.

SEC. 181. The funds or property of the L. U. cannot be divided in any manner among the members individually, but shall remain the funds and property of the L. U. for its legitimate purposes while seven members remain therein.

SEC. 182. All moneys paid out of the funds of the L. U., with exception of capita tax, must be by vote of the members, for which an order must be drawn on the Treasurer, signed by the President and R. S., and stamped with the seal of the L. U. No appropriation of money can be voted after 10.30 P. M.

AMENDMENTS OR ALTERATIONS.

SEC. 183. This Constitution, and the Local Rules herein contained, can be amended or altered only at the regular sessions of the Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present, and all such amendments or alterations must be submitted by the G. S., within 10 days after the Convention adjourns, to the Local Unions for their approval or rejection, said vote to be returnable to the G. S. by each L. U. within six weeks after said Convention. A two-third vote of the members voting shall be necessary to sustain such amendments or alterations to make them law.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

RULE 1. On motion, the regular order of business [see cover] may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the meeting at any time, to dispose of any urgent business.

RULE 2. All resolutions and resignations must be submitted in writing.

RULE 3. Any conversation by whispering or otherwise, which is calculated to disturb a member while speaking, or hinder the transaction of business, shall be deemed a violation of order.

RULE. 4. Partisan politics or sectarian discussion shall not be permitted in the meetings under any circumstances.

RULE 5. All questions of a parliamentary nature not provided for in these Rules shall be decided by Robert's Manual.

MOTIONS.

RULE 6. A motion to be entertained by the presiding officer must be seconded, and the mover as well as the seconder must rise and be recognized by the Chair.

RULE 7. Any member having made a motion can withdraw it by consent of his second, but a motion once debated cannot be withdrawn except by a two-third vote.

RULE 8. A motion to amend an amendment shall be in order, but no motion to amend an amendment to an amendment shall be permitted.

RULE 9. Any member may call for the division of a question when the sense will admit thereof.

DEBATE.

RULE 10. A motion shall not be subject to debate until it has been stated by the Chair.

RULE 11. When a member wishes the floor he shall rise and respectfully address the Chair, and if recognized by the Chair he shall be entitled to the floor.

(Continued on page 7.)

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

IN CONDENSED FORM.

JUNE 4.—Union 361, Duluth, Minn., asking for a speaker, and reporting condition of strike.

Union 4, Wheeling, W. Va., asking permission to issue a circular calling for donations to aid them. Consent not granted.

From President Gompers, President A. F. of L., sending $200 to aid in eight-hour movement. Received with thanks.

Complaints received from various members in Detroit as to conduct of strike. Received and G. S. instructed to secure full explanation and detailed report of moneys expended.

Bill of H. H. Ayers, organizing Pittston, Pa., paid.

Union 2, E. Saginaw, Mich., asking permission to strike for nine hours a day. Movement sanctioned by G. E. B., but without financial aid until present troubles now on hand are settled.

Reports from Philadelphia and Louisville strikes received.

Amendment to trade rules of St. Louis, not to work with non-union men. Approved, without sanction to strike.

Report of Vice-President Kilver as to situation in Louisville received.

Bill of W. J. Shields, $4, organizing Beverly Union, paid.

From Union 162, Chicago, Ill., asking allowance of time be given as a credit to them, having been paid on their special assessment while they were on strike.

From Unions 101 and 346, Dayton, O., asking financial aid for their strike. G. S. to inform them their strike was sanctioned without financial aid.

From Union 145, Punxsutawney, Pa., to raise initiation fee and to sanction trade movement for $2.25 per day as a minimum. Sanctioned without financial aid.

Three hundred and ninty-four dollars appropriated to aid the members who were out during the eight hour strike in New York.

From Union 182, Jersey City, N. J., asking $24 strike pay for two members who were out on strike in New York at $1 per day strike pay. Decided the G. S. constitution does not allow $1 per day, nor can strike pay be paid for first week.

From Union 482, Jersey City, asking to reopen their appeal against the District Council of New York. Case reopened. On evidence, decided the members of Union 482 are not entitled to strike pay, as they had violated the rules of the New York District.

From District Council, Detroit, Mich., stating that contractors refused to confer, and asking for aid. G. E. B. decide the Detroit D. C. must first send their detailed report.

From Union 280, Lowell, Mass., asking a loan of $300 to pay off their Protective Fund to this office at the rate of $10 per month until paid. Union 280 instructed to levy an assessment to pay the loan.

From W. J. Weeks, report of situation in Chicago.

G. S. instructed to communicate with G. P. as to advisability of closing down all the present protracted strikes, as they do not appear to be making headway.

Moneys appropriated for strikes: Philadelphia, $200; Lowell, $2000; Louisville, $1200; Boston, $700; Portland, Ore., $400; Duluth, Minn., $300, Rochester, N. Y., $300.

G. S. authorized to borrow from Cigarmakers' Union and from our unions in New York and Brooklyn the sum of $5000 to tide over our present strikes.

JUNE 10.—From Union 233 Jeannette, Pa., asking strike pay for seven men. Decided as the union never had official sanction, financial aid cannot be given.

From District Council, Denver, Col., asking sanction to call out carpenters in aid of millhands' strike of Union 469. Strike not sanctioned, and Vice-President Ferris called on to investigate and report as to the strike.

Reports from Duluth, Detroit and Boston strikes received and duly considered.

Telegram from General President Rowland authorizing close of strikes now pending.

Appropriations were then made for following cities on strike: Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Louisville, Duluth and Portland, and said cities are notified no further financial aid will be granted.

JUNE 11.—Bill for organizing Armourdale, Kan., $5, ordered paid.

Various By-Laws passed on.

Appeal, Philip Bauer, Union 518, St. Louis, Mo. Laws over as not being in proper order.

From Union 83, Worcester, Mass., asking sanction of their strike for nine hours. Permission granted without financial aid.

Charles Becker, member of G. E. B. requested to be excused for absence on account of sickness. Excuse granted.

Report, Vice-President Ferris, as to Denver strike received and accepted.

From Union 50, Portland, Ore., asking if some of their members can remain members of the Bosses' Association of Portland. Decided in the negative under the Constitution.

Appeal of A. Loftus, Union 8 Philadelphia, as to disapproval of his disability claim, referred to next convention.

M. E. Davis, Union 530, Duquesne, Pa., recommended for organizer approved.

From Montreal, Canada, asking consent to strike for nine hours. Advised to wait.

From Union 200 Cincinnati, asking time to pay its assessment. General President ordered to investigate.

From Chicago District Council protesting against granting charter to a new German union. Protest received favorably.

From Newark District Council, asking if the New York District Council should not pay expenses of one of their members who was out on strike in New York. Decided the union in Newark ought to be able to pay strike pay to one man under such circumstances.

From Boston District Council, asking clemency for Union 249, Lowell, Mass., in regard to their Protective Fund. Clemency granted.

Report from Strike Committee, of Detroit, Mich., received and accepted as satisfactory.

From Union 300, Austin, Tex., and 36, Oakland, Cal., asking consent to strike. Consent granted without financial aid.

From District Council, Philadelphia, asking consent to continue strike. G. S. advised to write them as to situation of affairs.

From Albina, Ore., as to strike pay. G. S. instructed to advise them as to particulars.

From Vice-President Saunders, San Francisco, acknowledging receipt of $200 and promising to proceed with the work of organizing, received.

Report of John Bennett and the G. S. as to visit to Union 169, Brooklyn, to raise a loan. Report favorable, and bill of $15 expenses, paid.

Telegram from Union 561, Boston, asking if a member is eligible as a delegate to the convention, who has just deposited his clearance. Decision in the affirmative, provided he has also been six months a member of U. B.

From Union 26, Jackson, Mich., asking consent to call on sister unions not to use the mill work of Heiser & Sons. Consent granted.

JUNE 17.—Strike pay of New York District, $85, paid.

Reports of strike affairs in Louisville, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit, received, and appropriations for strike pay were then made for the three latter cities.

Various benefit claims approved.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Eliza J. Sullivan, Union 59, Detroit, Mich., (over age when admitted to membership); Mrs. Maggie Lesher, Union 268 Sharon, Pa., (member in arrears); Mrs. C. Reidemann, Union 504 Owensboro, Ky., (not in good health at time of joining); Mrs. Ellen M. Heathly, Union 158 Cambridgeport, Mass., (sick prior to joining; Mrs. Louisa Lambrecht, Union 518, St. Louis, Mo. (sick prior to being in benefit); Mrs. Clara Holzhauer, Union 172, Newark, N. J., (member in arrears.)

JUNE 21.—Appeal, J. Lewellyn, against Union 459 Uniontown, Pa., sustained; the member was not legally tried.

From Chicago District, reporting continued arrest and prosecution of members by the Employers' Association, and asking financial aid. G. S. instructed to give Chicago unions credit for their fifty cents assessment.

From Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va.; 56, Los Angeles; 539, Buffalo, and 441, Nevada, asking time to pay their assessments. Time granted until August 1st, 1890.

From Union 52, Charleston, S. C., asking extension of amnesty for thirty days. Granted.

From Union 36, Oakland, Cal., asking consent to strike against non-union men. A partial strike advised by G. E. B., and help, if possible, will be given.

Report of Boston and Detroit strikes received and favorably considered.

From Union 153 Ft. Wayne, Ind., returning $350, balance unexpended of strike moneys, as their strike is settled victoriously. Received with thanks.

Claim disapproved: W. H. H. Brown, Union 405, Gladwin, Mich., (over age when admitted.)

From Union 96, Springfield, Mass., asking sanction to strike for nine hours. Consent granted without financial aid.

JUNE 28.—By-Laws of several Unions approved.

Strike rolls Union 361, Duluth, Minn., and Union 3 Wheeling, W. Va., reported correct.

Appeal, O. S. Weston, against Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., on alleged overcharge in reinstatement, Union sustained.

Bill of C. A. Rockwood, $18.12, for organizing, paid. Bro. Rockwood was authorized to continue organizing.

Bro. W. F. Abrams was authorized to visit E. Saginaw, Mich., and try to settle the mill men's strike in the interest of the men.

Bill of Robert Beatty, Brooklyn, N. Y., $12.15 for organizing, ordered paid.

Bill of W. B. Kiver, for services in Louisville, $55, ordered paid.

From Union 42 New Rochelle, N. Y. and 467 Orange, N. Y., asking strike pay for a few individual members. Laid over.

From President Gompers asking G. S. to visit New York and get money from American Federation of Labor to help carpenters on strike. Received favorably.

From Boston, Worcester and Detroit strikes. The latter desiring the G. S. to come to Detroit (G. E. B. decide the G. S. cannot possibly absent himself from the office at present.) Worcester instructed to hold firm, and assessment due from said union is credited on books of G. S. in its favor.

Appeal, D. E. Mogle, Indianapolis, Ind., as to eligibility of delegate to convention. Appeal not sustained.

Appeal, H. Lloyd, against Union 561, Boston, Mass., as to his eligibility to act as delegate for said union. G. E. B. decide he can act.

From Union 277, Ft. Worth, Tex., asking sanction to strike for nine hours, July 1, 1890. Sanction granted without financial aid.

Permission granted Union 8, Philadelphia to reinstate John Hill.

Union 566, Dallas, Tex., being on strike and needing relief, assessment was credited to the union.

Time granted Union 239, Philadelphia, until October, 1st, 1890, to pay its assessment.

From Vice-President H. Lloyd announcing his removal of residence from his own district in Canada to Boston, and offering his resignation, received. General President Rowland recommended the vacancy be filled. Canadian unions can call on to nominate names.

General President Rowland reported favorably on his investigation of affairs in Union 209, Cincinnati, and asked that Bro. Kiver, of Chicago, be sent to Cincinnati for one week. Request granted.

One thousand dollars was appropriated to help Chicago in its fight in the courts against persecution from contractors.

G. S. instructed to visit Boston and Worcester, and see the situation of strikes in those cities.

JULY 8.—Appeal, Union 488, Jersey City, N. J., against New York District, as to strike pay on Wilkes' building, G. E. B. decided to ask New York District to pay the bill, and then send it to G. E. B. to reimburse the New York District. Also the same course in case of Bro. Wooley's claim for strike pay.

Appeal, Philip Bauer, against Union 518, St. Louis, Mo., union sustained.

Appeal E. C. Tustin against Union 253, Jeannette, Pa. Union sustained.

Report of strike situation in Boston received favorably. Bill of G. S., $19, for expenses to Boston and Worcester, paid. Telegram of H. Lloyd as to Boston strike received, also report of G. S. as to his visit to Boston and Worcester. $500 donated to Boston and $1000 to Worcester.

From Union 54, Chicago, asking to be exempted from arrears of capita tax on account of being on strike. Request not complied with.

Claims disapproved: G. James, Union 258, Brooklyn, N. Y. (member in arrears), D. Foster, Union 391, Hoboken, N. J. (member over age when admitted).

JULY 12.—Report of W. F. Abrams visit to E. Saginaw, Mich., favorably on giving financial aid $500 appropriated to aid the strikers.

Questions from Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, as to status of contractors as members. Answered in detail as per Constitution.

Appeal of Frank Pierce against Union 215, Lafayette, Ind. Union sustained. Appeal, H. Breitkwaite, against same union. Union sustained.

Bill of Aug. J. Metzger, St. Paul, Minn., $5, for organizing St. Paul Park, paid.

Time granted Union 75 Rochester, N. Y., until Oct. 1, 1890, to pay assessment.

Protest, Union 361, Duluth, Minn., against declaring their strike closed, and asking to continue their strike, and to have time to pay their Protective Fund. Permission given to continue strike without financial aid, and time granted until Oct. 1st to pay their Protective Fund.

From Union 94, Providence, R. I., asking for a speaker. Laid over.

From Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., asking that the amount of special assessment paid by them be returned or credited to their tax. Ordered they be given credit for it on their tax.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. C. A. Hardeety, Union 533 Oregon City, Ore. (ill before becoming in benefit); C. L. Prince, Union 36, Oakland, Cal. (not sent in within sixty days' limit); Mrs Sarah E. Warren, Union 11, Cleveland, O. (sick prior to joining); Thos. L. Curtis, Union 266, Williamsport, Pa. (claim entirely illegal).

Claim, Aug. Kolck, Union 219, Detroit, Mich., formerly disapproved, reconsidered, and, on further evidence, approved.

JULY 18.—Appeal, H. J. Miller vs. Union 135, Chelsea, Mass. Union sustained.

Appeal, J. Braun vs. Union 176, Newport, R. I. Union sustained.

Appeal, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Union 27, Yonkers, N. Y., as to admission in latter union of a suspended member of the former union. Union 273 requested to comply with law.

Bro. J. J. Lane appeared in behalf of Union 488, Jersey City, N. J., had a hearing, and G. E. B. decided to stand by their previous decision.

Bill, O. A. Rockwood, $29.80, for organizing ordered paid.

Appeal, F. H. Boder vs. Union 476, Allegheny, Pa. Appeal sustained, and action of union reversed.

Appeal, Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., as to delegate to convention. Action of union not sustained in rescinding the election of a delegate at one meeting and again electing a delegate at the next.

Union 10, Detroit, Mich., was granted until Nov. 1, 1890, to pay its assessment.

From Union 51, Chicago, further explaining as to its capita tax. Former decision reaffirmed.

From Union 439, Denver, Col., and Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., on petition granted until Nov. 1, 1890, to pay up their Protective Fund.

From Union 162, Hyde Park, as to working cards. No action taken until further evidence is furnished.

Report from Boston strike as to details of donations received.

Appeal for financial aid from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., to aid their strike. Action deferred.

Bill of W. F. Abrams, $25.30, for visit to E. Saginaw, Mich. paid.

From C. Meanwell, secretary of Mill Men's Union San Francisco Cal., applying for terms as to a charter. G. E. B decide charter can be granted to them, and the ex-members of the U. B. now belonging to the Mill Men's Association can be admitted by dispensation, and the same is hereby granted, but all members must be qualified according to Art. 6 of Constitution.

Report from Union 93, Worcester, Mass., as to their strike and asking further aid. Received.

Report of Vice President Saunders as to his work on Pacific coast in organizing received and filed.

JULY 26.—By-laws of a number of unions passed on.

Balance of $13 due C. F. McBride for lecturing in Southwest ordered paid.

Appeal, Frank Winnen, against Union 108, Lynn, Mass. Appeal sustained and recommend the brother be reinstated.

Appeal, M. B. Dixon, Union 40, Wilmington, Del. Appeal sustained. Appeal, A. L. Boss, same union. Appeal dismissed, as no copy was filed with the L. U.

Auditing committee reported having examined books of G. S. for May and June, and find accounts and all correct and in good order.

Bills for organizing paid: J. G. Clinkard $6, C. A. Rockwood $16.05. Bro. Rockwood is authorized to take two weeks more in work of organizing.

Appeal, C. Thorn to again reopen case of P. J. McGuire vs. C. Thorn. Referred.

From Union 63 New York, in case of Nels Anderson, who desires to bring his case into court and sue the union for expulsion. G. E. B decide Union 63 should first bring the case before the New York District.

Charles Becker, member of G. E. B., sent in excuse for prolonged absence on account of business. G. S. instructed him to either attend or resign.

From A. F. L. as to a charter for a body of Jewish carpenters. Referred to New York District.

Appeal, New York District to next convention in case of strike pay for members in New Jersey. Received.

Time granted Union 8, Philadelphia, until Dec. 1, 1890, to pay up its indebtedness for Protective Fund.

Bills for organizing paid: R. C. Calder, $8; C. A. Rockwood, $8.60.

Bill A. E. Haines for expenses paid in the Howard trial. Paid.

Reports as to Boston, Saginaw and Worcester strikes received. No further aid can be given.

T. J. Jones, Nevada, Mo., and J. H. Daubert, Pottsville, Pa., approved as organizers.

Permission granted A. H. Haines to be reinstated in Union 609, Indianapolis, Ind.

Appeal Union 382, New York, in Laviollette and McGuinness claims, referred to Convention.

From A. Loftus, Union 8 Philadelphia, as to reasons why his disability claim has been disapproved. Referred to Union No. 8.

Union 138, Cambridgeport, Mass., appeals to Convention in case of Mrs Heathly claim. So referred.

Appeal Union 594, Owensboro, Ky., on disapproval of Mrs. C. Reidemann claim. On further evidence reconsidered and paid.

From Union 158, Topeka, Kan., asking to appeal the J. Miller claim to the Convention. Ruled out as being past the stipulated times in standing decisions of G. E. B. Jan. 25, 1888.

From Union 59, Detroit, Mich., appealing the Mrs. Eliza Sullivan claim to the Convention. So referred.

Appeal Union 172, Newark, N. J., in the Mrs. Holzhauer claim. So referred.

(August and September proceedings of G. E. B. will appear in the October "Carpenter.")

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

REPORT OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FROM JULY 8th, 1890, TO AUGUST 31st, '90, INCLUSIVE.

All moneys received since that date will be reported in the October CARPENTER.

No. of Union.	Amt.	No. of Union.	Amt.
2	$107 50	441	16 50
3	91 50	459	41 00
51	100 00	463	20 00
52	28 50	499	69 00
63	61 60	517	12 00
65	39 50	556	13 50
69	7 50	565	2 00
83	96 50	575	8 50
118	35 00	588	25 00
136	7 10	599	38 00
196	17 50	614	10 50
224	3 00	618	6 00
225	90 50	620	16 60
265	8 10		
280	51 52	Total	$1,118 82
286	5 10	Previously reported up to July 8, 1890	17,410 85
304	43 00		
347	8 00	Total Assessment Rec.	$18,529 67
348	8 00		
378	1 50		
423	6 00		
426	24 00		

REPORT OF STRIKE MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

Sum total of all moneys received up to July 8, 1890	$68,895.42
Received for Protective Fund, from July 8 to August 31	2,012 79
Received for Special Assessment, from July 8 to August 31	1,118 82
Total	$72,027 03
Total Strike Moneys Expended	71,327 48
Surplus on hand, September 1, 1890,	$699 55

SUMMARY OF STRIKE MONEYS RECEIVED.

Balance of Protective Fund on hand Feb. 1, 1890	$641 89
Protective Fund received since Feb. 1, 1890	38,227 94
Allowed Chicago Unions	2,566 89
From the Amer. Fed. of Labor	12,060 84
" Special Assessment	18,529 67
	$72,027.03

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVEN IT A GOOD TEST.

ELKINS, W. VA., March 27, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—I received the plane and pencils on the 24th inst. and have given the plane a good test on hard wood and have let several of the other workmen try it, and we all think that it is the best plane that we have ever seen. The workmen on the job with me have most all of them, got the plane fever and asked me to write to you and find out what is the least you will take for ten (10) or twelve (12 No. 4 smooth planes, three (3) jack planes, No. 11, and three (3) jointers No 21. I want the price of each kind by the piece, as I do not want to make anything out of this, as they are all members of my union, No. 437.

I want the price by the piece of each kind, express charges paid by you, and tell me what is the price of plane bits, the different kinds. There are two of the boys have just got a set of iron planes, and they say that they must have one of the smooth planes just like mine. When I told them I was going to send and get a jack and jointer, there were several of them spoke up and said that they wanted a smooth plane like mine, and at noon went around to find out how many wanted them, and I was not long getting ten names for smoothing planes, and maybe several more if you can do a little better than you told me on the half dozen. One of the boys that wants the three planes has got a set of planes, and I have got a set, but I must have a set of three of the Gage planes. The boys all like the pencils, and they all say that they are better than what we have to pay five cents apiece for up here. Well, I will close for the present hoping to hear from you at once as to your lowest price list laid down here. Will it be safe to send that amount of money by register? If not, what is the safest, as this is not a money order office. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HEAD.
Randolph Co., W. Va.

GOOD FOR NEAT FINISH.

79 North Main St., ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 12, '90.

Gage Tool Co.: I have thoroughly tested the set of planes I got from you some time ago, and find them to be a first-class plane in every respect. I can recommend them for all wood work, most especially where a neat finish is wanted.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WRENN.

NO SCRAPER.

R. T. HAYMAN, Anthony, Fla., says: "I am delighted with the set of Self-Setting Planes I got of you last winter. It is the only plane I have found that will finish off curly pine and bay without the use of a scraper and sand paper."

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 11, 1890.

To Gage Tool Co:—Dear Sirs: I received your letter and the plane iron in due time after I wrote you, and to speak my mind, I was surprised at receiving them for I did not expect to hear from you again. I returned the old one to the Manchester Hardware Co. with the instructions for them to return it to you. The old one was hardly any good, for it broke as you will see in *birch knots*, but the new one is a *great deal better than anything that I ever saw in the shape of a plane iron*. The plane now is all you claim it to be and more too. I can smooth stuff that I cannot touch with my —— iron planes. Would you please to send me a price list of your planes, that I may have it to refer to supposing I should wish to send for more. I think that mine is the only plane of the kind in this city. Truly,

E. J. MCCULLOCH, 52 Stark St.

AWAY AHEAD OF AN IRON PLANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1890.

Gage Tool Co.:—I have given your No 2 smoothing plane a fair trial and am well pleased with it. It does good clean work and works easy. I think it is away ahead of iron planes for all kind of work. Will send for a fore plane after awhile.

Yours truly,
JOHN MILLER.
27 Pier St., Cleveland, O.

WOULD NOT TAKE DOUBLE THE PRICE.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 21, 1890.
386 Eighth Ave., S. W.

Gage Tool Co: I have been giving your self-setting plane I got of you a fair test, and am delighted with it so far. Have tried it in oak finish, poplar and yellow (North Carolina) pine finish. If I could not get another I would not take double the price for it.

G. M. CORNELIUS.

THE BEST EVER USED.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1890.

Gage Tool Co:—Received one-half dozen pencils as stated. They are the best I ever used. Can I purchase them, and where? Am going to send for a plane soon. Everyone recommends them. Please send price list to John Powell, Shenango St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and oblige

R. M. POWELL.

FREE!

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA

357. Anniston—W B. Pyron 418 Chestnut street.
654. Bessemer—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. Birmingham—A. M. Grant. 2103 2d Ave.
568. Huntsville—F. M. Deeder.
Mobile—
89. E. Marschal, 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, n. Congress.
389. Sheffield—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

479. Fort Smith—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
327. Helena—P. Robertson. Box 60.
469. Hot Springs—W. Tilbrook.
Little Rock—
292 H. H Young, Box 371.
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 21st and Gains St.
Pine Bluff—
123. W. J. Haigh, 712 Chestnut St.
310. (Col.) J. H. Cilck, 109 E. Third Ave.
581. Van Buren—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA.

47. Alameda—Jacob Hoeck, Box 7.
549. Bakersfield—Wm. H. Tuthill, Box 70.
529. Berkeley—E B. Shaw.
217. Eureka—W S. Gardner, Box 150.
365 Fresno—George Lee Box 815.
660. Hanford—W. Nyswonger.
629. Haywards—S. A. Morrison.
56. Los Angeles—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. Oakland—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
544 Porterville—C. W. Preston.
722. Redlands—
235 Riverside—Wm. Schofield.
341. Sacramento—C. Northey.
86. San Bernardino—H. Wegnorl, Box 797.
182. San Diego—C. W. Hunter, 837 Milton ave.
San Francisco—
22. H Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue.
304. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein 911½ Harrison street.
483. L. P Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) P. S. Ryan. 237½ Langton St.
707
316. San Jose—G. C Murphy. Box 996.
312. San Leandro—John F. Stahl.
35 San Rafael—R. Scott. Box 673.
282. Santa Anna—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233,
226. Santa Barbara—C. E. Washburn.
133. Santa Cruz—G. W. Reld, Box 101.
337. Stockton—Geo. H. Field, S. W. cor. Hunter and Anderson.
607. Visalia—W. M. Nair.

CANADA.

161. Belleville—R. McPherson Box 547.
432. Chatham—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325.
83. Halifax, N. S—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham.
18. Hamilton—Robert Poag, 29 Smith Ave.
194. London—E J Aust, 706 Dundas St.
Montreal—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
134. Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve.
311. A. Clement 348 Seigneurs St.
376. A. O'Leary. 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. New Westminster, B. C.—A. R. Morrison, Box 245.
548. Ottawa—W. J. Taylor, 116 Percy St.
375. Peterborough—Robt. F McGregor.
38. St. Catharines—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. St. John's, N. B—W. E. Case. 212 Waterloo.
Toronto—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill. 10 Carlisle.
279. A. Marshall, 180 Markham St.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. Vancouver, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. Victoria, B. C—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
537. Wallaceburg—W. H. Burroughs.
843. Winnipeg, Man.—J B Robertson, Box 56.
495. Windsor—George Patton.

COLORADO

630. Aspen.—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.
560. Colorado City—Albert Allen.
515. Colorado Springs—Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
Denver—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55. C. J. Hendershott. 1145 Welton St.
439. Martin Gellein. 1449 Larimer St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. Denver—Robt. MacFarlane, 827 Palmer av.
410. Pueblo—M A. Russell, 412 W. 5th St.
460. S. Denver—Geo. R. Mathews, Valverde, Col.
46. Trinidad—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.

115. Bridgeport—J. Wheeler, N Main & Wheeler
121. Danbury—Geo. L. Smith, 25 Foster St.
364. Greenwich—R H. Carmichael, Box 182.
43. Hartford—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. Meriden—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. New Britain—S. H. Porter, 45 Orchard St.
126. New Haven—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St.
137. Norwich—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 Ridgefield—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. Norwalk—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. Stamford—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford St.

DELAWARE

40. Wilmington—C. H. Quigley, 1801 Shallcross.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.

224. Jacksonville—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
Pensacola—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia.
259. St. Augustine—H. E. Wachslager, Box 863.
696. Tampa—A. W. Purcell.

GEORGIA.

502. Atlanta—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. Augusta—(Col.) T. P. Lewis. 418 Broad.
594. Brunswick—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. Columbus—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
Macon—
144. L. R Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. I. M. White.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, V. E. St Cloud 229 West Broad St.
57. (Col.) John M. Roston, Waters Road.
286. J. J. Masters, 39½ Margaret St.

ILLINOIS

79. Alton—Geo. B. Fecht, Box 153.
697. Aurora—J. Jesse Flanders.
80. Austin—J. A. Johnson, Box 70 Moreland P.O.
433. Belleville—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
519. Bloomington—L. Parmalee, Box 46 Normal.
70. Brighton Park—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Weeks 465 Thirty-first St.
1. H. Wichmann, 894 Girard.
21. (French) A. Poliquin 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Herman Winkler. 2826 Grovland Av.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
256. (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Alport St.
416. A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. Gustav Duering, 314 Washburn Ave.
369. Danville—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert.
169. East St. Louis—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. Englewood—R. W. Jones, 6432 Carpenter St.
281. Freeport—J. G. LeGrand 183 Elk St.
141 Grand Crossing—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell.
298. Highland Park—J. H Zimmer.
162. Hyde Park—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. Jacksonville—J. Volke, 647 S. Kosciusko St
442. Joliet—Chas. Ufford.
434. Kensington (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356.
645. La Salle—John F. Noonan.
693. Moline—
Peoria—
245. Arthur Moore, 108 So. Madison St.
313. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. Quincy—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. Ravenswood—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604 Rockford—T. E. Meyer, 1107 Grant Ave.
66 Rock Island—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
199. South Chicago—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. Springfield—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
652. Streator—S. Mattis, 177 E. Elm St.
Town of Lake—
23. J. Haywood, 4943 School St.

INDIANA.

352. Anderson—L. F. Hammond.
183 Aurora—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. Bedford—M D L Spalding.
717. Columbus—W. E. McLeod.
494. Crawfordsville—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. Decatur—O. L. Moon,
517. Elkhart—N. H. Kreider.
Evansville—
90. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt. 1909 Main.
153. Fort Wayne—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St.
525. Garrett—B F. Warner.
599. Hammond—J. Kennedy.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
60. (Ger.) Jacob Kirch, 26 Sanders St.
299. H E Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. G. T Hunter. 28 Marion Av., W. Indianapolis.
446 J. S. Raper, 35 Minerva St.
609 (Mill.) H C. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. Carl Morrison, 501 Clifford Ave.
429 Muncie—Jas. B. Ogie. 907 E. Washington St
215. Lafayette—J. M. Adkins. 150 N. 10th St.
613. Madison—Charles Holwager.
19. New Albany—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. Rosedale—J. O. Denman.
48 Terre Haute—John Ohmart. 909 S. 3d.
658. Vincennes—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

512. Oklahoma City—W. F. Bush.

IOWA.

534. Burlington—E. C Kalb. 1209 N. Oak St.
156 Creston—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave.
554. Davenport—John Peters. 619 Ripley St.
68 Des Moines—J. J. Buecne, 939 Sherman St.
678. Dubuque—Frank Hartman, 1555 White St.
81 Ft. Madison—C. E. Peoples. 614 Park St.
700 Keokuk—Fred Scherer, 1227 Fulton St.
721. Sioux City—

KANSAS.

650. Armourdale—F. Baker, Rosedale.
264. Atchison—H. Stork. 438 S. 7th St.
66 Concordia—W. T. Short.
672. Emporia—Felix Robinson.
590. Kansas City—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499 Leavenworth—A. M. McCoy. Box 25.
524. Oswego—J. M. Fleming, Box 356.
158. Topeka—P E. Cook, cor 5th & West Sts.
720. Winfield—J. R. Wood. 1410 Elizabeth St.

KENTUCKY.

593 Clay City—J A. Davis.
712. Covington—Jos. Hellman, S.E. cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. Grand Rivers—M. L. Bazzell.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
7. P J. Gnau. Jr, 705 16th St.
103 Peter Newfield 2626 Alford St.
212 R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214 (Ger.) Edward Haas. 621 E Jefferson St.
358. T. J. Vincent. 2115 St. Xavier St.
684. Middlesborough—R L. Grubbs
698 Newport—E. M. Joslyn, 165 Fairfield Ave., Dayton, Ky.
504. Owensboro—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
567. Pineville—W. A. Ailes.
201. Paducah—Wm H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
149. Princeton—Eph Outten.
582. Richmond—H. O. Horton.
701. Winchester—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

151. Monroe—H. Risher.
New Orleans—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432¼ S. Liberty.
624. M J Kirk, 33 St. Thomas St.
704. W. H. Danernheim, Jr., Marengo and Dryaddes Sts.
45. Shreveport—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE.

345. Bath—Alpheus Gove.
407. Lewiston—A. M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. Portland—N. C. McDonald, 4 Guildford Ct.

MARYLAND

29. Baltimore—Geo. Preston, 1313 Edmondson
503. Cumberland—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. Allston—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. Amesbury—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. Beverly—T. W. Woodbury.
Boston—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E Ulle. 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565 (Mill) W. McWilliams, 20 Ashland Place.
610 (Stair Bldrs.)
130. Brockton—Marshall Prairie, 34 Linden St.
321. Brookline—Geo. Ballintine, Roberts St.
Cambridge—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers. 3 Mt Auburn Place.
324. Charlestown—J. F. Keiley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135 Chelsea—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. Dedham—Fred G. Poch, Box 456.
309. Dorchester—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. East Boston—C. Gunderson, 6 Cross St.
588. Everett—S. L Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. Fall River—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. Fitchburg—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. Franklin—Jas B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380 Gloucester—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82 Haverhill—D. Leroy Wilson, 9 6th St.
424. Hingham—Colin Campbell, North St.
Holyoke—
95. Geo. M. Severance, 411 Maple St.
508. (French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. Hyde Park—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
Lawrence—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. Leominster—Geo. W. Cogswell. Box 904.
269 Lowell—Frank A. Keppler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. Lynn—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. Malden—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221 Marblehead—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154. Marlboro—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland.
608. Medford—A. Sullivan, 428 Charles St., Malden.
192. Natick—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409 New Bedford—D. M. French, 9 Newton St.
597. Newburyport—A. Currier. — Allen St.
275. Newton—Jos Butler, Box 71.
193 North Adams—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St.
435 Norwood—F. E. Beal.
444. Pittsfield—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417 Quincy—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. Revere—S E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. Roxbury—Chas. Francis, 1030 Washington St., Boston.
140 Salem—Edgar Cann. 10 Nursery St.
24 Somerville—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy St.
220 S. Framingham—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. Springfield—C M. Smith, 107 Walnut St.
491. Stoughton—P. E. Dillon.
415 Taunton—Preston L. Davis, Belmont St.
216 Waltham—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
331. Watertown—Edw. Fitzgerald.
426 West Newton—Ed. Bennett, Clinton St
420. Weymouth—E J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
485 Winthrop—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421. Woburn—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. Worcester—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MICHIGAN

85. Ann Arbor—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 Battle Creek—M. M Haynes. 125 Clay.
129. Bay City—F. S. Lee. 710 15th St.
418. Charlotte—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. Delray—J. C. Fritch, Ammon P. O.
Detroit—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon. 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke. 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine) Henry Ruhl, 14 Grant St.
East Saginaw—
163. J. T. Bayley. 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill. Wm. Polson, 1039 S. 4th St.
466. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
335. Escanaba—R. E Stephens.
405. Gladwin—Jas. Gillan.
Grand Rapids—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St.
195. Iron Mountain—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
523. Ishpeming—John C. O'Neill.
26. Jackson—P. J. Curtiss. 211 Park Ave.
184. Lake Linden—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 184.
213. Lansing—W. F. Britten. 513 Lapeer St.. West
372 Marine City—Fred. L. Rivard. Box 285.
392. Marquette—Jas. R. Hudson. 112 Fisher.
100. Muskegon—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. Negaunee—Wm. Schunck.
347. Port Huron—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St.
651. Saint Ignace.
663. Saint Johns—George Cardnal, Box 546
Saginaw City—
334. G. Hicks, 323 N. Granger St.
640. (Mill.) Nelson Butts, 521 Ames St.
West Bay City—
322. G. S. Potter.
725.
538. Wyandotte—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

361. Duluth—W. A McCarthy. 118 1st Ave., W.
120. Little Falls—John H. Meach.
Minneapolis—
34. J T. Reinold, Station C 2402 3d St., N.
411 (Scand.) J. A. Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
702.
St. Paul—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
157. (Ger) Chr. Brettschneider. 663 Van Buren St.
626. St. Paul Park—A. E. Kuhry.
Winona—
362 Henry Scheel 685 W 4th St., South.
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. West Duluth—Emil Zauft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. Biloxi—Wm. Kent.
656 Jackson—W. J. McGee. 224 Capitol St.
680. (Col.) H. M. Harris, 105 S. Farish St.
265. Natchez.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
Vicksburg—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

406. Carondelet—B. Schuette, 7923 Minnesota Ave.
255. Hannibal—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
Kansas City—
160. Theo. S. Jones 2748 Cherry St.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St.
724.
577. Marshall—W. S. Rowe.
576, Moberly—Frank Kenyon, Box 1040.
441. Nevada—L. A. Grisham. Box 476.
98 Sedalia—W. B. Hurt. 1506 Vermont St.
377. Springfield—H. H. Freetz 811 E. Elm St.
St. Joseph—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91 H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295. L. W Robinson, 1601 Baty St.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, General Delivery P O.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) Simon Merk 1443 Madison St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, Goodfellow and N Market Sts.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier. 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller. 3137 N. Broadway.
699 W B. Cates. 2223 Franklin Ave.
686 West Plains

MONTANA.

88. Anaconda—A. C. Weaver. Box 872.
112. Butte City—L. G Van Ormer, Walkerville.
280. Helena—R J. Finley.
586. Missoula—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. Lincoln—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. Grand Island—A. L. Conley.
231. Kearney—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
Lincoln—
148. E. T. Lister, 847 N. 23d St.
283. C A. Shaft.
330. Nebraska City—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
Omaha—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. W. Peterson. 2405 Cuming St.
71. Jas Fordice, Box 582.
271 (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685. G. Hansen, 2715 N. 24th St.
638. O'Neill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. Berlin Falls—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. Dover—John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St.
118. Manchester—Wm. G. Colcord, 334 E High St.
393 Nashua—Jas. Hopwood. 22 Cross St.
585. Portsmouth—A. T. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

428. Atlantic City—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. Barnegat Park—David Anderson, Bayville
Bayonne—
486 F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
20. Camden—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. Orange—M. E. Ryerson 45 Oliver St.
167. Elizabeth—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. Englewood—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. Hoboken—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
Jersey City—
482 Wm. H Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Kelly. 14 Oswego.
564 John Handorf 90 Durham Ave.
710. (Greenville) Peter Weisert, 141 Linden Ave.
232 Milburn—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. Millville—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119. Geo. Winnett. 268 Morris Ave.
172 (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
308 J. N. Dalley, 23 Academy St.
510 New Brunswick—E. Stout, 59 Remsen Ave.
477. Orange—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
Paterson—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
484. James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490. Passaic—G. B. Springer, Box 171.
399. Phillipsburg—A Klein, 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 Plainfield—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. Rutherford—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. Somerville—John Wagner.
456. Summit—James McNany Chatham, N. J.
31. Trenton—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. West Hoboken—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.

Albany—
274. G H. Anderson, 218 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel. 437 Elk St.
6. Amsterdam—F. Kavanugh. 55 Academy St.
453. Auburn—C. O. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
262. Ballston—M. Larabee, Box 95.
13. Batavia—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
402. Bath Beach—R. O'Rourke.
Binghamton—
131. W S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
Brooklyn—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton. 434 13th St.
109. Adolph Silber. 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp 288 Leonard St.
349. (Sash, etc.) John E Garing, 656 Baltic St.
381. Jas. Asher. — Eastern Parkway, near Elton.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) J. F Pundt, 531 6th Ave.
639. Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
Buffalo—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front Ave.
9. E. R. Snyder. 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374 E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. C H. Marvin. 211 Fugeron St.
539. (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. Cattaraugus—O. C. Bates.
99. Cohoes—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson.
147. East New York.—A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., Brooklyn.
315. Elmira—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. Far Rockaway—M. Siebert Lawrence, N.Y.
323. Fishkill-on-Hudson—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. Flatbush—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
200. Fort Plain—George Sitts.
229. Glens Falls—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
139 Gloversville—James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
447. Haverstraw—John E. Call.
272. Herkimer—Martin Steele. Box 646.
173. Hoosick Falls—Edwin Chapman.
602. Hornellsville—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. Ithaca—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. Johnstown—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. Kingston—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. Lansingburgh—Ira Smith. 553 4th St.
709. Lockport—Robt. Baldwin, 99 High St.
465 Long Island City—Fred Roselius, 884 Albert
643. Mamaroneck—Charles Oakley. Box 198.
150 Middletown—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. Mt. Vernon—A L Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
301. Newburgh—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. New Rochelle—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O., New York.
New York.—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E 56th St.
51. B. H. Downey, 106 E. 113th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 2 St. Luke's Place.
64 J. U. Lounsbury. 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Thomas Cody, 101 9th Ave.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497 (Ger.) L. Hastedt, 226 E. 4th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513 (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E 85th St.
715.
350. Niagara Falls—C. N. Kinzle.
474. Nyack—Robt. F. Wool Upper Nyack.
302. Ogdensburgh—John Wort, 66 Patterson St.
547. Olean—W. J Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. Oneida—Jacob Knowles 6 Sands St.
101. Oneonta—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. Oswego—Chas Ward, East Bridge St.
404. Portchester—George Smith.
606. Port Richmond—George W. Davis.
203 Poughkeepsie—N. R Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. Rockaway Beach—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus Rockaway Beach.
Rochester—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75. (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. Salamanca—C. M. Spore, Box 623
249. Saratoga—Frank Quinn, 53 South St.
146. Schenectady—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. Sheepshead Bay—John Rackar, Box 71.
105 Sidney—R. F Francisco.
567. Stapleton—L. Anderson, New Brighton.
Staten Island—Secretary of District Council, C. G. Normand, New Brighton.
Syracuse—
15. (Ger.) M. G Rapp. 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
78. Troy—David King, Box 145.
Utica—
125. F. M Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338 (Ger.) A. Uhlick, 187 Blandina St.
307. Waterford—J. C. McGill. Box 589.
580. Watertown—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233. Waverly—Fred Swartnout. East Waverly.
252. West Troy—David Gray 629 Broadway.
273. Yonkers—Edgar Hulse 47 Maple St.

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668. Winston—G. B. Daniels.

OHIO

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723. (Ger.)
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17. Bellaire—G. W Curtis, Box 20
44. Bowling Green—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. Bridgeport—Elmer Justice.
501. Bucyrus—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. Canton—A. E. Knially, 42 S. Young St.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor St.
2. M. A Clements 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dawson Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson. 1183 Eastern Av.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills,
676 J. Harig, 91 Loth St.
681. W. T. Simpson. 113 Poplar St.
683 J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C Rumpler, Fairmount Ave, Fairmount.
Columbus—
61. Wm. V. R. Larsh, 1016 E Long St.
326. A. Wolfel, 260 E Stauring St.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
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11. J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
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449. (West End) Chas Miller, 15 Berlin St.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579. Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Aug. Naperstek. 113 S. Bell Ave.
633. (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
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104 Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346 (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St.
187. Defiance—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. Delaware—M. K. Baker.
328 East Liverpool—T. J. Hadley.
188. Findlay—A D. Neumeyer. 237 Laquineo St.
202. Fostoria—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. Fremont—P. Engeler. 511 Morrison St.
637. Hamilton—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
267 Lima—S. F. Reighard, 937 W North St.
703. Lockland—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. Marietta—H. A. Wagner. 607 Warren St.
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107 Sandusky—H. L. Schumacher. 1115 Madison.
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243. Tiffin—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
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631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1804 Lagrange St.
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644. Van Wert—Richard Miller.
412. Warren—H. G. Murdock, 100 S. Elm St.
171. Youngstown—Ralph Dennison, Grace St.
716. Zanesville—

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520 Astoria—J. P Scothan, Box 443.
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50. Portland—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. Salem—L B. Conrad, Box 249.

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476. (Stairs, &c.) R M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. Altoona—Maurice R. Glasgow. 400 1st Ave.
246. Beaver Falls—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. Bellevue—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
254. Bellefonte—Richard W. Miller.
655 Belle Vernon—Isaac Coldren.
545. Berwyn—E. Lewis Porter.
180. Braddock—J. V. Branthoover.
550. Bradford—C. F. Cummings. 23 Boylston St.
450. Bryn Mawr—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. Butler—J. W. Bayer.
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535. DuBois—Fred. Tracy.
530. Duquesne—C. W. Ziegler.
Erie—
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641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St. bet. 6th & 7th
422. Frankford—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. Franklin—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 Freeport—B. N. Sarver.
122. Germantown—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
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398. Greenville—B. F. Brown, Box 468
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208. Lancaster—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
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601. Lebanon—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436. Lock Haven—Wm. Suter, 434 Fairview St.
177. McKeesport—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438. Manayunk—Ephraim Frantz. 449 Green La.
569. Manor Station—John McAllister.
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500. Media—David R Wright.
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589 Mount Pleasant—H. W. Zundell.
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481. New Haven—P. M. Brannon, Connellsville. Box 137
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8 Wm. F. Ingham, 2314 Ingersoll St.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler. 2164 Sergeant
238 (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 59th St. bet. Ash land Ave.
306. (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson. 1623 Latona St.
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller. 2336 N. 15th St.
605 Samuel Cramer, 2311 N. 30th St
592. Philipsburgh—Alfred Richards.
Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Irwin, 5344 Centre Ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward
164 (Ger.) Fred. Heydolph, 1811 Fox St., S. S.
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230 A. G. C. Rhodes, 163 15th St. S. S.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell. 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
615. Pittston—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins St.
623 Pottsville—George Conrad, Port Carbon.
145. Punxsutawney—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336. Reading—T. Kissinger. 929 Buttonwood St.
368. Rochester—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152
448. Reynoldsville—M. J. Winslow, Box 127.
679. Ruffsdale—J. E. Simpson, Box 30.
339. Scottdale—J. M. Carson.
Scranton—
563. Geo. Hower, 1515 Price St.
718. Walter Collins, 1661 Sanderson Ave.
37. Shamokin—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268. Sharon—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185. Sharpsburgh—F. A. Smith.
514. Sharpsville—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276. Tarentum—G. T. Owens.
551. Turtle Creek—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. Tyrone—J. A. Norris.
459. Uniontown—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370 Verona—J. A. Householder
480 Washington—L. Lemasters 218 W. Chestnut
634 West Leisenring—E. E. Foulk.
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458. Wilkinsburg—James Todd
266. Williamsport—J. Steiger, 508 Louisa St.
191. York—H. George. 414 W. Col. Ave.

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277. Fort Worth—C. W. Forbes 705 Jarvis St.
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521. Port Townsend—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275.
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536. Whatcom—A. McKinnon, Box 446.

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511 Charleston—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin
236 Clarksburg—D. G. Watkins. Box 124.
437. Elkins—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. Grafton—C. F. Burk.
719 Huntington—
475. New Cumberland—W. Grate.
552 Parkersburgh—Daniel Kinchelor.
353. Piedmont—T. J. Pettit.
425. Wellsburg—Samuel Patterson.
3. Wheeling—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

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379. Ashland—Joseph Herian, 1016 St. Clair St.
688 Chippewa Falls—Ed. Lunney. 305 Grand.
128. Eau Claire—Rudolph Huse 212 Babcock St.
378. La Crosse—Henry Edwards, 1913 S 16th St.
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30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 520 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) Frank Stry, 1068 Teutonia St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th St.
572. Ed. Theis, 851 Astor St.
598. Jos. Bisewski, 816 11th Ave.
472. North LaCrosse—Peter Nelson, 1512 Kane.
532. Oshkosh.
178. Rhinelander—W. H. Fletcher.
657. Sheboygan (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. West Superior—J. J. Liebe. Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558. Cheyenne—J. V. Yelland.

RULE 19. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor.

RULE 20. Each member, when speaking, shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid all personal, indecorous or sarcastic language.

RULE 21. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except to a point of order, and he shall definitely state the point, and the Chair shall decide the same without debate.

RULE 22. If a member whilst speaking be called to order, he shall take his seat until the point of order is decided, when if decided in order he may proceed.

RULE 23. If any member shall feel himself personally aggrieved by a decision of the Chair, he may appeal to the L. U. from the decision.

RULE 24. When an appeal is made from the decision of the Chair, the Vice-President shall then act as Chairman; said appeal shall then be stated by the Chairman to the meeting in these words: "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained as the decision of this meeting?" The member will then have the right to state the grounds of his appeal, and the Chair will give the reasons for his decision, thereupon the Union will proceed to vote on the appeal without further debate, and it shall require a majority vote to sustain such appeal.

RULE 25. No member shall speak more than once on the same subject until all the members desiring the floor shall have spoken, nor more than twice, without unanimous consent, nor more than five minutes at any one time.

RULE 26. The presiding officer shall not speak on any subject unless he retires from the chair, except on points of order and appeals from the decision of the Chair, and in case of a tie he shall have the casting vote.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

RULE 27. When a question is before the meeting, no motion shall be in order except: (1.) To Adjourn; (2.) To Lay on the Table; (3.) For the Previous Question; (4.) To Postpone to a Given Time; (5.) To Refer or Recommit; (6.) To Amend; and these motions shall have precedence in the order herein arranged. The first three of these motions are not debatable.

RULE 28. When the previous question is moved and seconded, it shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" If this is carried, all further motions, amendments and debate shall be excluded and the main question put without delay.

RULE 29. If a question has been amended, the question on the amendment shall be put first. If more than one amendment has been offered the question shall then be put as follows: (1.) Amendment to the Amendment; (2.) Amendment; (3.) Original proposition.

RULE 30. When a question is postponed indefinitely it shall not come up again except by a two-third vote.

RULE 31. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except: (1.) When a member has the floor: (2.) When members are voting; (3.) When it has been decided to take the previous question.

TAKING THE VOTE.

RULE 32. Before putting a question to vote, the presiding officer shall ask: "Is the Union ready for the question?" Then it shall be open for debate. If no member rise to speak, the presiding officer shall then put the question in this form: "All in favor of the motion say Aye," and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "Those of the contrary opinion say No." After the vote is taken he shall immediately announce the result.

RULE 33. When the presiding officer has commenced taking a vote, no further debate or remarks shall be allowed unless a mistake has been made, in which case the mistake shall be rectified, and the presiding officer shall again take the vote.

RULE 34. Before the presiding officer declares the vote on a question, any member may ask for a division of the house, then the chair is in duty bound to comply with the request, and a standing vote shall then be taken, and the Conductor shall count the same.

RULE 35. Every member present shall vote on all questions before the Union, unless personally interested or excused by the Union.

RULE 36. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the largest sum or number, or the longest or latest time.

RULE 37. When a question has been decided, it can be reconsidered only at the same meeting or on the next regular meeting night.

RULE 38. A motion to reconsider must be made and seconded by two members who voted with the majority.

RULE 39. All questions, unless otherwise provided, shall be decided by a majority of all votes cast.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 914.—MRS. ELLEN S. LAMB age 39, wife of A. J. Lamb, Union 11, Cleveland, O., of erysipelas, June 7, 1890.

No. 915.—MRS. ELIZA TWEEDY age 57 Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., of heart disease, June 14 1890.

No. 916.—MRS. JOSEPHINE DAVIS, age 28, Union 50, Portland, Ore., of consumption, May 11, 1890.

No. 917.—MRS. MARIE KUGLIN, age 35, Union 23, Chicago, Ill., of peritonitis, March 20, 1890.

No. 918.—AMBROSE S. CROOKS, age 22, Union 268, Sharon, Pa., of accidental injuries, June 11, 1890.

No. 919.—WM. G. A. PRENTISS, age 23, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., of typhoid malarial fever, March 18, 1890.

No. 920.—EDWARD B. THOMPSON, age 58, Union 69, Columbia, S. C., of locomotor ataxia, May 6, 1890.

No. 921.—DANIEL FOSTER, age 52, Union 391, Hoboken, N. J., of phthisis pulmonalis, June 13, 1890.

No. 922.—MRS. ANNA M. RUSSELL, age 30, Union 410, Pueblo, Col., of consumption, April 25, 1890.

No. 923.—MRS. ISABELLA M. MCGEOCH, age 30, wife of R. J. McGeoch, of pneumonia, March 29, 1890.

No. 924.—MRS. ROSE E. SPENCER, age 22, wife of W. T. Spencer, Union 516, Grafton, West Va., in childbirth, March 25, 1890.

No. 925.—AUGUST KOLCK, age 44 Union 219, Detroit, Mich., of pneumonia, May 9, 1890.

No. 926.—MRS. EVORA K. MURDOCK, age 28, wife of George W. Murdock, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of phthisis pulmonalis, June 12, 1890.

No. 927.—MRS. JULIA MYRHE, age 41, wife of K. T. Myrhe, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., of pulmonary consumption, May 18, 1890.

No. 928.—MRS. JENNIE MCMAHON, age 33, wife of Eugene McMahon Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., of puerperal convulsions, May 26, 1890.

No. 934.—MRS. CATHARINE REIDEMANN, age 34, wife of Casper Reidemann, Union 504, Owensboro', Ky., of disease of the throat, March 9th 1890.

No. 935.—MRS. CLARA HOLZHAUER, age 34, wife of John Holzhauer, Union 172, of Newark, N. J., of carcenoma uteri, April 15th, 1890.

No. 936.—J. J. LINEHAN, age 22, Union 1, Chicago, Ill.,

No. 937.—MRS. ELIZABETH SAYFFER, age 43, wife of Wm. M. Sayffer, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., of dropsy, November 6th, 1888.

No. 938.—E. FRODERICK, age 25, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of asthma, August 21st, 1889.

No. 939.—JOHN MULLHALL, age 39, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., of traumatic peritonitis, July 21st 1890.

No. 940.—JOSEPH LAVIOLETTE age 55, Union 382, New York, N. Y., of apoplexy, February 14th, 1890.

No. 941.—MRS. ELIZA J. SULLIVAN, age 65, wife of Joseph Sullivan, Union 59, Detroit, Mich., of hemplegia, April 25th, 1890.

No. 942.—C. L. PRINCE, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., January 31, 1890.

No. 943.—MRS. EVA KOTZUGA, age 33, wife of Stephen Kotzuga, Union 172, Newark, N. J., of puerpeal fever, July 8th, 1890.

No. 944.—MRS. MILLIE BLOOM, age 28, wife of Solomon Bloom, Union 36 Oakland, Cal., of cancer, June 1st, 1890.

No. 945.—MATTHEW O'BRIEN, age 31, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., of phthisis, June 20th, 1890.

No. 946.—MRS. FRANCIS J. HOUCK, age 62 wife of Charles Houck, Union 29 Baltimore, Md., of heart failure, June 25th, 1890.

No. 947.—GEORGE P. THORP, aged 46, Union 263, Salamanca, N. Y., of heart disease, July 16th, 1890.

No. 948.—MRS. MARY KROHE, age 25, wife of John Krohe, Union 506, Allegheny City, Pa., of typhoid fever, June 30th, 1890.

No. 949.—MRS. MARY E. TAYLOR, age 55, wife of A. P. Taylor, Union 119 Newark, N. J., of cancer of uterus, July 6th, 1890.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

I recently saw a diminutive urchin leading a cow with a rope. With all the sense of mastership he tugged and stormed at the patient animal which meekly followed his lead. A simple event, surely, but it started a train of reflections which may not be uninteresting. Time was when a cow could not be so led. Ages of domestication acting upon a wild brute has made it the passive servant we now see it. Heredity has modified its character and the little boy in frocks is now its master.

Following out this thought and applying it to our own species we see a higher development of the same law. The man is but a larger child and revels in thoughts of dominion. But it requires but a brief survey of general history to see that what we call *progress* has not consisted in the extension of dominion by the strong over the weak. Such a state would be one of continuous warfare, and progress tends more and more to obliterate appeal to force between man and man. While wider extension is ever given to "the empire of the dead" in shaping the present, it is only in the sense that "the child is parent of the man" and does not consist in *instituting* infantile conditions and legislating social clouts into a permanent fixture. One of the many illustrations of the real nature of progress is seen in the unconscious development of the sympathetic feelings invariably accompanying the evolution of greater personal freedom. Take for instance the execution of Ravillac for the assassination of Henry IV, of France, in 1610. It was a gala day for Paris; from by-street and alley the countless multitude thronged, eager to feast their eyes on the writhings of the tortured victim. In the centre of the public square stood the scaffold. For every window overlooking the scene ladies of high rank competed with the ardor of an opening night at the royal opera. The prisoner is first bound to the wheel and each limb separately broken. Then stretched upon the scaffold his hands are cut off, his stomach ripped open and his entrails burned before his eyes. Still living, faintly gasping under this accumulation of torture, four strong horses are attached to his quivering and broken limbs and by dint of whip and prods they succeed in dismembering the body in which the spark of life had lingered to the last, and his final cry of anguish greeted with the enthusiastic plaudits of the populace and the waving of perfumed lace-handkerchiefs from the windows.

Since then, by the same general law by which "all things strive to ascend and ascend in their striving," social progress has been marked in recognition of greater freedom in our relations, not through but in spite of the schemes of our social thinkers, and with it we find a development of the sympathetic nature which would cause the most depraved creature in any of our great cities to turn pale with horror to-day at such a sight. It then being a clearly observed fact that greater freedom and increased sympathy have invariably accompanied each other, we are led to another conclusion. In so far as greater freedom exists between individuals, this increased sympathy tends to replace authoritative direction by voluntary co-operation. The increasing complexity of social life demanding associative efforts, in this greater play of the sympathies we have both the impulse to and the cause of such action.

The wheel of progress continues rolling onward indifferent to the frantic efforts of schemers to direct events or of the cold-blooded egoist who vainly fancies that he possesses a personality over and above the bundle of social instincts which constitutes his alleged character. Like the fly in the fable he swells with pride as he calmly reviews the revolvnig spokes around him and gratifies his bloated vanity by asserting that he and the hub is both director and censor of the course taken. But one not drunk on the vain delusion that he has an independent and directing Ego, yet able to calmly study the "logic of events" rather seeks to soberly ally himself with progress, leaving the fly and the hub to their vain glorious delirium. Yes, the wheels revolve still, however, the insignificant fly storms and swells with pride and rage.

In the labor movement, now rising higher and higher in importance with each added year, we find this fact demonstrated. Twenty years ago our labor reformers were making sporadic efforts in different states to secure the passage of ameliorative legislation. Little by little, as unions have extended, fraternization has resulted. The old feeling of indifference between different crafts has vanished and craftsmen to-day recognize brotherhood in a common cause. Out of this fraternization has arisen a greater independence and self-reliance. Instead of devoting all our energies to appealing to the state for eight hour law, the conviction has become dominant that self-help is the best help. During the strike of the Chicago carpenters last spring a city election took place, but the political and economic contest proceeded along different lines and did not intersect. When politics become as completely divorced from labor's demands as religion is, a stronger front will be presented and wider sympathy evoked. Such is undoubtedly the tendency of the hour, and herein lies the marvelous success attending the carpenters' effort throughout the Union.

Nor is this all, for our reflections having led up to the present we stand facing the future; and if progress be in the lines indicated it is not difficult to forecast some of the results. Taking then as data increased fraternization and sympathy with greater self-reliance and determination. We may well believe that the co-operation seen will develop into far wider proportions, and that the day is not far distant when the very nature of "the strike" will be changed. Instead of striking merely for wages or hours and recognizing the necessity for a "boss," the day draws near when the union in such a case will discharge the boss and undertake their own contracts. As fraternization and sympathy increases our confidence not only in ourselves but in each other develops. In mutual self-reliance every day increasing we may already see the germ of the future strike and a central council willing and competent to enter the labor market as their own contractors and thus give to co-operation a higher and broader significance. That such result will be reached in the near future the writer firmly believes; whether the carpenters will be the first to inaugurate it and stand forth as the champions of the social revolution such a policy would bring about, only time can tell.

DYER D. LUM.

Chicago, Ill.

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Cor. Ninth and Douglass Streets,
READING, PA.

☞ **Brethren in Labor.**—Please cut out above "adv" and hand to your dealer, and we shall reward you liberally by communicating with us. W. E. KRUM & Co.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged is another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888 shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

R8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

No. 7. BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

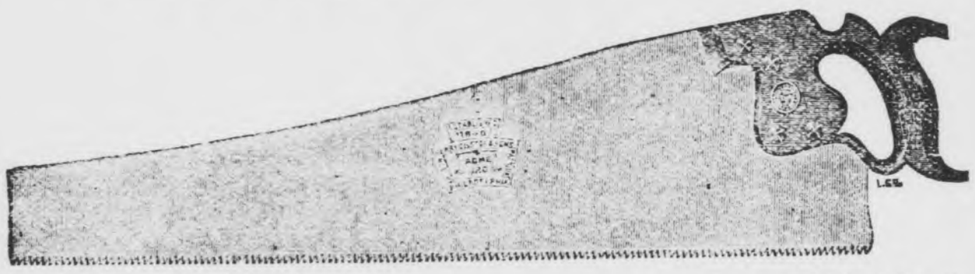
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

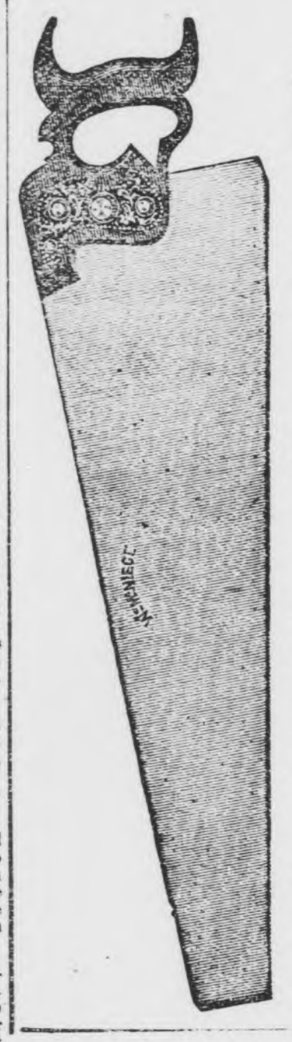
THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

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CHERRY STREET,

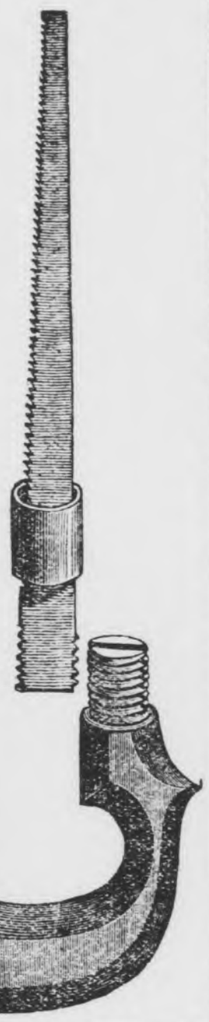
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities, and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $25 575 have been expended the past year, and $79,250 the past six years, while $200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 3200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 10. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20th, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

WAGES for Carpenters in Winston and Salem, N. C. are from $1 to $2 per day for eleven hours work.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Wages $1.75 to $2.50; trade middling. We have the system of nine hours on Saturdays.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 celebrated its first anniversary at Lasters' Hall October 10th, and it was a gratifying success.

VINCENNES, Ind.—Union 658 has sent out a letter of thanks to the contractors and builders of that city for conceding the nine-hour day.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Piece work was being done to some extent here, but Union 654 since its organization, has done away with a good deal of it.

ASPEN, COL.—Many carpenters are floating here and make it difficult to uphold a union or keep up wages. They had better not come here as trade is quiet.

PORTLAND, Ore., and the adjacent towns of E. Portland and Albina are now working nine hours a day, and not eight hours a day, as was formerly reported.

W. H. IRWIN, of Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now the business agent for the Pittsburgh District Council *vice* Bro. A. M. Swartz, resigned, to become General Treasurer.

NEW YORK.—Union 63 will give a grand Reception and Ball at Maennerchor Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29th. General Secretary McGuire will be present and deliver an address.

ANACOSTES, Wash.—Carpenters have secured the nine hour day in this place, and Union 689 is booming, and expects soon to embrace every carpenter in the place. Trade is good.

INDIANOPLIS, Ind.—The contractors here call our business agent, Wm. E. Baker, the "Riding Delegate," because he gets around and rides so fast from place to place that he is too much for them.

OUR Local Unions in Springfield, Ill. and St. Joseph, Mo. are requested to keep a sharp eye on all mill work coming from Volk & Co. of Rock Island. Said work is scab work and should not be handled by union men.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—We claim to be the banner Union town on the Pacific Coast, if not of the United States. Every carpenter in town belongs to the Carpenters Union, and we have a greater proportion of men getting the standard wages than any other town.

CHESTER, Pa.—Union 207 has had a strike against one Joel Lane, who employed a "scab" stair builder and carpenter. So we caution all union men to stay away from the job, Seventh and Barclay streets. Trade dull, though union men are busy enough and have the largest share of the work.

WE regret to hear of the protracted illness of William Robinson, formerly Walking Delegate or Business Agent of our New York unions. He has been ill over seven months with catarrh of the stomach, and has been speechless for a long time. Since his illness his youngest daughter died. He was one of the sturdy pioneers who did a yeoman's part in the work of consolidating the United Order with the United Brotherhood, and those who once saw his massive, brawny form would scarce recognize it now, so attenuated has he become by illness.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

TAMPA, Flo.—Union 696 is going to move for the eight-hour day next spring.

THE Post Office clerks of New York are pushing ahead vigorously to get an eight-hour bill through Congress in their interest.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—We have had the eight hour day ever since August 1st, and we are getting full pay for it. A few contractors are working nine hours, but no union men are working for them. In spring we will have a solid eight hour town.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

IN Sidney, Australia, a large trade union congress was held on September 24th.

A STATE Branch of the American Federation of Labor, for Pennsylvania, was formed in the convention at Harrisburg, Pa., October 20th.

"NOTICE. Keep away from Calvary Cemetery," says the *Granite Cutters' Journal.* Our friend Josiah B. Dyer might have added "and all other cemeteries." Good advice!—*N. Y. Building Trades Record.*

WINCHESTER, Ky.—The labor movement is making giant strides in this place. The Farmers' Alliance, Trade Unions and Knights are all joining hands in a concerted movement to elect none but producers to office.

A CONVENTION to form a Coopers' National Union will be held at Titusville, Pa., November 10. All Local Unions of Coopers are invited to send delegates. Address: Philip Strong, Third and Elm sts., Titusville, Pa.

F. CHANDLER, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has been re-elected for a fourth term. His headquarters are in Manchester, England. The Amalgamated Society now has 486 branches and 29,245 members.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of quarrymen, which took place at Quincy, Mass., was attended by 19 delegates representing 12 unions and a membership of 2000. The States of Georgia, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Maryland and Vermont were represented.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The nine-hour day is now quite general in this city. Our members of Union 93 are now taking more jobs than the contractors, and we advise outside carpenters to stay away as our strike is still on. Contractor J. A. Brigham has been forced into bankruptcy by our strike. His liabilities are $20,000.

TRADE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Railroad Switchmen met at Buffalo, N. Y., September 15th; Brotherhood of Railway Conductors at Toledo, O., September 15th; Stone Masons at Baltimore, Md., September 8th; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at San Francisco, September 8th; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 13th; The National Tile Layers at New York Oct. 6th.

"THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION" of Employers in the iron moulding trade were defeated in their general effort two years ago to wreck the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. Now they are trying the same game in detail, and have locked out the stove moulders for the past six months in Rochester, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and San Francisco, Cal. The Michigan Radiator Company and the Rochester Co-operative Stove Company are ringleaders in this fight, and all union men should heed the appeal of the American Federation of Labor, and give every possible attention to these firms, and also to the San Francisco stove manufacturers, and see that the product of these unfair firms are not used by union men or their families or friends.

NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, S. Dak.—Work has almost entirely failed here. Our members are pitching hay, shoveling dirt, driving teams, etc., for $1.50 or less. Many have gone to Sioux City and to the Hills country; some of our members who have remained have done nothing for weeks. We expect lots of work for a month or two before election. This seems to be the plan of the capital boomers of Pierre.

I believe there is something of a great deal more importance to us than the eight-hour question or the wages per day, though both are important, and that is there must be a radical change in the wage-working system entirely.

ALL SORTS.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Zanesville, O., has adopted an eight-hour ordinance.

THE NATIONAL Association of Employing Builders will meet in New York, February 2d, 1891.

BROTHER A. J. MANKIN, of Indianapolis, is the labor candidate for Representative to the Legislature.

OSWEGO, Kan.—Times dull; carpenters' pay very low. Land sharks are advertising a boom, but the foreclosures of mortgages are our biggest boom.

IN ENGLAND the trade union Congress placed itself on record in favor of an eight-hour law to be passed by Parliament, and to affect women and children and miners.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters and Decorators will hold their next Convention in August, 1891, in St. Louis, at the same time when the carpenters hold their Convention.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash.—The strike here was closed September 23d, with the odds in favor of the union carpenters. The boycott on non-union lumber still continues, and the public are with us.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two beautiful silk flags were presented to the Carpenters' Council of this city by the Entertainment Committee of the Labor Day Parade, for having the largest number of men in line.

WHATCOM, Wash.—Union 536 is increasing its membership very rapidly, taking in ten or more new members every night. We are working nine hours a day, only one contractor working ten hours.

ERNEST KURZENKNABE has been re-elected General Secretary of the National Brewery Workmen's Union. The election took place by general vote of the members. The headquarters will remain in New York City.

THE MARBLE and granite polishers are about to form a National Union, and for that purpose will hold a convention November 10th, 1890, in New York City. Address John C. Beck, 448 Rebecca street, Allegheny City, Pa.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—One Chas. J Renner, or Rienniers, has one of our handsome double badges, which he got from Union 170 in our parade. He said he was a member of Union 206, New Castle, Pa., but they know nothing of him only he is a member in arrears. He is supposed to have gone to Baltimore, and we warn all union men that he is a scamp.

HELENA, Mont.—In three months our union has gained nearly 125 members, and this came through having a Walking Delegate in the field. We refused to work with non-union men, and now we have 90 per cent. of all the carpenters in Helena Union, No. 280. We have a good Trades' Assembly, and all building trades are united in not working with non-union men.

THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH Brewing Company and the Wm. Lemp Brewery, both of St. Louis, Mo., have conspired to break down the organization of the journeymen brewers. While these rich brewers are in the forefront of the Beer Pool and Beer Trust, they deny their workmen the right to belong to the Brewery Workmen's Union. These two firms should not have any patronage from workingmen until they first show a more liberal and fair-minded spirit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Trade fair. We have a Walking Delegate, but we suffer from a large influx of men from Chicago, Kansas City and other places. We have the city fully under our control, and not more than 200 non-union men are to be found. On October 1st our initiation fee went up to $10. Our refusal to work with non-union men has caused a stampede of non-union men to join us. We are forming a Building Trades' Council, and next season we hope to be in splendid shape.

BOGUS ADVERTISEMENTS AND DEAD BEATS.

MUNCIE, IND.—Carpenters had better stay away from here as this place is overcrowded by the bogus advertisements of D. C. Mitchell, the scab contractor, who is advertising everywhere for men.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Trade is dull, yet Mr. J. F. Pate, a scab contractor is advertising extensively for carpenters to come here, and the streets are full of idle men. This man Pate is a dead beat, and men do not care to work for him.

BAYONNE, N. Y.—Wages for union men in this town are $2.75 for nine hours a day, but we find an effort is being made to cut our pay, and so the two Carpenters Unions of Bayonne, ask all carpenters to give this place a clear berth for a while.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The story of a boom in building here is false. We are flooded with men who work at starvation rates in order to compete with farmers and fishermen. We have had a strike of the riveters here in the ship yard against a reduction in pay.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—One James Norton, a contractor has left this place after defrauding two members of Union 512, one out of $100 and the other out of $16, he has also left a number of unpaid bills, and at last accounts he was in Springfield, Mass., so look out for him.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The call has been issued for the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. It will be held in Clausen's Hall, 96 Miami avenue, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8, 1890.

In this call all National and International Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions are urged to send delegates. The basis of representation is as follows:

National and International Trade Unions one delegate for 4,000 members or less; two delegates for 4,000 to 8,000; three delegates for 8,000 to 16,000; four delegates for 16,000 to 32,000; five delegates for 32,000 or more. State Federations, Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions one each, respectively.

The per capita or delegate tax of the organizations must be paid up in full, and the organizations must have received a certificate of affiliation at least thirty days prior to the convention, or the delegates will not be entitled to seats therein.

The call sets forth the following urgent reasons for a large attendance of delegates: The recent movement begun to reduce the hours of labor has been crowned with such success, the whole column of organized labor has advanced with such rapid strides for improved conditions, and the Trade Unions have received such an impetus from surrounding circumstances, that the toilers of our country have become more and more convinced of the advisability and necessity of gathering within the fold of our organizations.

On the one hand, the corporate and speculative classes have become more arrogant in their efforts to intimidate and crush out the spirit of the toilers by methods hitherto unheard of in labor difficulties; and on the other, the demand of the wage-workers to be larger sharers of the product of their toil has become so loud and impressive that the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor will, without doubt, be the most important gathering of labor's hosts within the annals of history. We cannot allow any retrogression in the natural development of our movement. The watchword of organized labor must be upward and onward.

THE PAINTERS' Union of Washington, D. C., complains that during their strike recently, that the White House at Washington, D. C., was painted and renovated by non-union painters.

LESSONS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Now that the eight-hour agitation has fairly begun in this country, the manner in which it was carried through in Australia becomes a matter of timely interest. A clear account of this is given in Sir Charles Dilke's new volume on "The Problem of Great Britain." In 1855 an early closing movement was begun in Melbourne, for the benefit of the clerks in the stores. Not until April 10 of the year following did the mechanics take up the agitation; but in 12 days they gained everything they demanded. The stonemasons held the first meeting. Other trades unions in rapid succession followed their example, and at a union meeting it was decided that after April 21st eight hours instead of ten should constitute a day's labor. Some of the contractors, of course, determined to fight, but before the evening of the first day all but two or three of them had given in. In some instances the workmen agreed to a reduction of wages until the existing contracts were completed, but in every case it was agreed that hereafter the wages for eight hours should remain the same that they had hitherto been at ten. During the last few years the Australian trades unions have gone a step further, and demanded that on Saturday five hours instead of eight should constitute a day's work. In this, too, in a large measure, they have been successful. According to Sir Charles Dilke, it is now the universal opinion among Australians that the cheerfulness and vigor with which the men work when the hours are short enable them to accomplish as much work in the course of a week as when the hours were long.—*N. Y. Christian Union.*

THE CARPENTERS OF CHICAGO.

Some of our labor contemporaries and most of the secular press are assuming that the carpenters of Chicago were defeated. That is not true. So far from being true, the carpenters have gained a notable and noble victory. Let us see the results of this so-called defeat. In January, 1890, and for the entire year of 1889, the wages of carpenters of Chicago ranged from 17½ to 27½ cents per hour, a very few were getting 30 cents an hour, the average was perhaps 25 cents or less. They were working some eight, some nine and a large number ten hours per day. The average perhaps 9½ hours a day. The membership of the union ranged from 2,000 to 3,500. In February when the agitation began, the membership was 2,375 affiliating with the central body. Now the minimum wage in Chicago is 35 cents on hour, a very few scabs may be working for 30 cents; nearly all the members of the Union get 37½ cents; a number get as high at 40 cents. The average wages may be a fraction less than 37 cents; all union men and scabs are working eight hours a day. The paying membership of the unions affiliated with the Carpenters Council is not far from 7,500. Wages increased 40 per cent.; hours decreased 20 per cent.; membership of the unions increased 200 per cent., and some very short-sighted people call this a defeat. God send all workingmen many such defeats. The only point in all their demands that they did not succeed in establishing was a recognition of the union, in so far, as the old bosses association have thus far declined to appoint a committee to meet their committee to fix wages and hours for the coming year, but that will come, and don't you forget it.—*Chicago "Rights of Labor."*

NATIONAL UNION OF STONEMASONS.

A call of the stonemasons' unions in various parts of the country resulted in a national convention last month in Baltimore of eighteen delegates from several cities, and the formation of a National Union of Stonemasons, with George W. Longley, of Baltimore, president; John J. Snyder, of St. Louis, vice-president; Geo. Jones, of Pittsburgh, secretary; and Thos. Swift, of Syracuse, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., in February. Resolutions of thanks were tendered by the delegates to Union No. 1, of Baltimore, for their courteous treatment.

THE CARPENTER.

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TRUE FRIENDSHIP IN THE BROTHERHOOD.

I long to meet my fellow-man,
And greet him as a "brother,"
And know his thoughts, as mine, doth plan.
Success for one another.

Though Fortune casts a cruel dart,
And the Fates my hopes destroy;
His warm handclasp cheers my heart,
His cheery words bring joy.

When sickness comes, my brothers nigh,
A helping hand to give;
His goodness quiets my children's cry,
And bids me hope to live.

That I for him might do the same,
If sickness should him smite;
Thus Brotherhood thy very name,
Gives friendship's true delight.

What a foo' is he who still doth stay,
In the path of dire disgrace,
Without a friend to cheer his way,
But "SCAB" stamped on his face.

SCAB! how foul that wretch appears,
To us on "Union's" roll;
Nor scorn, nor derisive jeers,
Can waken his foul soul.

O! why will he not be a "man,"
And join us as a "brother;"
And lend his aid to our great plan,
"Success for one another."

T. C. WALSH.
resident Local Union 63, New York.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

We cannot permanently have a state based on democratic principles, says the Rev. Lyman Abbot, in *Forum* for August, and an industrial system based on oligarchical principles. We shall become, sooner or later, consistently democratic or consistently oligarchic. The whole labor movement, with its organizations of workingmen, its labor legislation, its strikes and boycotts, its brotherhood of industry, its demand for shorter hours and larger wages, its rude and sometimes barbaric attempts to exercise control over industrial enterprises in which it has no capital invested, its attempts at profit sharing and co-operation, its proposed nationalization of land and of industries, is all a movement toward industrial democracy; that is toward such an industrial reconstruction as shall recognize the truth that wealth, like education and political power, is of the people and for the people, and therefore should be administered by the people.

Industrial democracy is not anarchism and does not tend toward it. Anarchism is the doctrine that government is an evil and should be abolished; the doctrine that "government is a necessary evil," pushed to its extreme by striking out the word necessary; an exaggeration of individualism; laissez faire gone to seed. It is indeed, the antipodes of democracy, for democracy assumes in men a competence for organization—political, industrial, educational. The one is founded upon a profound distrust of man, the other upon a profound faith in him. Industrial democracy is not nationalism or state socialism. It does not confound the functions of government and of industry; it does not propose to put two incongruous duties upon the same organization. It does not propose that the state shall own all the tools and order all the industries of the community. It does not necessarily look in that direction. It is certainly not individualism with its pagan motto, "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and the equally brutal motto (which belongs to the beasts of the forest, but not to man made in God's image and for the realm of moral service), "The struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest," and, as a consequence, the tragic "unsurvival" of the unfittest. Yet it involves something of each one of these three systems. The industrial democrat would, with the anarchist, reduce government and enlarge liberty; but, unlike the anarchist, he would preserve government as a necessary and beneficent means of preserving liberty. With the socialist he would give to every man a share in the control of the world's industries, and, consequently, in their gains and losses; but, unlike the socialist, he would adjust both control and participation in the profits according to the measure of each man's contribution, not in the ratio of his need and in the inverse ratio of his contribution. With the individualist, he would leave each individual to a free contract in the open market; but, unlike the individualist, he would recognize the truth of the aphorism, "When combination is possible, competition is impossible," and he would make unauthorized and undemocratic combinations impossible by promoting combinations of labor and capital upon democratic principles; that is, upon the simple principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

If I am asked to be more specific, and indicate what reforms industrial democracy involves, and what are the first steps it will take toward their realization, I reply illustratively, not comprehensively. Industrial democracy means the recognition in private industries of Prof. Jevon's aphorism, that combinations should be perpendicular, not horizontal; that is, that there should be a combination of labor and capital in one organization, in competition with a similar combination of capital and labor in a rival organization, and a combination of capital in battle array against a combination of all labor. Thus it means an extension of profit-sharing and co-operation, for both of which the joint stock corporation is preparing the way. It means certainly not a nationalization of all wealth, but such legislation as will preserve to the people the values which properly belong to the people—the mines and oil wells, the undeveloped land values, the forests, the great franchises, and the forces of nature given by our present patent laws absolutely to the patentee, who is rarely the discoverer or inventor. It means such reform of taxation as shall prevent the imposition of taxes on the many, to create a surplus in the treasury out of which to pay bonuses or to lend money to the few, whether the borrowers be manufacturers, railroad, ship owners, sugar growers or farmers. It means the total abolition of the methods of partnership now in vogue, by which the state furnishes funds to certain enterprises—sometimes ecclesiastical, sometimes educational, sometimes industrial—and leaves the control in private hands, and the profits, if there are any, in private pockets. It means the adoption of the broad principle, "No appropriations by government to any organizations not under public control and for the public benefit." It means, not the conduct of the industries of the communities by the state, but the regulation by the state of all industries on which the life of the state depends; of all natural and necessary monopolies, such as telegraphs, railroads, water supply, public lighting, and the like; and the absolute ownership and administration by the state of all such industries in the measure in which cautious experiments may indicate that the public can serve itself cheaper and better than it can hire corporations to serve it. It seems to me to involve municipal ownership and administration of all street-lighting, and all street car routes; federal ownership of the telegraph and telephone service; state regulation of all mines and oil wells; and federal regulation, though probably not federal ownership, of all inter-state railway systems.

These seem to me to be the first steps in the forward movement. Yet respecting them I am not dogmatic. My object is accomplished if I have succeeded in setting clearly before the reader the process of the evolution of industry—from slavery, or ownership of the laborer by the capitalist, to feudalism, or ownership by the capitalist of the land, with a lien on the laborer; from feudalism to individualism; or free competition in an open market, of an almost wholly unorganized industry; from individualism to the wage system, or the organization of industry on oligraphic principles under the captains of industry, responsible only to God and their own conscience; from the wage system to industrial democracy or a system of industry founded upon and effectually applying the principle that wealth is of the people, should be for the people, and must eventually be administered and controlled by the people.

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED HOW IT WOULD FEEL TO BE A MAN?

The *Boston Labor Leader* puts the following questions to the man outside of the Union of his trade:

1. Why are you a non-unionist?
2. Is it because you are too shiftless or too stingy to join a union?
3. Are you willing to accept the shorter hours and better pay secured by trades unionists, without having done anything to help in the work, and if so, don't you think your conduct is extremely bad?
4. Are you not ashamed to look in a mirror, or an honest man in the face?
5. Don't you know that but for trades unionism you would have always had to work longer hours than you now do, and for less pay than you now receive?
6. Don't you think such sponging as you are doing is contemptible?
7. Don't you think it right for us to call you a sponge or a scab?
8. Don't you think the condition of us wage-workers would have been better if you and all other duty-shirkers had never been born?
9. Are you not ashamed to go on the streets in broad-daylight?
10. *Have you ever wondered how it would feel to be a man?*
11. Don't you think it would be a good idea to jump right up and join a union?
12. Don't you think you will respect yourself more if you do your duty as a man, a wage-worker and citizen?
13. Will you put it off from day to day and from year to year, as you have done, or will you join now?
14. Do you blame any man for refusing to work with black sheep, scabs and rats?
15. Don't you think that the time will soon come when no non-unionist will be employed?
16. Do you think those who have borne the brunt of the battle will be anxious, or even willing, to enroll you in their ranks after your help is no longer needed?
17. Don't you sometimes wish you deserved to be recognized as a loyal comrade by all fair-minded men?
18. Are you unwilling to join a union because all its members are not angels?
19. Do you imagine they would accept you if they were?
20. Will you this day swear that henceforth you will try and be a Man?

A TRUE "FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN."

Louis Albert Banks is pastor of St. John's Methodist church in South Boston. He recently preached a sermon favoring the eight-hour day. Then he received this letter:—

MR. BANKS:

What consummate fools you preachers make of yourselves in speaking of the labor question as you do. I speak as a man of God and a conscientious employer of men who are happy while working for me ten hours a day. I charge it upon you and all such as you, that it is such seditions as you are creating that the apostle denounces. Moreover, coming from such novices, it leads me to warn you to know more and say less. Your mission, if genuine, is to save souls exclusively—a sacred, grand work. I say to you, sir, attend to it.

Boston, June 30.

* * *

How like the old anti-slavery days that sounds. And how good it is to know that here and there one out of thousands of clergymen is found worthy enough to get a letter like that from a wicked, heartless, slave-making employer of laborers.

Mr Banks read the foregoing letter from the pulpit and said:—

When combinations are being organized to defeat all free and honest competition in the labor market, and I raise my voice in behalf of justice to the laboring men, I do not doubt that a good many men feel as this man does, that it would be a good deal more comfortable if the pulpit would attend to its business of saving souls. I want it distinctly understood that this pulpit has no mission to disembodied souls. I am here to preach to men and women, not to ghosts. If it is not the mission of the pulpit to stand up for freedom, liberty, and equality for the poor and oppressed, then it has no mission.

FATHER DUCEY'S WORDS.

Mgr. Thomas J. Ducey is pastor of St Leo's Catholic church, New York city, and is an earnest student of the great industrial problems of the day. Here is his idea of the duty of the church at the present day:

"If men make a corner on the products of nature, in violation of the rights of the multitude, is not this a basic injustice and would it not be the duty of the Christian minister to make this truth felt? The wealthy members of a congregation might say it was dragging business matters into the sanctuary. I would deny this assertion and say it was simply the answer of unjust corporate wealth to protect its vicious course. I would support this view with the words and the acts of the founder of Christianity. When we bear in mind the appalling denunciations against wealth and its perversion, which we read in the scripture, how marked and authoritative an attitude should we not expect from the ministers of the church which professes to represent the justice and fearlessness of Christ in his dealings with this class? How earnest and impressive, we would say, should be the admonitions to them to place no trust in riches, but to live as poor in spirit. Again to illustrate the point, let us suppose some public question should arise; for example, if the rum interest, the saloons and the houses of assignation, the contributory means to the degradation of the social body, should be attacked from the pulpit. I think in this emergency we could not regard this as purely secular preaching, for the reason that it has a bearing on pure morals and eternal responsibility. The ideal church and the ministry should feel it its duty to proclaim aloud the general application of christian principles to political governments. Plain, undeniable sin, such as flagrant and unjust acts or measures, conspicuously oppressive to the poor, are religious questions. Measures of this kind it would be the duty of God's ministers to fearlessly denounce. The office of protecting the poor and the weak against the wrong is especially the duty of God's ministers, no matter what classes or corrupt corporations may say to the contrary. All that concerns right and justice in the family, in the relation of corporations to the state, all that concerns the well-being of the masses, are religious questions, and when they are obscured by the corruption of men, the ministers of the church should have the courage to brave all censure and make men feel that when they think evil in their hearts and put their evil conceptions into practice, they should be denounced as a race of vipers. We are to be men's guides, and not to be guided according to their worldly standards. Ministers of religion, either through the flattery of words or the flattery of contributions, frequently forget their mission to humanity."

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Judge not a man by the cost of his clothing,
Unheeding the life path that he may pursue,
Or oft you'll admire a heart that needs loathing,
And fail to give honor where honor is due.

The palm may be hard and the fingers stiff-jointed,
The coat may be tattered, the cheek worn with tears;
But greater than kings are Labor's anointed—
You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears.

Give me the man as a friend and a neighbor.
Who toils at the loom, the spade or the plow;
Who wins his diploma of manhood by labor,
And purchases wealth by the sweat of his brow.

Judge of a man by the work he is doing;
Speak of a man as his actions demand;
Watch well the life that each is pursuing,
And let the most worthy be chief of the land.

NEW YORK CARPENTERS IN NICARAGUA.

After a voyage of twelve days' ten of us, New York carpenters, arrived at Greytown, Nicaragua, and are now located at Camp La Fi. Four of us are members of Union 509, viz.: T. Collins, Peter Eagan, John Martin and the undersigned. There is also D. Murphy, of the United Order, and five non-union men. Our wages are to be $75 per month and $100 for the foreman.

But the board here is poor. Turtles are plenty; we get mock turtle, turtle soup, turtle hash, turtle steaks, turtle pie, turtle boiled, baked and fried, turtle eggs and turtle's egg cake, turtle fritters, turtle tripe and some turtle dishes I have not found a name for up to date. We get plenty of fresh fish. A crew of darkeys go out every night and catch the fish in nets. So you see the Lord is good to us poor carpenters here in Nicaragua. It costs too much to import potates, but the Lord is good again, for there is a root here called "yams," which are a substitute for potatoes. When bread runs out, these "yams" also do for bread as well. We get pork, which I judge is Nicaragua pork; at any rate, it is not sugar cured. We get coffee every day; it is not Java. The first two weeks we had tea once and butter three times. I tell you those things were a treat. Bananas and limes grow right at our doors, so we have plenty of lemonade and bananade.

The climate is not as warm as in New York. I don't know whether this is winter or summer; we have the longest days we ever knew. The natives, however, call it winter. And as for the wet season, it is not hard to tell when it is going to rain; the hardest thing to tell is when it will be fine weather. It rains in showers alternately every hour or two, and it is a drenching rain. The natives here throughout the country are of Spanish origin. Greytown, the only place anywhere near to us, is about two miles from our camp, and it has a population of about 700 inhabitants, and is quite a place for Nicaragua, with a drug store, two hotels and eight or ten what you might call drinking shanties, which sell the unadulterated lightning. The best of the houses are a coarse construction of a full balloon frame; the balance are called "shakes." The walls are a kind of a bamboo, with rods stuck in the ground, running up seven feet, lashed together with a grass rope; a pole tied on top for wall plate; rafters and ridge pole the same, and thatched with wild branches and leaves of what the natives call in English "scumfraugh." They are a rude style of a habitation, which even a poor log cabin in the wilds of Canada would be a palace in comparison; the "shakes" here have no windows, nor do they need any, for the Lord's light shines through them in abundance.

The people are poor, even the best of them. The country is poor, and maintains about 3000 soldiers, ragged at that, at 20 cents a day's pay. They can at most possibly equip 30,000 soldiers and man 50 canoes.

WM. H. BLATCHFORD.

BENEFITING THE WORKMAN.

Editor of the CARPENTER AND JOINER:

I find in "The CARPENTER" of July, an article, by "64," of New York, entitled "Benefiting the Workman." I am satisfied that "64" makes some very good points, namely, larger numbers following our trade than others, more incompetent, half way carpenters, etc.

About apprentices: Now "64" speaking about "framers," it strikes me that outside of framing in all its branches (of which I admit of a very limited knowledge on my part), there is very little for an apprentice to learn in these days of "all machinery." My experience among apprentices, of late years, is about this: They are set to work by the "boss," and just where he can put them, in place of a journeyman; there is where he goes, and I need not tell you where the journeyman goes. In the carpenter trade, like all other trades, the "boss" prefers the "boys" to the journeyman only in cases where he *cannot* help himself; then he courts the aid of machinery every time. To remedy the apprentice evil, I would suggest strict application of apprentice laws, as framed by Convention of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Detroit, August, 1888:

"*Whereas*, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

"SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess; and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

"SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

"SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

"SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretense whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

"SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting, and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership."

To "64's" "thoroughly competent and practical men being employed at the trade," my remedy would be this: Induce all competent carpenters outside of carpenters' unions to become members of same; then weed out the incompetent ones already members, and reduce them in the ranks of the Union, or rather in the ranks of the employer, in the way of getting the same wages as the best workman at the trade; then, to those who are worthy, give all the help possible to elevate them up to the standard.

Now about a carpenter having a certificate, I must say to "64" that he has, in my estimation, put a tough plank in this part of his platform. If it were large enough to hold all the carpenters' committees and boss' representatives, I do not think they would produce a certificate that would be practical all round.

To remedy the certificate part for "64," I think the best certificate a carpenter can have is his ability or aptness to do the *work* required of him by the employer. I find that it is *not* the knowledge a workman has of the trade so much as it is what he learns from day to day, in these days of competition, rascality and gouge. A man might pass a specified examination, get a certificate, and go a long time before he would find an employer who would be *in need* of such certified workman. I hope "64" will not advocate the modern professional man's certificate to the tradesman.

As to forming night schools, I say no every time. Here is my reason. We carpenters in Cincinnati are on the tag end of a struggle to shorten the hours of labor, and we have gained one hour so far, and I had hopes of a gain of two hours; therefore, I am opposed to extending the hours of labor into the night. Better than that still, shorten the hours of the work-day and let us have the daylight to enlighten ourselves and the night to sleep and rest.

Hoping to hear from others on this subject, I submit this for its worth.

Respectfully,
"664," Cincinnati.

THE LETTER CARRIERS lately held a National Convention in Boston and arranged for the erection of a monument to their steadfast friend, the late Hon. S. S. Cox. They have perfected a National Union, with 36 Branches and a membership of 1400. A system of sick and funeral benefits is to be inaugurated.

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890. [illegible] appear notify the G. S. without delay. All moneys received in [illegible] will be published in next [illegible] paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies [illegible] SEPTEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$150 00	161—	$2 70	321—	$3 10	481—	$5 50
2—	[illegible]	162—	8 25	322—	4 20	482—	12 90
3—	[illegible]	163—	8 25	323—	1 70	483—	39 90
4—	[illegible]	164—	66 15	324—	3 60	484—	. . .
5—	11 [illegible]	165—	54 88	325—	10 60	485—	. . .
6—	8 [illegible]	166—	47 80	326—	34 40	486—	25
7—	[illegible]	167—	7 00	327—	. . .	487—	14 20
8—	43 [illegible]	168—	1 75	328—	4 80	488—	7 05
9—	12 [illegible]	169—	14 10	329—	3 50	489—	51 9[illegible]
10—	57 [illegible]	170—	2 70	330—	3 70	490—	10 80
11—	46 [illegible]	171—	17 [illegible]	331—	. . .	491—	3 20
12—	12 [illegible]	172—	23 2[illegible]	332—	3 70	492—	3 75
13—	[illegible]	173—	1 8[illegible]	333—	3 70	493—	8 30
14—	[illegible]	174—	2 [illegible]	334—	6 5[illegible]	494—	2 10
15—	[illegible]	175—	16 30	335—	. . .	495—	2 70
16—	[illegible]	176—	17 [illegible]	336—	6 40	496—	6 60
17—	4 [illegible]	177—	22 [illegible]	337—	6 9[illegible]	497—	18 60
18—	4 [illegible]	178—	1 [illegible]	338—	4 00	498—	. . .
19—	5 [illegible]	179—	20 [illegible]	339—	. . .	499—	2 60
20—	18 [illegible]	180—	9 [illegible]	340—	60 25	500—	2 2[illegible]
21—	18 [illegible]	181—	[illegible]	341—	6 90	501—	2 40
22—	[illegible]	182—	. . .	342—	1 20	502—	7 70
23—	[illegible]	183—	. . .	343—	6 0[illegible]	503—	2 60
24—	6 [illegible]	184—	1 65	344—	11 62	504—	3 00
25—	[illegible]	185—	. . .	345—	3 10	505—	. . .
26—	6 [illegible]	186—	4 50	346—	4 05	506—	11 40
27—	6 90	187—	. . .	347—	1 40	507—	6 00
28—	[illegible]	188—	7 80	348—	1 90	508—	. . .
29—	[illegible]	189—	3 10	349—	4 20	509—	50 80
30—	[illegible]	190—	90	350—	. . .	510—	. . .
31—	2 90	191—	11 40	351—	42 30	511—	3 70
32—	8 [illegible]	192—	8 80	352—	2 92	512—	3 35
33—	70 70	193—	2 [illegible]	353—	5 4[illegible]	513—	20 20
34—	4 [illegible]	194—	3 20	354—	10 3[illegible]	514—	1 80
35—	5 [illegible]	195—	. . .	355—	6 0[illegible]	515—	47 80
36—	48 00	196—	2 20	356—	4 50	516—	1 90
37—	8 5[illegible]	197—	17 60	357—	5 00	517—	3 [illegible]
38—	5 4[illegible]	198—	33 [illegible]	358—	. . .	518—	17 00
39—	13 [illegible]	199—	8 40	359—	8 60	519—	. . .
40—	13 [illegible]	200—	. . .	360—	. . .	520—	3 35
41—	43 [illegible]	201—	1 60	361—	18 30	521—	13 90
42—	7 50	202—	4 2[illegible]	362—	5 70	522—	. . .
43—	11 7[illegible]	203—	7 70	363—	1 50	523—	. . .
44—	3 [illegible]	204—	. . .	364—	4 00	524—	. . .
45—	1 85	205—	13 40	365—	. . .	525—	3 60
46—	4 20	206—	11 30	366—	. . .	526—	3 20
47—	4 8[illegible]	207—	16 65	367—	8 10	527—	5 00
48—	7 7[illegible]	208—	8 85	368—	6 90	528—	3 90
49—	. . .	209—	18 60	369—	. . .	529—	1 55
50—	27 40	210—	1 70	370—	5 60	530—	4 00
51—	21 0[illegible]	211—	69 40	371—	4 00	531—	2 35
52—	. . .	212—	12 40	372—	4 00	532—	6 00
53—	2 00	213—	8 00	373—	1 50	533—	. . .
54—	[illegible]	214—	11 10	374—	3 70	534—	5 40
55—	11 80	215—	7 50	375—	1 90	535—	3 20
56—	7 15	216—	19 45	376—	2 40	536—	4 90
57—	. . .	217—	3 20	377—	1 80	537—	. . .
58—	. . .	218—	10 40	378—	2 40	538—	1 00
59—	12 70	219—	22 70	379—	1 90	539—	. . .
60—	10 8[illegible]	220—	6 60	380—	5 80	540—	2 20
61—	2 [illegible]	221—	4 3[illegible]	381—	18 80	541—	. . .
62—	26 70	222—	10 00	382—	38 10	542—	. . .
63—	[illegible]	223—	4 90	383—	1 40	543—	1 10
64—	21 5[illegible]	224—	2 60	384—	7 65	544—	. . .
65—	7 40	225—	17 65	385—	8 10	545—	1 90
66—	. . .	226—	1 20	386—	2 40	546—	1 80
67—	10 2[illegible]	227—	11 50	387—	7 10	547—	6 00
68—	9 2[illegible]	228—	25 00	388—	2 30	548—	9 40
69—	1 6[illegible]	229—	6 50	389—	6 30	549—	. . .
70—	5 55	230—	50 90	390—	1 50	550—	4 30
71—	1 90	231—	5 00	391—	8 60	551—	5 60
72—	35 00	232—	1 40	392—	. . .	552—	. . .
73—	14 8[illegible]	233—	1 50	393—	2 70	553—	. . .
74—	10 2[illegible]	234—	21 60	394—	3 25	554—	9 10
75—	. . .	235—	3 80	395—	5 90	555—	2 20
76—	4 50	236—	2 00	396—	6 00	556—	. . .
77—	1 50	237—	17 30	397—	. . .	557—	. . .
78—	6 90	238—	8 80	398—	2 60	558—	. . .
79—	1 65	239—	22 10	399—	4 10	559—	. . .
80—	4 80	240—	6 40	400—	. . .	560—	3 20
81—	1 40	241—	. . .	401—	4 20	561—	. . .
82—	12 0[illegible]	242—	. . .	402—	. . .	562—	1 70
83—	22 90	243—	7 75	403—	12 50	563—	14 00
84—	. . .	244—	1 10	404—	3 30	564—	7 00
85—	2 80	245—	16 80	405—	. . .	565—	2 70
86—	2 80	246—	12 40	406—	. . .	566—	. . .
87—	8 8[illegible]	247—	19 40	407—	21 15	567—	34 15
88—	. . .	248—	20 10	408—	1 80	568—	1 80
89—	6 80	249—	. . .	409—	9 00	569—	14 05
90—	9 30	250—	2 70	410—	42 15	570—	. . .
91—	4 45	251—	. . .	411—	22 80	571—	2 10
92—	7 00	252—	2 90	412—	6 10	572—	14 30
93—	. . .	253—	20 00	413—	4 45	573—	3 90
94—	2 25	254—	. . .	414—	. . .	574—	2 90
95—	. . .	255—	5 90	415—	. . .	575—	6 20
96—	. . .	256—	. . .	416—	8 90	576—	. . .
97—	. . .	257—	28 50	417—	4 40	577—	2 60
98—	. . .	258—	6 30	418—	3 56	578—	9 00
99—	2 70	259—	. . .	419—	9 10	579—	1 50
100—	3 60	260—	2 70	420—	3 60	580—	2 70
101—	1 7[illegible]	261—	1 40	421—	. . .	581—	. . .
102—	7 [illegible]	262—	. . .	422—	. . .	582—	6 85
103—	10 8[illegible]	263—	. . .	423—	3 10	583—	. . .
104—	11 7[illegible]	264—	1 [illegible]	424—	3 10	584—	3 10
105—	. . .	265—	. . .	425—	1 70	585—	4 80
106—	. . .	266—	3 10	426—	4 00	586—	2 50
107—	1 00	267—	1 00	427—	. . .	587—	4 75
108—	21 80	268—	6 35	428—	8 00	588—	6 60
109—	30 [illegible]	269—	. . .	429—	50	589—	5 20
110—	. . .	270—	6 90	430—	. . .	590—	50
111—	4 20	271—	1 20	431—	6 00	591—	4 60
112—	23 00	272—	2 60	432—	. . .	592—	2 90
113—	. . .	273—	14 40	433—	2 80	593—	. . .
114—	. . .	274—	4 20	434—	13 00	594—	1 70
115—	3 20	275—	8 20	435—	2 10	595—	. . .
116—	13 10	276—	. . .	436—	4 10	596—	1 20
117—	. . .	277—	21 40	437—	2 20	597—	. . .
118—	. . .	278—	. . .	438—	3 00	598—	5 00
119—	27 60	279—	1 10	439—	. . .	599—	9 75
120—	. . .	280—	40 20	440—	2 00	600—	. . .
121—	. . .	281—	2 00	441—	2 95	601—	9 30
122—	14 70	282—	90	442—	4 60	602—	. . .
123—	. . .	283—	. . .	443—	. . .	603—	7 30
124—	7 50	284—	5 00	444—	5 70	604—	19 60
125—	. . .	285—	8 00	445—	1 70	605—	7 20
126—	. . .	286—	. . .	446—	26 10	606—	6 00
127—	4 50	287—	4 30	447—	2 00	607—	4 00
128—	3 65	288—	9 90	448—	. . .	608—	. . .
129—	8 00	289—	. . .	449—	16 06	609—	10 80
130—	. . .	290—	30 00	450—	4 30	610—	. . .
131—	12 20	291—	12 20	451—	14 80	611—	. . .
132—	12 10	292—	3 80	452—	. . .	612—	10 00
133—	3 10	293—	. . .	453—	10 40	613—	6 40
134—	3 50	294—	. . .	454—	8 00	614—	. . .
135—	5 40	295—	3 80	455—	11 70	615—	6 90
136—	3 70	296—	. . .	456—	5 05	616—	2 60
137—	4 5[illegible]	297—	. . .	457—	7 80	617—	4 10
138—	19 5[illegible]	298—	8 80	458—	10 60	618—	5 25
139—	. . .	299—	26 2[illegible]	459—	19 00	619—	2 00
140—	18 05	300—	8 50	460—	8 30	620—	9 10
141—	9 20	301—	7 70	461—	2 20	621—	1 30
142—	52 2[illegible]	302—	4 10	462—	14 40	622—	48 00
143—	9 8[illegible]	303—	. . .	463—	13 10	623—	. . .
144—	11 10	304—	9 50	464—	6 70	624—	38 45
145—	2 80	305—	1 90	465—	9 10	625—	19 80
146—	8 2[illegible]	306—	13 50	466—	9 30	626—	2 70
147—	. . .	307—	1 10	467—	5 20	627—	5 25
148—	. . .	308—	6 60	468—	19 40	628—	4 60
149—	. . .	309—	5 60	469—	3 00	629—	1 20
150—	4 90	310—	. . .	470—	5 20	630—	5 60
151—	. . .	311—	8 60	471—	17 70	631—	13 20
152—	5 40	312—	2 40	472—	1 80	632—	. . .
153—	28 65	313—	5 40	473—	9 60	633—	5 70
154—	8 40	314—	1 90	474—	. . .	634—	2 20
155—	8 70	315—	9 26	475—	2 20	635—	11 47
156—	1 60	316—	5 80	476—	8 50	636—	. . .
157—	. . .	317—	1 20	477—	8 50	637—	15 10
158—	9 20	318—	64 23	478—	3 30	638—	. . .
159—	. . .	319—	. . .	479—	3 10	639—	1 70
160—	5 70	320—	2 20	480—	9 55	640—	8 20

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
641—	. . .	666—	$2 70	691—		716—	. .
642—	$3 90	667—	14 10	692—	$2 40	717—	$1 10
643—	2 10	668—	5 30	693—	. .	718—	1 25
644—	1 30	669—	4 50	694—	7 80	719—	2 20
645—	. . .	670—	3 10	695—	1 10	720—	. .
646—	. . .	671—	1 40	696—	3 80	721—	7 00
647—	2 30	672—	90	697—	. .	722—	. . .
648—	6 40	673—	2 40	698—	5 85	723—	10 00
649—	7 00	674—	1 40	699—	1 60	724—	10 00
650—	11 00	675—	. .	700—	2 50	725—	10 00
651—	. . .	676—	1 95	701—	7 85	726—	10 00
652—	. . .	677—	. . .	702—	.	727—	14 00
653—	4 40	678—	13 60	703—	2 25	728—	11 40
654—	4 40	679—	1 00	704—	23 40	729—	10 00
655—	4 10	680—	60	705—	. . .	730—	10 00
656—	2 80	681—		706—	. . .	731—	10 00
657—	16 90	682—	2 80	707—	. . .	732—	10 00
658—	3 10	683—	10 59	708—	2 00	733—	10 00
659—	2 40	684—	20 30	709—	. . .	734—	10 00
660—		685—	3 50	710—	. . .	735—	. . .
661—	1 30	686—		711—	3 00	736—	10 00
662—	. .	687—	2 75	712—	4 00	737—	10 00
663—	6 10	688—	1 50	713—	1 40	738—	10 00
664—	6 80	689—	2 20	714—	. . .		
665—	2 70	690—	. . .	715—	. . .		$5,729 14

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—September, 1890.

Balance, September 1890	$5353 11
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5729 14
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Advertisers	112 50
" Supplies, N. Y. Dist. Council	50
" Clearance Cards	1 05
Total	$11 206 30

EXPENSES—September, 1890.

For Printing	$937 45
" Office, etc	609 65
" Services of G. E. B	62 50
" August Tax A. F. L	90 00
" Badges	294 40
" Traveling and organizing	111 13
" Benefits Nos. 958 to 990, inclusive	3775 00
Balance on hand, Oct. 1 1890	5326 19
Total	$11,206 30

DETAILED EXPENSES—September, 1890.

Printing 4000 F. S. Blanks	$21 00
" 10,000 Applications	15 00
" 20 Books for Shipping Orders	29 75
" 500 Honorary Members Cards	2 75
" 4000 Chicago Proceedings	123 25
" 2500 Postals	5 25
" 800 Notice Slips	3 50
" 800 Note Circulars	3 90
" 1200 Trustees' Blanks	5 75
" 8000 Enclosure Notices	16 00
" 2000 Letter Heads	10 00
" 5000 Members Cards	12 50
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 2000 Clearance Cards	5 00
" 5000 Labels	6 25
" 47,500 Copies September Journal	301 75
" 1500 Constitutions	22 50
" 150 Ledgers	142 80
" 175 Day Books	122 05
" 125 Treasurers' Books	45 00
" Electrotyping	4 05
" ½ Ream Wrapping Paper	4 88
" 300 German Rituals	22 00
Wrapping and Mailing Sept. Journal	22 45
Postage on September Journal	26 08
Expressage on Supplies, Etc	38 12
Postage on Letters and Supplies	81 5
Stamped Envelopes and Postals	35 55
Six Telegrams	4 26
Salary and Clerk Hire	382 66
Services of G. E. B	62 50
Rent of Office	25 00
F Beiler, Services in Convention	2 50
1972 Badges	294 40
5000 Noteheads	11 25
Stationery and Office Supplies	3 43
Translating Constitution into German	17 00
Chas. Coriess organizing Union 718	5 25
Owen Singer organizing Union 738	7 00
F. R. Vreeland, organizing Unions 606 and 711	9 96
M. A. Higgins organizing Yoakum, Tex	14 20
C. A. Rockwood, organizing	26 35
I. R. Ball, expenses in Howard Trial	48 37
Capita Tax A. F. of L. for August	90 00
For Janitor cleaning office	5 00
Rent of Caligraph	5 00
Benefit No. 958 H. J. Gentzch	200 00
" 959 W. M. Joiner	100 00
" 960 Mrs. Mary O'Connor	50 00
" 961 Mrs. L. S. Helier	50 00
" 962 Wm. Eversman	200 00
" 963 Lewis Chapman	100 00
" 964 James Flanagan	200 00
" 965 Mrs. S. E. Wimar	50 00
" 966 Andrew Bauer	200 00
" 967 Harry Berlin	200 00
" 968 William Fitch	200 00
" 969 Mrs. S. E. Warren	50 00
" 970 Mrs. A. M. Morlock	50 00
" 971 Thomas Archer	200 00
" 972 Mrs. M. A. Blauvelt	50 00
" 973 Mrs. Elizabeth Banister	50 00
" 974 Theo. Klopper	100 00
" 975 Mrs. A. Monich	50 00
" 976 Mrs. M. H. Randall	50 00
" 977 Albert Richey	200 00
" 978 J. B. Robinson	200 00
" 979 Mrs. Mary Robinson	50 00
" 980 Mrs. M. Fitzgerald	50 00
" 981 J. M. Weaver	200 00
" 982 Peter Hoffman	200 00
" 983 Geo. D. Biggs	100 00
" 984 Mrs. E. F. Butler	25 00
" 985 Mrs. J. H. Curtis	50 00
" 986 Mrs. Ida Grant	50 00
" 987 Mrs. Minna Weeks	50 00
" 988 P. B. Morissett	200 00
" 989 Geo. A. Osgood	200 00
" 990 Mrs. E. A. Templeton	50 00
Total	$5,880 11

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

REPORT OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FROM AUGUST 31st, 1890, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, '90, INCLUSIVE.

All moneys received since that date will be reported in the November CARPENTER.

No. of Union.	Am't.
	$89 00
239	15 00
266	3 50
378	4 50
403	45 00
548	11 00
573	
Total	$168 00
Previously reported up to August 31,'90	18 529 67
Total Assessment Rec.	$18,697 67

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from SEPTEMBER 1st, 1890, to SEPTEMBER 30th, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since SEPTEMBER 30th will be reported in the NOVEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2—	$46 30	193—	1 00	323—	1 70	495—	1 35
4—	34 90	196—	5 60	326—	16 85	497—	18 40
5—	12 75	201—	2 65	328—	4 90	499—	2 60
7—	28 00	203—	8 50	329—	3 65	500—	4 75
9—	8 15	206—	9 15	332—	1 17	502—	4 25
10—	23 62	207—	14 20	334—	3 25	503—	3 65
13—	3 65	208—	4 20	338—	4 00	504—	2 80
14—	3 85	209—	10 75	340—	53 60	509—	44 25
17—	4 60	210—	2 55	341—	3 30	511—	1 55
19—	5 10	213—	5 05	344—	11 25	516—	1 40
20—	19 0	216—	9 35	346—	6 90	527—	8 80
25—	33 65	218—	10 30	348—	95	534—	2 47
33—	40 10	220—	3 30	351—	21 20	543—	1 10
37—	4 25	221—	4 30	352—	30 18	550—	4 55
43—	6 50	223—	10 35	353—	2 70	554—	8 45
44—	1 65	225—	16 55	355—	9 80	563—	11 20
48—	3 80	226—	60	356—	3 50	565—	6 20
51—	32 00	229—	6 12	357—	3 20	566—	9 40
55—	43 75	230—	23 90	359—	8 40	569—	2 25
56—	2 95	232—	70	362—	5 90	571—	1 05
60—	10 90	234—	13 80	373—	2 55	573—	1 10
61—	25 80	236—	1 20	374—	3 15	577—	90
64—	12 40	238—	8 90	375—	1 80	580—	1 35
72—	34 85	239—	41 40	378—	4 15	584—	3 85
81—	1 35	241—	1 55	380—	2 75	587—	2 30
83—	11 45	243—	2 25	382—	36 15	589—	2 60
84—	3 40	244—	1 10	386—	5 20	591—	4 30
86—	3 20	245—	8 40	387—	3 45	601—	9 35
87—	7 60	246—	12 15	388—	2 50	603—	6 75
90—	13 20	247—	14 70	389—	3 45	605—	3 60
91—	4 60	248—	11 85	391—	3 80	606—	5 00
92—	90	252—	4 35	395—	6 30	615—	3 15
94—	1 47	253—	13 60	398—	1 30	618—	1 55
103—	8 20	255—	2 95	399—	3 45	622—	34 60
104—	7 25	258—	3 15	401—	2 10	626—	1 70
107—	3 60	261—	3 10	403—	1 30	627—	4 90
109—	58 20	266—	5 10	409—	11 20	628—	2 25
111—	3 80	268—	3 15	411—	15 30	631—	9 98
115—	2 90	270—	3 45	412—	1 95	633—	8 15
122—	7 35	272—	2 45	418—	1 70	637—	19 40
124—	7 75	273—	22 05	422—	4 65	640—	6 15
128—	1 25	274—	4 15	423—	2 25	644—	65
129—	7 00	275—	3 85	425—	85	651—	2 15
131—	3 15	277—	20 36	431—	11 95	655—	5 87
133—	3 20	279—	2 20	433—	2 55	656—	1 40
135—	5 40	280—	12 60	435—	2 80	658—	4 45
138—	38 25	281—	2 00	436—	1 90	659—	2 35
141—	8 70	283—	2 37	449—	26 05	661—	1 25
144—	6 90	285—	4 00	450—	2 15	667—	6 50
145—	5 50	287—	1 90	453—	13 65	669—	3 10
146—	7 80	295—	3 80	458—	10 85	671—	70
154—	5 55	299—	31 10	459—	9 60	672—	1 10
155—	7 85	301—	6 60	467—	5 15	674—	1 25
158—	13 10	302—	3 55	468—	9 75	679—	45
160—	12 40	304—	9 10	470—	2 55	680—	1 40
163—	7 95	305—	1 90	473—	7 90	683—	4 65
165—	48 70	309—	5 95	474—	5 50	681—	4 90
166—	6 40	312—	3 45	476—	12 50	692—	85
169—	13 20	313—	9 70	481—	5 25	694—	3 90
171—	15 65	314—	1 90	482—	12 90	695—	80
172—	16 55	315—	9 20	487—	4 45	698—	2 30
175—	15 00	318—	21 10	492—	2 25	699—	80
179—	7 00	320—	2 75	493—	8 40	701—	65
191—	11 25	322—	4 85	494—	5 75	712—	2 40
Total							$2,164 46

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 950.—MRS. CHRISTINE WASSERMANN, age 48, wife of John Wassermann, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., of cancerous tumor, July 15th, 1890.

No. 951.—MRS. LIZZIE J. WISE, aged 39, wife of J. R. Wise, Union 90, Evansville, Ind., of peritonitis, July 8th, 1890.

No. 952.—MRS. BRIDGET ELLEN CURTIN, age 31, wife of Daniel Curtin, Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass., of gastritis, July 9th, 1890.

No. 953.—MRS. SOPHIA TIMMEMEYER, age 42, wife of William Timmemeyer, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., of peritonitis, June 27th, 1890.

No. 954.—JOHN NIXON, age 43, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., accidental drowning, June 30th, 1890.

No. 955.—MRS. ELIZA E. GASKINS, age 26, wife of George H. Gaskins, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., of dropsy, June 18th, 1890.

No. 956.—GEO. FEECE, age 30, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., of fracture of spine, July 30, 1890.

No. 957.—FRANCIS McGINNIS, age 41, Union 382, New York, N. Y., of heart disease, December 16th, 1889.

No. 958.—H. J. GENTZCH, age 51, Union 90, Evansville, Ind., of carcinoma ventriculi, July 22 1890.

No. 959.—W. M. JOINER, age 45, Union 310, Pine Bluff, Ark., of congestive chills, July 29, 1890.

No. 960.—MRS. MARY O'CONNOR, age 38, wife of Andrew O'Connor, Union 382, New York, N. Y., of consumption and Bright's disease, July 31, 1890.

No. 961.—MRS. LINDA S. HEILER, age 39, wife of John Heiler, Union 340, New York, N. Y., of phthisis, July 31, 1890.

No. 962.—WM. EVERSMAN, age 46, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of nervous prostration, August 8, 1890.

No. 963.—LEWIS CHAPMAN, age 44, Union 368, Rochester, Pa., of typhoid fever, August 4, 1890.

No. 964.—JAMES FLANAGAN, age 60, Union 468, New York, N. Y., of cerebral hemorrhage, July 4, 1890.

No. 965.—MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH WIMAR, age 28, wife of Braden Wimar, Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., of nervous prostration, July 27, 1890.

No. 966.—ANDREW BAUER, age 48, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., of consumption, July 18, 1890.

No. 967.—HARRY BERLIN, age 43, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., of exhaustion, August 1, 1890.

No. 968.—WILLIAM TILCH, age 57, Union 509, New York, N. Y., of pneumonia, May 15, 1890.

No. 969.—MRS. SARAH E. WARREN, age 64, wife John H. Warren, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, of tuberculosis, June 4, 1890.

No. 970.—MRS. ANNA M. MORLOCK, age 44, wife of David Morlock, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., of uterine hemorrhage, July 9, 1890.

No. 971.—THOMAS ARCHER, age 26, Union 359 Philadelphia, Pa., of typhoid fever, June 20, 1890.

No. 972.—MARTHA ANN BLANVELT, age 46, wife of C. M. Blanvelt, Union 64, New York, N. Y., of cerebral hemorrhage, July 11, 1890

No. 973.—MRS. ELIZABETH BANISTER, age 26, wife of Mr. L. Banister, Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., of dysentery, June 21, 1890.

No. 975.—MRS. ANNIE MOENICH, age 19, wife of Joseph Moenich, Union 449, Cleveland, Ohio, of typhoid fever, June 22, 1890.

No. 976.—MRS. MAUD H. RANDALL, age 39, wife of J. H. Randall, Union 326, Columbus, Ohio, of typhoid fever, August 2, 1890.

No. 977.—ALBERT RICHEY, age 58, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of sun stroke, August 3, 1890.

No. 978.—J. B. ROBINSON, age 60, Union 199, So. Chicago, Ill., of heat prostration and cholera morbus, July 19, 1890.

No. 979.—MRS. MARY ROBINSON, age 45 wife of John Robinson, Union 33, Boston Mass., of hemorrhage of the lungs, June 25, 1890.

No. 980.—MRS. MARGARET FITZGERALD age 29, wife of Wm. J. Fitzgerald, Union 33, Boston, Mass., of phthisis, June 25th, 1890.

No. 981.—J. M. WEAVER, age 56, Union 45, Shreveport, La., of hepatic abscess, July 12, 1890.

No. 982.—PETER HOFFMAN, age 50, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., of valvular disease of heart, July 6, 1890.

No. 983.—GEO. D. BIGGS, age 29, Union 66, Concordia Kas., of concussion of brain and shock, August 3, 1890.

No. 984.—MRS. ELIZA F. BUTLER, age 36, wife of John W. Butler, Union 38, St. Catherines, Ont., of confinement, August 28, 1890.

No. 985.—MRS. JERUSHIA H. CURTIS, age 35, wife of Joseph Curtis, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., of cerebritis, July 9, 1890.

No. 986.—MRS. IDA GRANT, age 24 wife of Duncan Grant, Union 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., of puerperal fever, August 11th, 1890.

No. 987.—MRS. MINNA MEEKS, age 38, wife of Roland Meeks, Union 382, New York, N. Y., of phthisis, July 23 1890.

No. 988.—PETER MORRISETT, age 51, Union 8 Philadelphia Pa., of exhaustion, August 26, 1890.

No. 989.—GEORGE A. OSGOOD, age 26, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., of fall-accident, August 14, 1890.

No. 990.—MRS. ESTHER A. TEMPLETON, age 34, wife of David F. Templeton, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of dysentary, August 8, 1890.

EXPULSIONS.

BEN SCHAFER, from Union 662 Cincinnati, Ohio, for scabbing.

A. A. CURTIS, Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., for bad practices.

J. W. JOHNSON, Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for misappropriating moneys and contempt.

D. C. WILKINSON from Union 654, Bessemer, Ala., for misrepresentation.

HENRY SCHERGER, BENJ. ROBERTSON, J. F. DONOVAN and E. J. FALLON, from Union 561, Boston, Mass., for scabbing.

R. H. CARMICHAEL, from Union 564, Greenwich, Conn., for appropriating moneys belonging to the Union.

HENRY A. CURTIS, from Union 220 South Framingham, Mass., for violation of trade rules and contempt of Union.

A. ROESEL, J. M. FREY, N. RESSEN and JNO. GODEMANN, from Union 214 Louisville, Ky., for lack of Union principles and violation of Union rules.

W. J. ALLEN, from Union 617, Vancouver, B. C., for working ten hours on a scab job.

JACOB KOCH and JESSE TURNER, from Union 212, Louisville, Ky., for scabbing.

JOHN KURTZ, from Union 103, Louisville, Ky., for not observing trade rules.

H. BLUMBERG, I. H. PACHER, WM. DETYER and AUGUST MEYER, from Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., for violation of obligation.

GEORGE W. BROWN, from Union 19, New Albany, Ind., for scabbing and contempt.

MICH'L FRIED, from Union 704, New Orleans, La., for not being a carpenter or joiner.

WM. PARKINSON, from Union 600 Oneida, N. Y., for taking the place of a Union man.

W. J. DUCKWORTH, from Union 384, Ashaville N. C., for violation of rules.

E. H. RHODES, from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., for contempt.

O. J. BURBORGH, from Union 575, Fairhaven, Wash, for violation of rules.

WM. A. WILSON, from Union 646, Snohomish, Wash., for not being qualified.

A. PAULINE, from Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., for scabbing.

J. W. ROBB, from Union 328, East Liverpool, O., for violation of trade rules and working with non-Union men.

P. M. GARDNER, from Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., for working ten hours.

WM. A. BESSEY, J. J. ALVERSON, FRANK W. WHEELER, JOSIAH MEKEEL and P. H. AVERY, from Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for violation of trade rules.

CHAS. WIEDMANN, from Union 578, St. Louis, Mo., gone into business.

ANGUS S. McDONALD and GEO. W. BARRON, from Union 426, West Newton, Mass., for violation of Constitution.

STEPHEN KENNEDY and WM. SAUNDERS, from Union 373, Dedham, Mass., for working nine hours in Boston during the strike. ROBERT WHITE, from same Union, for embezzlement and slander.

JAS DOLLARD and JAS. B. MURPHY, from Union 468 New York City, for refusing to come out during strike and refusal to pay fine.

S. H. NIBELL, from Union 341, Sacramento, Cal., for defrauding members of the Union.

JOHN W. GORE, from Union 273, Yonkers N. Y., for withholding funds held by him as Treasurer of the labor organizations of Yonkers. THOMAS CARLISLE, from same Union, for obtaining admission through fraud.

J. R. McDONALD, from Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah. He absconded leaving various debts unpaid, and was expelled for dishonesty.

CHAS. H. HILL and J. W. FLETCHER, from Union 344 Portland, Maine, for non-payment of dues and talking disparagingly of the Union.

SAMUEL BAILEY, from Union 543, Ridgefield, Conn., under Art. IV, Sec. 1 of Constitution.

ISAAC MATHEWS, FRED SHAW and HERMAN ANDERSON, from Union 536, Whatcom, Wash., for slandering the Union and working against it all in their power.

J. M. FRY, W. J. MILLER, GEO. LACHMAN, H. S. SAULSBURY and WM. FRANKLIN, from Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for working on scab jobs during demand for Eight Hour day.

ROBERT LORD, from Union 464, New York, for scabbing on New York Central Railroad and not paying fine imposed.

REJECTIONS.

LEANDER SUMNER, JOHN FOSTER and K. JACKSON from Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for incompetency.

ELIC CONT from Union 253, Jeanette, Pa., for being a contractor. S. FRIEDWALSZKY from same Union for not being a mechanic.

W. A. BOLESHAMMER from Union 198, Dallas, Texas, on general principles.

OSCAR SHANK from Union 554, Davenport, Iowa, for incompetency.

G. W. EDWARDS from Union 410, Pueblo, Col., for incompetency and making insulting remarks about the Union. W. C. McWILLIAMS from same Union for incompetency.

J. S. ROSE from Union 108, Lynn, Mass., being a suspended member of the U. B. and refused to be reinstated. Also JAS. EVANS, GEO. BEERS and P. DEONNE for incompetency.

John F. Scott from Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, for incompetency.

E. M. Kriskey from Union 536, Whatcom, Wash., for incompetency.

H. M. Conneley from Union 207, Chester, Pa., for incompetency, and having previously been rejected by Union 40, Wilmington, Del.

M. Wimberger, R. A. Harvey, Wm. Goldsmith and Otto Carlson, from Union 41, Spokane Falls, Wash.

Gus Behlers, from Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., for incompetency.

WARNINGS.

George Walker, ex F. S. of Union 572, Milwaukee, Wis., left that city taking with him all the money made by the Union at its picnic in Sheboygan, Wis.

Bernhard Esser, age 43, medium build, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, who was a member of L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y., for only three months, left Buffalo secretly after swindling one of his brothers of $7.00 and the other of $5.00. Ever since he has been victimizing Unions out of different sums stating he was on his way to Chicago, had lost his card of membership, and did not know address of his F. S. All Unions should beware of him.

R. C. Jordan, a contractor, age 35, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, rather stoutly built, left Whatcom, Wash., owing everybody in general and some of our members as high as $100. He obtained all of the best work by bidding "way down," and has left for parts unknown.

Look out for one Chas. McConnell. He is a swindling non-union contractor, and left Whatcom, Wash., after beating every one he could. He is supposed to have gone to Idaho.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. Johns, N. B.
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
J. G. Cunnard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor, 89 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 2 Picton St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. G. Hand, Box 701, Millville, N. J.
Wm. Schueler, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 553 [illegible] St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Ramos, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1318 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
H. Blackmore, 2307 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
John Miller, Cleveland, O.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 1228 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Chr. Stein, Milwaukee, Wis.
L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 829, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T. B. Foster, W. St. George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. B. Horner, 821 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
H. D. Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
M. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
John A. Monroe, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. Giles, Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.
D. R. Gash, Louisville, Ky.
M. E. Davis, Duquesne, Pa.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
John Chalmers, Ogden, Utah.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
T. J. Jones, Nevada, Mo.
J. H. Daubert, Pottsville, Pa.
Amos Strop, Pittston, Pa.
J. T. W. Loe, Dallas, Tex.
John Scheck, Scranton, Pa.
Chas. Diecke, St. Louis, Mo.

STANLEY is to have $3 500 for his coming lecture in Brooklyn. The wages of lecturers and prima donnas and star bloodcurdlers have been steadily advancing for years without a kick from the public. But when a carpenter, or a cigar-maker, or a printer strikes for a raise of fifty cents a day about half of the public exclaim: "These trade union fellows want the earth."—*Union Printer*.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

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P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

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P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20, 1890.

TRADE GOOD.

Trade is reported fairly good for this season in, Dubuque, Iowa; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lebanon, Pa; Asheville, N. C.; Jackson, Miss.; Streator, Ill.; Weymouth, Mass., and Davenport, Iowa.

SIXTEEN NEW UNIONS.

The United Brotherhood now has 745 Local Unions and 57,000 members in benefit, and 80,400 enrolled members. During the past month, charters have been granted to sixteen new unions, viz: No. 730, Saltsburg, Pa; 731, Corsicana, Tex.; 732, New Orleans, La.; 733, Brockwayville, Pa.; 734, St. Louis, Mo., (German mill hands); 735, Pawtucket, R. I.; 736, Spokane Falls, Wash., (mill hands); 737, Greenpoint, N. Y.; 738, Carbondale, Pa.; 739, New Orleans, La.; 740, San Jose, Cal., (mill hands); 741, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; 742, Mayfield, Ky.; 743, Seymour, Tex.; 744, Logansport, Ind.; and 745, Savanna, Ill.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

For some time past our local unions occasionally have been the recipients of circulars asking aid financially to build a hall, raise a beneficiary or relief fund, or to give some help in some way to some project of the Union issuing the circular. The unions receiving such circulars have been at a loss again and again what to do whether to help or not. Even within the past few months, no less than eight of these circulars have appeared from as many unions, and all bear the title of the "National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Inasmuch as such is not the title of our organization, this has caused many unions to write the G. S. for information whether said circulars were genuine or ever authorized by the G. E. B. or G. S. The strangest part of all is, that while the local unions have received these circulars, a copy has never been sent to the G. S. or G. E. B. In view of these facts, the G. E. B. has instructed the G. S. to hereby notify all local unions not to pay any attention to any circular from any local union, no matter how worthy the appeal, unless said circular bears the official endorsement of the G. S. and G. E. B. and is duly certified to by them. This system of sending out unauthorized appeals for financial aid must be discouraged most emphatically.

TO OUR CHICAGO FRIENDS.

Hon. Edward Maher is a candidate for County Judge in Chicago. He was the attorney in behalf of 56 of our Chicago members who were persecuted and arrested during and after the great eight-hour strike last spring. The Employing Carpenters' Association of Chicago engineered these arrests, and are now raising funds to defeat the election of Mr. Edward Maher, who by his legal ability and dauntless skill secured the acquittal of every one of our arrested members.

Mr. Maher served us effectively and faithfully at a time when we needed friends. He has proven himself the friend of the journeymen carpenters and of organized labor; he stood by us at the peril of his professional standing and of social ostracism among his rich and wealthy clients, and without mercenary motive or large professional fee he dared to face in line with us when it needed manly courage and heroic boldness. His remarkably able speech delivered at the opening of our Convention, published by us last month, shows Mr. Maher is abreast of the times on all labor topics, and that he is broad and liberal and just the man whom workingmen should elect as County Judge.

RECENT TRADE MOVEMENTS.

Eureka, Cal., instituted the nine-hour day September 1st without any trouble.

Franklin, Pa., has demanded the nine-hour rule shall go into effect October 15th.

Monongahela, Pa.—Union 653 has been successful in getting the nine-hour day.

Yoakum, Tex., and Belle Vernon, Pa., have established the nine-hour day the past month.

Colorado City, Col., and Manitou Springs, Col., both achieved substantial nine-hour victories early this spring.

Evansville, Ind.—The carpenters' unions of this city have inaugurated the nine-hour system lately. Fully 15,000 people were at the demonstration on Laber Day.

Utica, N. Y., is still a ten-hour city, and is not working nine hours a day, as was reported. But next spring it is expected the carpenters of Utica will be in good shape to get the nine-hour day.

Columbus, O.—On October 1st the mill men of this city began to work on the nine-hour system, with the understanding that on March 1st next the men would get full ten hours pay for the nine hours. J. H. Lloyd's stair building shop is also running nine hours a day at full pay.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The last batch of fifteen non-union men came in early this month at $5 per head, and Union 657 controls this town. We have arranged to establish the eight-hour day on January 1st next, and have had a committee of our union out to meet the employers and contractors.

FROM THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

New York, September 9, 1890.

P. J. McGuire, Esq., *G. S. United Brotherhood.*

Dear Sir:—Your communication with report to hand and laid before the American District Council and duly considered by them. In reply, I am permitted to say, that our District Council is well pleased with the action of the delegates and the work they have accomplished in convention at Chicago of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. They consider the question of a recognition of cards should be and is well accepted by them, but they are unable, at present, to see any better way than a declaration in Journal, or report to the members of each organization that we now recognize each others cards when and wherever we meet; but if your committee or yourself have any suggestion to offer, I can assure you, we will be only too happy to hear them.

Yours fraternally,
Geo. Cavanagh, D. S.

Editorial Remarks.—The above letter speaks for itself and shows that the Amalgamated Carpenters are desirous of establishing the most fraternal relations with the United Brotherhood. Hence, in accordance with the decision of the Chicago Convention, August 9, 1890, (see page 49 of printed Official Proceedings of said convention), I, as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood, hereby notify all our Local Unions and members that hereafter the United Brotherhood will work "in harmony with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and that we recognize each others cards" on all union jobs everywhere under our jurisdiction.

P. J. McGuire,
General Secretary.

TRADE DULL.

Trade is prostrate in these places, and carpenters had better stay away. Lincoln, Neb.; Worcester, Mass.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Anderson, Ind.; Denison, Kan.; Nevada, Mo., and Louisville, Ky.

Two items published side by side in the daily papers of Monday last illustrate the old truth that the troubles of mortals differ very widely in character, but all tend to the same result. A young woman was found dead in a cemetery at Utica, N. Y., with an empty laudanum vial beside her, and a note in which the poor girl said, "I have worked until I am tired out." About the same time an old man hung himself at Chattanooga, Tenn., because he could not get work. It is such occurrences as these that make observers radical on social questions.—*Pittsburg Trade Journal.*

THE WORK OF TRADE UNIONS.

Speaking at a demonstration held at Dundee, Scotland, recently, Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., in replying to critics charging trade unions with being the aristocracy of labor, and caring nothing for their poor fellow-creatures who were less fortunate in the affairs of life, said: To that he gave a plain, frank, and determined denial. Almost all that had been gained for the advantage of the working people of this country had been initiated by trade unions in the United Kingdom. Was it they alone who reaped the advantages of those great changes? Did the unskilled laborer remain at work after they ceased? Not a bit of it. Did the unskilled laborers' union initiate the movements which had led to those successive reductions? Certainly not, because they had no union. Not but that they would have been equal to it had they had a union. Did their wages suffer reduction because others advanced? Nothing of the kind; their wages advanced with the wages of these. Did the shop assistants of London fifty years back find the great West End establishments closing at two o'clock on Saturdays? Nothing of the kind. How was it that the City of London—the commercial heart of the whole civilized world—the fountain from which the remotests parts of civilization and barbarism alike—(laughter)—were reached by its influence—this great city closes at two o'clock on Saturdays, as well as most of the West End shops? Did that come about through their own acts or influence? Certainly not; it came about because the trade unions of Great Britain had set the example. They had led the way, and by an unseen an almost unseen—consequence this great and beneficent change had spread its rays from the centre of unionism to almost every branch of human industry. This was one answer to the charge that they were selfish, and only seeking their own advantage.

But then came the day when the farm laborers, from the obscurity and thraldom of ages, awoke through the spirit of the great Joseph Arch. When they, as it were rising from the grave, declared to the world that they, too, were men and brothers, and were determined to better their condition, who was it that took them by the hand? Who was it, on the fisrt occasion of their great contest in the Newmarket district of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, who opened the coffers of their funds and stood at the back of their brother, and said that "He who strikes you strikes me?" Who was it but the great Amalgamated Engineers! The Amalgamated Joiners, the Iron Moulders, the Tailors, the Masons, the Compositors—nay, every union known to fame—came forth and placed their funds by the hundreds at the disposal of these poor laborers.

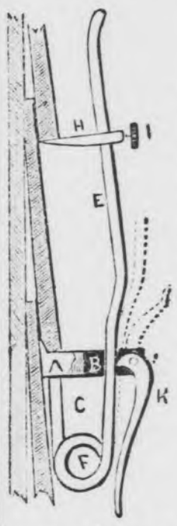
Who was it when Mr. Plimsoll rose in our midst and declared that thousands of their fellow-creatures were being sacrificed yearly through the want of legislation to protect the lives of those engaged in their mercantile marine—who was it that stood forth and said that the cause of the lonely mariner, he who went down to the sea in ships scattered in all parts of the globe, who by the very condition of his calling was almost prevented from association—who was it that stood forth and said "He is my brother, and I will protect him!" Who was it but the great trade unions of the United Kingdom! The miners and all trades came to Mr. Plimsoll's assistance, and by their hundreds, by their five hundreds—amounting in the whole, he believed, to £10,000 or £14,000—they supported the agitation of Mr. Plimsoll; and although it had not done all they desired, yet it implanted the seed of justice in the mind of the British people, and before many years were over the seaman would obtain all that he required and nearly all for the protection of his life. (Applause.)

He would not detain them long with his list of cases and illustrations. He hoped he had said enough to prove that the spirit of the individual which led him to sacrifice his individuality in the general welfare of his fellows in his own trade had permeated the corporate body, and the corporate body had said: "Yes, we sink our own individual interests for the sake of the welfare of all labor." He thought his statements had proved that they had given practical effect to the great principle which they had advocated from the commencement even to the pinnacle of their institutions of trade-unionism. (Applause.)

If he were inclined to carry the illustrations further he could point to the legislation which had been the direct practical result of their Congresses—legislation which had not stopped at trade-unionists. Was there any clause in the Employers' Liability bill which said that the employer was only liable to a trade-unionist? There was no such clause. The Act said "all workmen," and therefore in that Act alone they had conferred an inestimable blessing upon the wives, the children, and the men who gained their living by labor of all classes, from the dock laborer to the most highly-trained mechanic in the country. These charges were absurd. They were untrue. They were only made by ——he was going to say by ignorant men. (Laughter.) They were not ignorant men. They were wicked men. (Hear, hear.) They knew the charges were not true. They were only endeavoring to induce them to abandon those who had upheld and sustained them in order that chaos might take the place of order, and that the worthless and undeserving might reap the reward of those who toiled through their life and provided for eventualities. (Applause.)

THE HASAC SIDING GAUGE.

S. G. Hasac, member of Union 85, of Ann Harbor, Mich., is the inventor of this siding gauge, and is introducing the same bearing his name as illustrated herewith. He claims it to be an improvement on all other gauges. It is cheap and easily operated without the use of hammer or other tool.



From the illustration it may be seen that the distance between the upper side of adjustable finger *H* and the upper side of transverse bar *A* is used to regulate the exposed surface of the siding board. The spur *G* is to be introduced by pressure of the hand under the lower edge of last *E* nailed siding-board; the lever *K* is then drawn down to cause the pointed end of finger *H* to penetrate the surface of the board.

The great points claimed for this tool are: it is made from the best steel, nickel plated, cheap, and a great saver of time, and wherever it is used it is giving perfect satisfaction.

Address S. G. Hasac,
77 Broadway,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The strike of the cigar makers in Binghamton, N. Y., recently, was one of the best instances as to what organized labor has to expect at the hands of capitalists, politicians and their tools. These cigar makers in Binghamton had been ground down for years, so that they barely struggled to exist. At last they went on strike to better their condition. Then all the hell-hounds in the interest of the manufacturers pounced down upon them. Their leaders were arrested and imprisoned for no cause at all. Charges of conspiracy were trumped up, and judges and newspares vied with each other in hounding down some forty persons who were connected with the strike.

OBITUARY.

These notices are inserted at ten cents per line.

Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God to again visit our Local with the All Powerful hand of death and removed our Brother and coworker Wm. Eversman be it

Resolved, That while we feel we have lost an earnest worker and efficient brother, and most earnestly sympathize with the bereaved family, we can but point them to One who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved That a copy of the foregoing be spread upon the minutes of the Local, published in The Carpenter, and transmitted to the bereaved family.

Most respectfully submitted.

Jno. S. Nash,
Alfred Boundy,
R. B. Connolly.
Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Committee.*

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise God in His divine providence, to remove by death our Brother W. H. Berlin. Be it

Resolved, That, while we deplore the loss of our Brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, we feel that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local, a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased brother and published in The Carpenter.

Jno. S. Nash,
Alfred Boundy,
R. B. Connolly,
Union 142, Pittsbutgh, Pa. *Committee.*

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 4, 1890.

At a special meeting of Union 108, Lynn, Mass., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

As it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Chas. L. Varney, we offer this as a last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Chas. L. Varney, the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, that we tender to the friends and family of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in our official journal and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

James Thomson, Secretary.

REPORT OF STRIKE MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

Surplus on hand, Sept. 1st, 1890	$699 55
Receipts from Protective Fund, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1890	2,164 46
Receipts from Special Assessment, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1890	168 00
Total	$3,032 01
Donated to Chicago strike	3,000 00
Surplus	$32 01

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
Denver, Colo.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Jose, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	South Denver, Colo.
Jeannette, Pa.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal.	West Troy, N. Y.

Total, ... 34 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	New Orleans, La.
Allston, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Amesbury, Mass.	Nyack, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Norwood, Mass.
Arlington, Mass.	Natchez, Miss.
Anacostes, Wash.	N'w Cumberland, W. Va.
Astoria, Ore.	New Castle, Pa.
Auburn, N. Y.	New Haven, Pa.
Auburn, Me.	Norristown, Pa.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.	New Westminster, B.C.
Albany, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.
Atchison, Kan.	Newark, N. J.
Austin, Tex.	Natick, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Newton, Mass.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Albany, Ind.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Oswego, N. Y.
Butler, Pa.	Ogden, Utah.
Bayonne, N. J.	Olean, N. Y.
Blaine, Wash.	Ottawa, Can.
Braddock, Pa.	Oneonta, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Ontario, Cal.
Bradford, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Orange, N. J.
Belleville, Can.	Peterborough, Can.
Baltimore, Md.	Pueblo, Colo.
Boston, Mass.	Portland, Ore.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Brockton, Mass.	Passaic, N. J.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Plymouth, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.	Portland, Me.
Bellevue, Pa.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Chelsea, Mass.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chester, Pa.	Paterson, N. J.
Columbus, Ga.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Camden, N. J.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Concordia, Kan.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Columbia, S. C.	Pasadena, Cal.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rock Island, Ill.
Des Moines, Ia.	Rondout, N. Y.
Dover, N. H.	Roxbury, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Rochester, N. Y.
Denison, Tex.	Revere, Mass.
Dedham, Mass.	Riverside, Cal.
Dorchester, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	Springfield, Mass.
Dallas, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	St. Augustine, Fla.
East Saginaw, Mich.	South Omaha, Neb.
East Orange, N. J.	Salem, Mass.
East Portland, Oreg.	Stoneham, Mass.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Somerville, Mass.
Englewood, N. J.	San Leandro, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.	St. John's, N. B.
Findlay, Ohio.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Fresno, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Frankford, Pa.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Scottdale, Pa.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Franklin, Mass.	Sharon, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Gloucester, Mass.	Stoughton, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Germantown, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Homestead, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hartford, Conn.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Halifax, N. S.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Haverhill, Mass.	Stockton, Cal.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Springfield, O.
Holyoke, Mass.	Toronto, O.
Hingham, Mass.	Toledo, O.
Highland Park, Ill.	Toronto, Ont.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Trenton, N. J.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Trinidad, Col.
Jersey City, N. J.	Troy, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Kearney, Neb.	Tarentum, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.	Union Hill, N. J.
Lawrence, Mass.	Uniontown, Pa.
Little Rock, Ark.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lowell, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Lynn, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Leominster, Mass.	Victoria, B. C.
Lafayette, Ind.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.	Visalia, Cal.
Lewiston, Me.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Winthrop, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Marlboro, Mass.	Weymouth, Mass.
Manayunk, Pa.	Waltham, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Millville, N. J.	Worcester, Mass.
Media, Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Marblehead, Mass.	Wilmington, Del.
Manor Station, Pa.	Whitman, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa.	Woburn, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.	Winchester, Mass.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Washington, D. C.
Meriden, Conn.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mobile, Ala.	Winnipeg, Man.
Muskegon, Mich.	Yoakum, Tex.
McKeesport, Pa.	Yonkers, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Norfolk, Va.	

Total, ... 240 cities.

OTHER GAINS.

Biloxi, Miss.,	57 hrs.	Marquette, Mich.,	58 hrs.
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Pittsfield, Mass.,	59 "
Bradford, Pa.,	59 "	Quincy, Ill.,	59 "
Davenport, Ia.,	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	55 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Salamanca, N. Y.,	59 "
Haverstraw, N. Y.	59 "	Somerville, N. J.,	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "	St. Paul Park, Minn.,	59 "
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "		
Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 "		

Total, ... 16 cities.

Every friend of Organized Labor should rejoice to hear that John Swinton has returned home from his long sojourn in Europe, and that his health is greatly improved.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

AUGUST 16.—Disapproved claim, Mrs. Clara Holzhauer, books produced showed the member to be in good standing. Claim reconsidered and ordered paid. Union 172 is requested to comply with the law in charging dues from the first of the month.

Bills, J. G. Chukard, $6.00 for organizing Woonsocket, R. I., and John A. Young for organizing, $7.39, ordered paid.

Appeal, Philip Bauer, St. Louis, Mo., addressed to the convention against action of G. E. B. laid on the table as G. E. B. has no jurisdiction over communications addressed to the convention.

Com. Union 404 Portchester, N. Y., charging that George Mesta's shop in Portchester, N. Y., is a scab shop. G. S. instructed to notify unions within reasonable distance as to the facts.

Appeal, Union 76, New Orleans, La., asking aid in movement for nine hour day, September 1, and asking for a lecturer. Application to strike granted without financial aid, and Union 76 requested to name a suitable man for lecturer.

Claim disapproved, W. A. Bradley, Union 132, Richmond, Va. (Member in arrears).

AUGUST 20.—Disapproved claim, C. L. Prince, on further evidence reconsidered and ordered paid.

Claim disapproved, Mrs. J. Vandermeer, Union 63, Grand Rapids, Mich., (sick prior to joining.)

A large number of claims approved.

AUGUST 21.—Unions 479, Buffalo, N. Y., 124 Syracuse, N. Y., and Union 197, Newburyport, Mass., asking exemption from special assessment and capita tax on account of financial embarrassment resulting from their recent strikes. G. E. B. decide they have not power to grant any exemption or dispensation in such cases. But an extension of time for payment may be granted.

Appeal of Henry Twelvetrees, Union 473, New York against special assessment, appeal sustained as the President must put the question after it has been moved and seconded. The assessment to be legal on individual members must be levied in accord with Page 29, Art. 6, Sec. 2 of the C. B. Constitution.

Appeal, Wm. Baynard, Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., against a fine. Union sustained.

Appeal, Union 351, Seattle, Wash., asking to reinstate V. R. Pearson and Union 102 objects thereto. G. E. B. decide they have no power as long as Union 102 Wilkesbarre, Pa., objects.

Appeal, Union 410, Pueblo, Col., as to reconsideration of an application for membership; the applicant was rejected. G. E. B. decide the Union erred in receiving the second application as in such case it should have laid over for three months as per Art. 7, Sec. 8 of Constitution.

Appeal, Howard Garrison, Union 51, New York. Union 51 called on to furnish charges and evidence.

Appeal, District Council, Indianapolis, Ind., asking permission to strike. Ordered to comply with Article 20 of the Constitution.

Union 603, Ithaca, N. Y., asking sanction to strike October 1, 1890. Referred to comply with Article 20.

Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., asking consent to strike, May 1, 1890. Referred to comply with Art. 20, and then to be referred to new G. E. B.

From D. C. of Chicago, reported thay had provided for a general strike on September 1, 1890, to enforce their trade demands. Requested to comply with Act 20, Sec. 2, of the Constitution.

AUGUST 30.—R. B. Hall of Chicago, appealed in behalf of the members on strike in Chicago, and was requested to remain to give further information. Chicago strike sanctioned. G. S. instructed to call on Locals for July and August Protective Fund.

Bro. Chas. Becker tendered his resignation as a member of G. E. B. Received, and G. P. notified to make nomination to fill the vacancy.

Appeal of B. Swift against Union 296, Brooklyn. Union sustained. The appellant must abide by the laws of his L. U.

Claims disapproved: Thomas Hanlon, Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., (Union in arrears); F. Schneckenberger, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., (Union in arrears); Mrs. E. C. Bork, Union 346, Dayton, O., (Union in arrears); W. B. Musser, Union 58, Omaha, Neb., (legal sixty days notice not sent); Mrs. Mary Robinson, Union 33, Boston, Mass., (member in arrears.)

SEPTEMBER 2.—Situation in Chicago discussed. R. B. Hall of said city present.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Report from Chicago as to situation received; prospects good; $3,000 donated to aid the men out on strike, and report of moneys paid out to be made to G. E. B.

SEPTEMBER 13.—In compliance with request of Chicago Convention, an appropriation of $250 was made to Ex-General President D. P. Rowland for services the past two years.

Bill of F. R. Vreeland for organizing, $9.96, ordered paid; $48.37 ordered paid A. E. Woodstock, Indianapolis, Ind., for expenses in Howard trial.

Disapproved claim, Mrs. Sarah E. Warren, Union 11, Cleveland, O., on further evidence ordered paid.

Bill of M. A. Higgins, $14.20, for organizing Yoakum, Tex., ordered paid. In future all such bills will not be paid unless G. E. B. is consulted beforehand.

Communication Union No. 8, Philadelphia, as to validity of special assessments, amounting to $27 and upwards, levied by that Union during its strike this spring, G. E. B. decide that assessments can only be levied as provided in Article 6, Section 2, page 29 of the Constitution.

D. E. Mogle, Indianapolis, Ind., reappointed organizer.

Amos Stroh, Union 615, Pittston, Pa., appointed organizer.

Communication S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb., asking a commission as organizer by virtue of his election as seventh vice-president, G. E. B. would call attention of Brother Kent to the fact that the election of third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh vice-presidents is not yet ratified by the vote of the locals, and is not the law until so ratified, and when ratified these vice-presidents will then constitute the G. E. B. after their installation in office at their first meeting in January, 1891. And until then they cannot act as District Organizers in the sense of the present law, and that the vice-presidents prior to Chicago Convention still hold over in office until their successors are installed in office. The G. E. B. will grant a commission as organizer to Brother Kent if recommended by his Local Union, and with the consent of the vice-president of his District.

REMARKS OF GENERAL SECRETARY.—With the foregoing decision of the G. E. B. in the case of Bro. Kent, I, as General Secretary, with due respect to the G. E. B. do not agree. I hold that under the provisions of Art. 22, sec. 1, page 18, of the Detroit Constitution, it is provided there shall be seven General Vice-Presidents, and in compliance with that law the Chicago Convention elected seven General Vice-Presidents whose duties are specified in Art. 24, page 19, of the Constitution. In sec. 3 of said Art. 24, one of the duties specified is: The seven General Vice-Presidents shall act as organizers. In the spirit of that law Bro. Kent is an organizer by virtue of his election as seventh General Vice-President. The terms of office of the Vice-Presidents elected at the Detroit Convention expired with the election of their successors at the Chicago Convention. And these successors were duly and legally installed in office as General Vice-Presidents at the Chicago Convention and the old board of Vice-Presidents do not hold over in office, nor is it necessary to await the vote of the locals to ratify the election of the Vice-Presidents chosen by the Chicago Convention. The Vice-Presidents there chosen are as much general officers now as the General President and General Secretary there chosen. The decision of the G. E. B., however, is correct in regard to the authority of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Vice-Presidents to act as the new G. E. B. In this respect the Vice-Presidents referred to can not act until the change in the law as made by the Chicago Convention has been ratified by the Locals. But in the matter of acting as Vice-Presidents and Organizers there ought to be no question as to their right to act under the Detroit Constitution, which was the law during the Chicago Convention and is the law now until repealed by the vote of the Locals in adopting the Chicago Constitution.

Communication Unions 168 and 283, Lincoln, Neb., asking for a visit from General-President Kliver. Request will be granted if the Unions in Lincoln will pay the expenses.

Appeal Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., asking permission to circulate a petition among the Locals asking financial aid for sufferers by the recent cyclone at Wilkesbarre, also asking a dispensation to amnesty suspended members. Requests granted, the latter to hold good until January 1, 1891.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Various claims passed on and approved.

Claims disapproved.—F. Mittledorf, Union 539, Buffalo, N. Y.; member in arrears and for several reasons; Mrs. E. Hoon, Union 398, Greenville, Pa.; in bad health when joining, Mrs. Mary E. Oakey, Union 89, Mobile, Ala.; sick before being in benefit. Disapproved claim.—Mrs. Mary Robinson, Union 33, Boston, Mass., reconsidered, and on sufficient evidence, ordered paid.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Appeal Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for financial aid, not granted. G. E. B. at first thought the trouble was simply a lockout, but from the letters sent they now conclude the trouble was caused by a strike without authority of the G. E. B.

Appeal Union 192, Natick, Mass., against Frank Winners' admission to Union 108, Lynn, Mass., as Union 192 claims to have rejected him. G. E. B., calls for full information in the case.

Bill of C. A. Rockwood, $26.35 for organizing, ordered paid, and Bro. Rockwood notified that his services as Paid Organizer are discontinued with thanks.

Communication Union 157, St. Paul, Minn., asking exemption from arrears of Protective Fund, etc. Exemption not granted.

Auditing Committee reported having examined the books and accounts of the G. S. for August, and find the same all correct.

Communication from Rochester, N. Y., as to defalcation of F. J. Thompson, Union 75 instructed to prosecute the case to a final and speedy settlement.

Reports from Chicago strike received.

Communication General President Kliver appointing BRO. W. F. EBERHARDT to fill vacancy on G. E. B. Appointment not confirmed.

Union 279 Toronto, Can., granted permission to consolidate with Union 27 of Toronto.

Appeal J. Newton against Union 144, Macon, Ga., in regard to vacancies in office of trustees. Appeal sustained.

Bill of Charles Corliss for $5.25 for organizing, ordered paid.

Protest, Union 33, Boston, Mass., against passing on the Chicago Constitution as a whole. G. E. B. decide the printed minutes of the Chicago Convention contain no provision or mention as to how the revised constitution adopted by Chicago Convention shall be passed on and voted on by the locals, and the printed minutes are the only official evidence in the case, the G. E. B. have no knowledge of any law that the revised constitution must be adopted or rejected as a whole; the G. E. B. therefore decide such stipulation to be an infringement on the liberty and freedom of the locals and is therefore unconstitutional. The official notice in THE CARPENTER and official circular were on the authority of the G. S. and without the knowledge or authority of the G. E. B.

REMARKS BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY.—I the foregoing decision of G. E. B. on the protest of Union 33, the G. S. deems it in order to make a statement. The G. S. issued the notice in THE CARPENTER and in the official circular, not on his own authority, but on the authority of the Chicago Convention, which by an overwhelming vote decided that the revised Constitution should be acted on as a whole by the locals. It is true no record of this vote appears in the printed minutes—the G. S. was not keeping the minutes at the time, as he was then busy signing the delegates' certificates for reduced railroad fares. But Brothers P. W. Birck, chairman of Committee of the Whole; Ex-General President Rowland, General President Kliver and General Secretary McGuire, all agree, as can the bulk of delegates in testifying that the Convention ordered that the revised constitution be submitted as a whole to the locals. Of course with the understanding if there were sufficient objections to any one section to defeat it, that section would necessarily not be considered adopted.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Communication T. J. Jones in regard to organizing in South West, asking a $50 appropriation, not granted, but instructed to organize wherever convenient, and at reasonable cost.

J. W. T. Loe, Dallas, Tex., appointed as organizer.

Bill of Owen Singer, $7.00, for organizing, ordered paid.

Extension of time granted to Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., until December 1, 1890, to pay its Protective Fund.

Communication Union No. 8, Philadelphia, as to whether it can vote on revised constitution section by section. Same answer as given in protest of Union 33, Boston, passed on September 20, 1890.

Communication Union 41, Spokane Falls, Wash., members out on strike since September 19, and a boycott placed on non-union lumber. Advised to keep G. S. posted.

Appeal, Kansas City, Mo., for a speaker. Asked to send estimate of cost and other information.

Communication Union 316, San Jose, Cal., asking for $75 appropriation to pay strike benefits paid by said Union during the eight-hour strike. Union 316 requested to send further particulars.

FROM LOS ANGELES, CAL.

I have come to the conclusion that a man to hold a job in California must needs be in perpetual youth, have the wisdom of a Solomon, the strength of a Sampson, and the ability to work continuously with the rapididy of a streak of greased lightning.

The Typographical Union of this city have been practically locked out of the *Daily Times* (a Republican paper) and out of the *Daily Herald* (a Democratic paper) because the men would not take a 20 per cent. reduction in wages.

The labor organizations of this city have lately formed a Branch of the Federation of Labor of San Francisco so to help make a concerted movement all over the State. Carpenter work is prostrate in this place and wages are flat.

J. D. BAILEY.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—Hugh McKay, 302 E Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. E. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.

Fifth Vice-President—E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., New Albany, Ind.

Sixth Vice-President—W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Vice-President—S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Philips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 2447 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plne if you do not keep it

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

Vineland N. J. October 14th, 1890.

P. J. McGuire, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

This month we are too busy to send copy for our Ad. Our Pencils have gone from one end of the United States to the other, since your notice of them on page 4 in July last.

This notice reads as follows:

"THE GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J., will furnish their fine carpenters' bevel edge red cedar pencils to our Local Unions with the card of the Union printed on them for $1.75 per gross; or in five gross lots $1.50 per gross. The number and location of the Union, night and place of meeting, will be printed on these pencils free."

Our planes are also making a steady increase in sales. Yours in a hurry,

Gage Tool Company.

☞ FREE! ☜

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA

357. Anniston—W. B. Pyron, 418 Chestnut street.
654 Bessemer—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. Birmingham—A. M. Grant, 2103 2d Ave.
568. Huntsville—F. M. Deeder.
Mobile—
89. E. Marschal 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, n. Congress
389. Sheffield—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

479. Fort Smith—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
469. Hot Springs—W. Tilbrook.
Little Rock—
292 H. H. Young, Box 371.
166. (Col.) L. F. Fue, 21st and Gaine St.
581. Van Buren—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA

47. Alameda—Jacob Hoeck, Box 7.
529. Berkeley—E. B. Shaw.
217. Eureka—W. S. Gardner, Box 150.
660. Hanford—W. Nyswonger.
629. Haywards—S. A. Morrison.
56. Los Angeles—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. Oakland—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
722. Redlands—
235 Riverside—Wm. Schofield, Box 767.
341. Sacramento—C. Northey.
86. San Bernardino—H. Wegnorl, Box 797.
182. San Diego—C. W. Hunter, 837 Milton ave.
San Francisco—
22. H. Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue.
304. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P. Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) S. P. Ryan, 237½ Langton St.
707
316. San Jose—G. C. Murphy, Box 996.
312. San Leandro—John F. Stahl.
35. San Rafael—R. Scott, Box 673.
282. Santa Anna—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233.
226. Santa Barbara—C. E. Washburn.
133. Santa Cruz—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
337 Stockton—Geo. H. Field, 607 Senter St.
607. Visalia—W. M. Nair.

CANADA.

161. Belleville—R. McPherson Box 547.
83. Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham.
18. Hamilton—Robert Poag, 29 Smith Ave.
194. London—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas St.
Montreal—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
134. Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve.
311 A. Clement 353 Seigneurs St.
376 A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. New Westminster, B. C.—A. R. Morrison, Box 245.
548. Ottawa—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St.
375. Peterborough—Robt. F. McGregor.
38. St. Catharines—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. St. John's, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
Toronto—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27 D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. Vancouver, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. Victoria, B. C.—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
343. Winnipeg, Man.—J. B. Robertson, Box 56.
495. Windsor—George Patton.

COLORADO.

630. Aspen.—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.
560. Colorado City—Albert Allen.
515. Colorado Springs—Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
Denver—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55. C. J. Hendershott, 1145 Welton St.
439. Martin Gellein, 1449 Larimer St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. Denver—Robt. MacFarlane, 827 Palmer av.
410. Pueblo—M. A. Russell, 18 Carlisle Place.
450. S. Denver—Geo. R. Mathews, Valverde, Col.
46. Trinidad—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.

115. Bridgeport—J. Wheeler, N. Main & Wheeler
364. Greenwich—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
43. Hartford—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. Meriden—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. New Britain—S. H. Porter, 45 Orchard St.
137. Norwich—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 Ridgefield—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. Norwalk—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. Stamford—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford St.

DELAWARE.

40. Wilmington—E. B. Roberts, 14 S. Harrison.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.

224. Jacksonville—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
Pensacola—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia.
259. St. Augustine—H. E. Wachslager, Box 863.
696. Tampa—A. W. Parcell.

GEORGIA.

502. Atlanta—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. Augusta—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. Brunswick—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. Columbus—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
Macon—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. I. M. White.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, Central R. R. Car Shops.

ILLINOIS.

79. Alton—Geo. B. Fecht, Box 153.
697. Aurora—J. Jesse Flanders.
433. Belleville—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. Brighton Park—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Weeks. 465 Thirty-first St.
1. H. Wichmann, 894 Girard.
21. (French) A. Poliquin, 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Herman Winkler, 2826 Grovland Av.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. Gustav Duering, 314 Washburn Ave.
169. East St. Louis—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. Englewood—R. W. Jones, 6432 Carpenter St.
281. Freeport—J. G. LeGrand, 183 Elk St.
141. Grand Crossing—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell.
298. Highland Park—J. H. Zimmer.
162. Hyde Park—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. Jacksonville—J. Woike, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. Joliet—Chas. Ufford.
434. Kensington (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356.
645. La Salle—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
693. Moline—
80. Moreland—J. A. Johnson, Box 70.
Peoria—
245. Arthur Moore, 614 Third St.
313. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. Quincy—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. Ravenswood—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604. Rockford—F. E. Meyer, 1107 Grant Ave.
166 Rock Island—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
199. South Chicago—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. Springfield—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
652. Streator—S. Mattis, 209 N. Wason St.
Town of Lake—
23. J. Haywood, 4943 School St.

INDIANA.

352. Anderson—L. F. Hammond.
383. Aurora—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. Bedford—M. D. L. Spalding.
717. Columbus—W. E. McLeod.
494. Crawfordsville—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. Decatur—O. L. Moon.
517. Elkhart—N. H. Kreider.
Evansville—
90. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt, 1909 Main.
153. Fort Wayne—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St.
728. Frankfort—Geo. Kirschbaum.
525. Garrett—B. F. Warner.
599. Hammond—J. Kennedy.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
60. (Ger.) Jacob Kirch, 26 Sauders St.
299. H. E. Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. G. T. Hunter, 28 Marion Av., W. Indianapolis.
446. J. S. Raper, 35 Minerva St.
609. (Mill.) H. O. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. Carl Morrison, 501 Clifford Ave.
215. Lafayette—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St.
613. Madison—Charles Holwager.
429. Muncie—Jas. B. Ogle, 907 E. Washington St.
19. New Albany—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. Rosedale—J. O. Denman.
48 Terre Haute—Fred J. Monere.
658. Vincennes—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

IOWA.

534. Burlington—E. C. Kalb, 1209 N. Oak St.
156 Creston—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave.
554. Davenport—John Peters, 619 Ripley St.
68. Des Moines—J. J. Bueche, 939 Sherman St.
678. Dubuque—Frank Hartman, 1555 White St.
81 Ft. Madison—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700 Keokuk—Fred. Scherer, 1227 Fulton St.
721. Sioux City—

KANSAS.

650. Armourdale—F. Baker, Rosedale.
264. Atchison—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St.
66 Concordia—W. T. Short, Box 6.
672. Emporia—Felix Robinson.
590. Kansas City—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499. Leavenworth—Gust. C. M. Hartmann, Box 25.
158 Topeka—P. E. Cook, cor. 5th & West Sts.
720. Winfield—J. R. Wood, 1410 Elizabeth St.

KENTUCKY.

712. Covington—Jos. Hellman, S.E. cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. Grand Rivers—M. L. Bazzell.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St
7. Jas. Donohue, 928 W. Jefferson St.
103 Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E. Jefferson St.
358. T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. Frank Reed.
684. Middlesborough—R. L. Grubbs
698 Newport—Chas. Link 42 Third St.
504. Owensboro—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
587. Pineville—W. A. Ailes.
201. Paducah—Wm. H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
149. Princeton—Eph Outten.
582. Richmond—H. O. Horton.
701. Winchester—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—
76 J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
624. M. J. Kirk, 33 St. Thomas St.
704. W. H. Danernheim, Jr., Marengo and Dryaddes Sts.
45. Shreveport—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE.

345 Bath—Alpheus Gove.
407 Lewiston—A. M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. Portland—N. C. McDonald, 4 Guildford Ct.

MARYLAND.

29 Baltimore—Geo. Preston, 1313 Edmondson
503. Cumberland—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. Allston—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. Amesbury—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. Beverly—T. W. Woodbury.
Boston—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulle, 85 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
610 (Stair Bldrs.)
130. Brockton—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. Brookline—Geo. Ballintine, Roberts St.
Cambridge—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers, 9 Revere St.
324. Charlestown—J. F. Keiley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135 Chelsea—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. Dedham—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456.
309. Dorchester—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. East Boston—C. Gunderson, 6 Cross St.
588. Everett—S. L. Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. Fall River—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. Fitchburg—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. Franklin—Jas. B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380 Gloucester—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. Haverhill—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. Hingham—Colin Campbell, North St.
508. Holyoke—(French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. Hyde Park—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
Lawrence—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. Leominster—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
269. Lowell—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. Lynn—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. Malden—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221 Marblehead—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154 Marlboro—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland.
608. Medford—A. Sullivan, 428 Charles St., Malden.
192. Natick—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. New Bedford—D. M. French, 9 Newton St.
597. Newburyport—A. Currier, — Allen St.
275. Newton—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193 North Adams—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St.
435. Norwood—F. E. Beal.
444. Pittsfield—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417. Quincy—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. Revere—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. Roxbury—Chas. Francis, 1030 Washington St., Boston.
140 Salem—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St.
24 Somerville—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy St.
220. S. Framingham—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. Springfield—C. M. Smith, 34 Terrence St.
491. Stoughton—P. E. Dillon.
216 Waltham—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426. West Newton—Ed. Bennett, Clinton St
420. Weymouth—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
485 Winthrop—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421 Woburn—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. Worcester—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MICHIGAN.

85. Ann Arbor—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 Battle Creek—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
129. Bay City—F. S. Lee, 710 15th St.
418. Charlotte—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. Delray—J. C. Fritch, Ammon P. O.
Detroit—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine) Henry Ruhl, 14 Grant St.
East Saginaw—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward St.
476. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
Escanaba—R. E. Stephens.
Grand Rapids—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St.
195. Iron Mountain—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
26. Jackson—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184. Lake Linden—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 184.
213. Lansing—W. F. Britten, 513 Lapeer St., West
372. Marine City—Frank Vollmar, Box 467.
392. Marquette—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher.
100. Muskegon—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. Negaunee—Wm. Schunck
347. Port Huron—W. W. Johnson, 1190 Young St.
651. Saint Ignace.
663. Saint Johns—George Cardnal, Box 546
Saginaw City—
334. Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) Nelson Butts, 521 Ames St.
West Bay City—
322. G. S. Potter.
725.
538. Wyandotte—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA.

361. Duluth—W. A. McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
Minneapolis—
34 J. T. Reinold, Station C 25 Central Ave.
411 (Scand.) J. A. Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
702. John Hermstead, 725 Fillmore St. N. E.
St. Paul—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo St.
157. (Ger) Chr. Brettschneider, 663 Van Buren St.
626. St. Paul Park—Thomas M. Hetherington.
Winona—
362. Henry Scheel 685 W. 4th St., South.
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. West Duluth—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. Biloxi—Wm. Kent.
656. Jackson—W. J. McGee, 224 Capitol St.
680. (Col.) H. M. Harris, 105 S. Farish St.
265. Natchez.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
Vicksburg—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

255. Hannibal—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
Kansas City—
160 Theo. S. Jones, 2306½ Campbell St.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St.
724. A. Ferguson, 17th and Indiana Sts.
577. Marshall—W. S. Rowe.
576. Moberly—J. H. Vannoy, Box 703.
441. Nevada—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
98 Sedalia—W. B. Hurt, 1506 Vermont St.
377. Springfield—H. H. Freetz, 811 E. Elm St.
St. Joseph—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91. H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295 L. W. Robinson, 1601 Baty St.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, General Delivery P. O.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) Simon Merk, 1443 Madison St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, Goodfellow and N. Market Sts.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier, 3721 Cass Ave.
518 (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 3137 N. Broadway.
699 W. B. Cates, 4031 Fairfax Ave.
686. West Plains.

MONTANA.

88. Anaconda—W. A. Crow, Box 651.
112. Butte City—L. G. Van Ormer, Walkerville.
280. Helena—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. Missoula—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. Lincoln—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
553. Grand Island—S. A. Ewing.
231 Kearney—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
Lincoln—
148. E. T. Lister, 347 N. 23d St.
283. C. A. Schaaf, 204 S. Nineteenth.
330 Nebraska City—W. C. Willmen, 302 S 17th.
Omaha—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward St.
71. Jas Fordice, Box 582.
271 (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685 G. Hansen, 2715 N. 24th St.
638. O'Neill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. Berlin Falls—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. Dover—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. Manchester—Wm. G. Colcord, 334 E. High St.
393 Nashua—Jas. Hopwood, 22 Cross St.
585. Portsmouth—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn St.

NEW JERSEY.

428. Atlantic City—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. Barnegat Park—David Anderson, Bayville
Bayonne—
486 F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
711 John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
20. Camden—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. Orange—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. Elizabeth—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. Englewood—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. Hoboken—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
Jersey City—
482. Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Kelly 14 Oswego.
564 John Handorf, 90 Durham Ave.
710. (Greenville) Peter Weisert, 141 Linden Ave.
232 Milburn—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. Millville—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119 Geo. Winnett, 268 Morris Ave.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. Orange—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
Paterson—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
484. James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490. Passaic—Frank Wentink, Box 38
399. Phillipsburg—A Klein, 35 N. 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 Plainfield—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. Rutherford—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. Somerville—John Wagner.
456. Summit—James McNany, Chatham, N. J.
31. Trenton—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. West Hoboken—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.

Albany—
274. G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 437 Elk St.
6. Amsterdam—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. Auburn—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
13. Batavia—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
Binghamton—
131 W. S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
Brooklyn—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
349. (Sash, etc.) John E. Garing, 656 Baltic St.
381. Jas. Asher, — Eastern Parkway, near Elton.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) J. F. Pundt, 531 6th Ave.
639. Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 184 Withers St.
Buffalo—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front Ave.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St.
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374. E. O. Yokom 8 Arnold St.
440. C. H. Marvin, 211 Fugeron St.
539. (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541 Cattaraugus—O. C. Bates.
99. Cohoes—A. Van Arnam, 22 George St.
147. East New York.—A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., Brooklyn.
315. Elmira—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. Far Rockaway—M. Siebert, Lawrence, N.Y.
323. Fishkill-on-Hudson—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. Flatbush—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
229. Glens Falls—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447. Haverstraw—John E. Call.
272. Herkimer—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173. Hoosick Falls—Edwin Chapman.
602. Hornellsville—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. Ithaca—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. Johnstown—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. Kingston—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. Lansingburgh—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
709. Lockport—Robt. Baldwin, 99 High St.
465. Long Island City—Fred Roselius, 884 Albert
643. Mamaroneck—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. Middletown—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. Mt. Vernon—A. L. Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
301. Newburgh—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. New Rochelle—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O., New York.
New York.—Secretary of District Council, W. D. Woodward 48 Sixth ave.
51. B. H. Downey, 106 E. 113th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 2 St. Luke's Place.
64 J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Thomas Cody, 101 9th Ave.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497. (Ger.) L. Hastedt, 226 E. 4th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513 (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E. 85th St.
715 Jas. McKinsley 2215 Eighth Ave.
350. Niagara Falls—C. N. Kinzie.
474. Nyack—Robt. F. Wool Box 493.
302. Ogdensburgh—John Wort, 66 Patterson St.
547 Olean—W. J. Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. Oneida—Jacob Knowles 6 Sands St.
101. Oneonta—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. Oswego—Chas. Ward, East Bridge St.
404. Portchester—George Smith.
606. Port Richmond—George W. Davis, Water St., West Brighton.
203 Poughkeepsie—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. Rockaway Beach—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus Rockaway Beach.
Rochester—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179 (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75. (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. Salamanca—C. M. Spore, Box 623
146. Schenectady—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. Sheepshead Bay—John Rackar, Box 71.
567. Stapleton—L. Anderson, New Brighton.
Staten Island—Secretary of District Council, C. G. Normand, New Brighton.
Syracuse—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
78. Troy—David King, Box 145.
Utica—
125. F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338 (Ger.) A. Ulrick, 187 Blandina St.
307. Waterford—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. Watertown—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233 Waverly—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly.
252. West Troy—David Gray 629 Broadway.
273. Yonkers—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. Asheville—G. A. Parker.
668. Winston—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO.

Akron—
84. J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange St.
559. Barnesville—W. S. Outland.
17. Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. Bowling Green—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. Bridgeport—Elmer Justice.
501. Bucyrus—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. Canton—A. E. Knisely, 42 S. Young St.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Mollitor St.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dawson Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson, 1183 Eastern Av.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills.
676 J. Harig, 91 Loth St.
681. W. T. Simpson, 113 Poplar St.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave, Fairmount.
Columbus—
61. Wm. V. R. Larsh, 1016 E. Long St.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 Walnut St.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Philip, 42 Southern Ave.
11. J. C. Larwill, 1124 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Chas. Miller, 15 Berlin St., West Cleveland.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579. Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Aug. Naperstek, 313 S. Bell Ave.
633. (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
Dayton—
104 Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346. (Ger.) Gust Modeler, 306 Henry St.
187. Defiance—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. Delaware—M. K. Baker.
328 East Liverpool—T. J. Hadley.
188. Findlay—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St.
202 Fostoria—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. Fremont—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637. Hamilton—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
267 Lima—S. F. Reighard, 937 W. North St.
703. Lockland—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. Marietta—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14. Martin's Ferry—G. A. McCarty.
705. Norwood—W. R. Tribbey.
690. Portsmouth—Louis Schatz.
708. Salem—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107 Sandusky—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
284. Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 101 S. Western ave.
186. Steubenville—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. Tiffin—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
Toledo—
25 Robert Clark, 34 Ontario St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1804 Lagrange St.
505. Toronto—Sydney Jones.
644. Van Wert—Richard Miller.
412. Warren—J. A. Long.
171. Youngstown—H. G. Litesy, 26 S. Hazel St.
716. Zanesville—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.

546. Albina—Benj. Erickson, Box 201.
520 Astoria—J. P. Scothan, Box 443.
527. East Portland—H. H. Taylor, Box 352.
533 Oregon City—J. W. Warnock.
50. Portland—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. Salem—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Gustav Nagel, 221 East St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. Altoona—Maurice R. Glassgow, 400 1st Ave.
246. Beaver Falls—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. Bellevue—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
254. Bellefonte—Richard W. Miller.
655 Belle Vernon—Isaac Coldren.
545. Berwyn—E. Lewis Porter.
180. Braddock—J. V. Branthoover.
550. Bradford—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St.
733. Brockwayville—T. C. Miller.
450. Bryn Mawr—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. Butler—J. W. Bayer, 236 E. North St.
738. Carbondale—T. E. Crain.
207. Chester—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St.
408. Coraopolis—Jos. Miller.
535 DuBois—Fred. Tracy.
530. Duquesne—C. W. Ziegler.
Erie—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St. bet. 6th & 7th
422. Frankford—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. Franklin—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 Freeport—B. N. Sarver.
122. Germantown—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
462. Greensburg—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.
398. Greenville—B. F. Brown, Box 468
287. Harrisburg—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. Homestead—J. A. Wolfe, Box 473.
253 Jeannette—G. A. Bard, Box 169.
205. Johnstown—John Way, 159 Somerset.
110. Kittanning—Alvin McGregor.
208. Lancaster—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. Latrobe—T. R. Waugh.
601. Lebanon—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436 Lock Haven—Wm. Sutor, 434 Fairview St.
177. McKeesport—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438 Manayunk—Ephraim Frantz 449 Green La.
569. Manor Station—John McAllister.
431 Mansfield—Robert Haubdch, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188
500 Media—David R. Wright.
653. Monongahela City—J. W. Dewalt, Box 235
741. Mount Carmel—W. H. Bartho.
589 Mount Pleasant—H. W. Zundell.
206 New Castle—C. A. Pattison, Box 102.
481. New Haven—P. M. Brannon, Connellsville, Box 137
388 Norristown—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414 Oil City—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, D. S. Doyle, 831 N. 42d St.
8 Wm. F. Ingham, 2314 Ingersoll St.
227 (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2161 Sergeant
238 (Ger.) G. Goldner 610 Brook St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Brooks, 59th St. bel. Ashland Ave.
306 (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson, 1623 Latona St.
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller 2336 N. 15th St.
605 Samuel Cramer, 2311 N. 30th St.
592 Philipsburgh—Alfred Richards.
Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Irwin, 5941 Centre Ave.
142. John F. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward
164 (Ger.) Fred. Heydolph, 1811 Fox St., S. S.
165 (E. End) F. P. Den..an, Inwood St., E. E.
230 A. G. C. Rhodes, 163 15th St. S. S.
385 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine) F. Arnold, 61 Howard St., Alleg.
615. Pittston—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins St.
623 Pottsville—George Conrad, Port Carbon.
145. Punxsutawney—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336 Reading—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St.
368. Rochester—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152
448. Reynoldsville—M. J. Winslow, Box 127.
679. Ruffsdale—J. E. Simpson, Box 30.
339. Scottdale—J. M. Carson.
Scranton—
563. Geo. Hower, 1515 Price St.
718. Walter Collins, 1661 Sanderson Ave.
37. Shamokin—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268 Sharon—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185. Sharpsburg—F. A. Smith.
514. Sharpsville—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276. Tarentum—G. T. Owens.
551. Turtle Creek—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. Tyrone—J. A. Norris.
459. Uniontown—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370. Verona—J. A. Householder
480 Washington—L. Lemasters 218 W. Chestnut
634 West Leisenring—E. E. Foulk.
102 Wilkes-Barre—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn. St.
458 Wilkinsburg—James Todd
266. Williamsport—J. Steiger, 508 Louisa St.
191. York—H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. Narragansett Pier—A. L. McIntosh, Box 36
176 Newport—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
94. Providence—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.
694. Woonsocket—A. W. Fountain, 28 Cumberland St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. Charleston—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, Henrietta.
69. Columbia—(Col.) S. B. Thompson, 178 East Jervais St.
Greenville—
670. L. C. Robinson.
682. (Col.) Willie Thomas.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

528. Sioux Falls—L. Bakke.

TENNESSEE.

669. Chattanooga—A. S. Johnson.
614. Harriman—E. D. Beck, Box 91.
174. Jackson—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
225. Knoxville—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
Memphis—
394. James Cannon 40 Washington St.
714. (Col.) Alex. Walker, 177 Dunlap St.
463. Nashville—J. A. Clark, 14 Claiborne St.

TEXAS.

300. Austin—C. J. Armstrong.
Dallas—
198. C. F. Stephenson, Box 299
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459
622. W. N. Benson, 1355 Elm St.
371. Denison—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. Fort Worth—C. W. Forbes 705 Jarvis St.
526. Galveston—J. Morgan, Winnie, bet. 15th and 16th Sts.
367. San Antonio—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.
695. Yoakum—P. Hollywood.

UTAH.

635. Ogden—L. Meld, 2759 Grant Ave.
489. Salt Lake City—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St. South.

VERMONT.

512. Bellows Falls.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. Burlington—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. Brattleboro—E. S. Wilman, 5 Organ St.
53 Rutland—Alonzo Persaw, 17 N. Main.
113. St. Albans—E. D. Blatchley, Box 596.

VIRGINIA.

348. Newport News—W. Morgan, Box 49.
285. Norfolk—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
132 Richmond—Edw. Doremus, 222 S. Cherry.
498. Roanoke—J. E. Hale, 512 2d St., S. W.

WASHINGTON.

689. Anacortes—C. J. Brouillett.
612. Blaine—M. V. B. Smith.
117. Centralia—W. R. Mallernee.
575. Fairhaven—W. D. Dolson, Box 45.
260 Port Angeles—J. F. Frank.
521. Port Townsend—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275.
Seattle—
351 Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) H. Koeller 912 Wellar St.
41 Spokane Falls—H. Walden, Box 1340.
646 Snohomish (Mill)—J. T. Rogers.
197 Tacoma—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. Whatcom—A. McKinnon, Box 446.

WEST VIRGINIA

261. Buckhannon—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511 Charleston—H. R. Samples 111 Clendennin
236 Clarksburg—D. G. Watkins, Box 124.
437. Elkins—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. Grafton—C. F. Burk.
719 Huntington—
475 New Cumberland—W. Grate.
353. Piedmont—T. J. Pettit.
425. Wellsburg—Samuel Patterson.
3. Wheeling—E. Grosscurth, 32 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. Ashland—C. Licotte Box 144.
688 Chippewa Falls—Ed. Lunney 305 Grand.
128. Eau Claire—Rudolph Huse 272 Babcock St.
378. La Crosse—Henry Edwards, 1913 S. 16th St.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 616 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 520 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) Frank Stry, 1068 Teutonia St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th St.
572. Ed. Theis, 851 Astor St.
598 Jos. Bisewski, 816 11th Ave.
472 North LaCrosse—Peter Nelson, 1512 Kane.
532. Oshkosh—Jos. Rutherford, 137 Scott St.
178. Rhinelander—W. H. Fletcher.
657. Sheboygan (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. West Superior—J. J. Liebe, Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558. Cheyenne—J. V. Yelland.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Oktober 1890.

Ueber Bau-Vereine.

Eine vieljährige Beobachtung hat ergeben, daß in denjenigen Städten dieses Landes, in denen das Bauvereinswesen florirt, die Arbeiterbewegung sich nur langsam entwickelt, trotzdem gerade an solchen Orten die Löhne am geringsten und die übrigen Arbeitsbedingungen am ungünstigsten sind. Diese Beobachtung kann man besonders in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo und anderen Städten geringeren Calibers machen, in Städten, in welchen besonders die arbeitende Klasse den Rückgrat des Bauvereinswesens bildet. So ein Bauverein hat ungemein viel Verlockendes an sich. Man bietet einem armen Teufel, der weiter nichts als seine Arme und seinen guten Willen zum Arbeiten hat, ein Haus an; man macht ihn zum Grund- und Bodenbesitzer und verlangt von ihm nicht mehr dafür, als das, was er unter anderen Umständen als Miethe entrichten müßte. Wer wollte da widersprechen? Schon der erhabene Gedanke, in das Heimathsdorf des alten Vaterlandes schreiben zu können, erst wenige Wochen in Amerika und schon Hausbesitzer in Philadelphia, Cincinnati oder sonstwo; Amerika muß doch ein verteufelt reiches Land sein!—Und wie ärgert sich der oder jener im alten Vaterlande, daß ihm das Geld zur Reisefahrt nach diesem gesegneten Lande fehlt,—wie wird da der Neid angeregt und welche kühne Hoffnungen knüpft da der neugebackene Hausbesitzer selbst an seinen neuen Besitz!

In den genannten Städten ist es buchstäblich der Fall, daß man durch eine einmalige Zahlung einer Rate von $10 bis $14 sich zum Hausbesitzer emporschwingen kann, und man hat dann weiter nichts zu thun, als diese Summe jeden Monat an den Bauverein zu entrichten, die Steuern und Versicherung zu bezahlen und etwaige Reparaturen zu besorgen. Diese Zahlungen sind fortzusetzen bis der Kaufpreis und die Zinsen fürs Capital allmälig abbezahlt sind, und dann ist man glücklicher und schuldenfreier Hausbesitzer.

Soweit die Lichtseite des Bildes. Eine große Schattenseite dazu liefern allerdings die Sheriffs der genannten Städte, die jährlich hunderte solcher Heimstätten unter den Hammer bringen, deren Besitzer nicht mehr im Stande sind, sei es durch Arbeitslosigkeit oder durch Krankheit, ihre Zahlungen einzuhalten und die hohen Zinsen zu erschwingen, die nöthig sind, damit die anderen Brüder des Bauvereins, die keine Arbeiter sind, ihr eingezahltes Geld, für welches das Haus gebaut wurde, wohl verzinst erhalten.

Doch diese Schatten sind das reine Licht, verglichen mit dem Unheil, welches das Bauvereinswesen auf die allgemeine ökonomische Lage der Arbeiter ausübt. Der Bauverein, mit seiner verlockenden Schein-Glückseligkeit, gleicht in Wirklichkeit dem flimmernden Irrlicht im Sumpfe. Der Arbeiter, der seine ersten Einzahlungen gemacht hat, ist von diesem Augenblicke an an die Scholle gefesselt; er muß sich von seinem Arbeitgeber geduldiger ausbeuten lassen als ein anderer, der, wenns der Boß zu bunt treibt, sein Bündel schnürt und sein Glück einfach anderswo versucht. Der Bauvereinler concentrirt sein ganzes Dichten und Trachten auf jenen Ziegelhaufen, der, je mehr er darauf bezahlt hat, ihm desto größere Kosten verursacht und desto leichter seinem Besitze zu entrinnen droht. Er hat keinen Sinn für die Arbeiterbewegung. Der Gedanke eines Widerstandes gegen die Dictate seines Bosses macht ihn erzittern, denn er könnte sich dadurch die Ungunst des Arbeitgebers zuziehen, arbeitslos werden und dadurch seinen Grundbesitz gefährden.

Das Bauvereinswesen producirt das Spießbürgerthum in seiner schrecklichsten Abart, jenes vorsichtige Element, das nur mit der Faust in der Tasche seine Entrüstung über ein Unrecht kundgiebt und seufzend auf einen Erlöser harrt, der mit einem Donnerwetter dreinfährt, während es selbst sich hinter seinen hypothekarisch sicher gestellten Mauern verbirgt, um sich nach keiner Seite hin bloszustellen.

Wenn wir eingangs sagten, daß in Städten, in denen das Bauvereinswesen entwickelt ist, trotz der niedrigen Löhne und den ungünstigeren Arbeitsbedingungen keine lebensfrische Arbeiterbewegung vorhanden ist, so müssen wir jetzt hervorheben, daß gerade infolge des Bauvereinswesens die Löhne niedriger und die Arbeitsbedingungen ungünstiger sein müssen. Es kann nicht ausbleiben, daß eine derart verspießbürgerte Arbeiterklasse auf die Dauer ihre Löhne auf einer solchen Höhe erhalten kann als anderswo, wo der Unabhängigkeitssinn nicht so systematisch verwischt wird.

Vom rein ökonomischen Standpunkte aus bietet das Bauvereinswesen eine vorzügliche Ausbeutequelle für den Mittelstand. Unter dem plausiblen Vorwande, den Arbeiter im eigenen Heim glücklich zu machen, legen sie ihr überschüssiges Geld in den Bauvereinen an, erhalten gute Zinsen und vorzügliche Sicherheit für ihr Geld, die der glückliche Besitzer des Hauses aufzubringen hat; dieses System bringt es fertig, daß die kleineren Vermögen kleiner Geschäftsleute in den Bauvereinen die Wirkung großer Capitalien ausüben und daß die Besitzer derselben aus dem Schweiße der Arbeiter in derselben Weise ihr Capital vermehren, als es der Monopolist im Großen bewirkt.

Vom Standpunkt der modernen Cultur betrachtet, ist das Bauvereinswesen ein Hemmschuh der Entwickelung, eine Arbeiterausbeutungs- und Kleincapital-Verzinsungs-Anstalt, welche die Massen unter falschen Vorspiegelungen, vielleicht ganz ohne es zu wollen, von ihren wahren Interessen ablenkt und denselben eine Glückseligkeit vorspiegelt, die mehr Schein als Wirklichkeit in sich schließt. Doch die schlimmste Wirkung dieser Institute beruht in der einschläfernden Wirkung, die sie auf den Volksgeist ausübt, indem sie — soweit ihre Wirkung reicht — demselben die Flügel lähmt, den Interessen der Allgemeinheit dienstbar zu sein.

(Deutsch-Amer. Buchdr.-Ztg.)

Die soziale Natur der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Von Geo. Gunton.

Daß die Arbeiterbewegung eine natürliche Phase der modernen Gesellschaft ist, wird für jeden aufmerksamen Beobachter unserer ökonomischen und sozialen Entwickelung zweifellos sein. Nichts wird durch die Geschichte der menschlichen Gesellschaft schlagender bewiesen, als die Thatsache, daß industrielle Reform mit der socialen Entwicklung untrennbar verbunden ist. Die Theilung der Arbeit und die Specialisation aller Gewerbe laufen darauf hinaus, eine Neuordnung unserer industriellen und sozialen Verhältnisse zur Nothwendigkeit zu machen. Die stets fortschreitende Anhäufung des Capitals in immer weniger Händen, die Anwendung von arbeitersparenden und reichthumvermehrenden Maschinen und Arbeitsmethoden, welche die unerläßlichen Werkzeuge unserer modernen Civilisation sind, arbeiten beständig an der Herbeiführung von zwei Ergebnissen.

Das eine Ergebniß ist die Eintheilung und Zusammenziehung industrieller Macht; das andere das Wachsen und die Ausbreitung politischer und socialer Macht. Während das erste Ergebniß dahin zielt, die ökonomische Selbstständigkeit des Arbeiters zu vermindern, läuft das andere darauf hinaus, seine gesellschaftliche und politische Selbstständigkeit zu vermehren. So, wie der Arbeiter in ökonomischer Hinsicht immer mehr zum Automaten herabsinkt und unselbstständiger wird, wächst er gleichzeitig immer mehr zu einem Gliede der Gesellschaft heran und gewinnt an politischer und socialer Bedeutung. Gerade in demselben Verhältniß, wie die Theilung der Arbeit, die Concentrirung des Capitals und die Lohnarbeit zunehmen — was unfehlbare Zeichen von Fortschritt sind — in demselben Verhältniß entwickelt sich die soziale Machtstellung des Arbeiters zum Hauptbeförderungsmittel seiner industriellen Wohlfahrt.

Mithin ist die Arbeiterbewegung, in welcher sich die gesellschaftliche Macht der Arbeiter organisirt zeigt, ein wesentlicher Theil der vielgestaltigen Einrichtung unserer Gesellschaft. Wenn weise geleitet, wird sie ein unschätzbares Hilfsmittel des Fortschritts sein; wenn in verkehrte Bahnen gelenkt, wird sie eine beständige Gefahr für die Gesellschaft bilden.

Ob die Arbeiterbewegung eine Hilfe oder ein Hinderniß des Fortschritts werden soll, wird hauptsächlich von der Stellung abhängen, welche die herrschende Klasse ihr gegenüber einnimmt. Wenn sie als eine ungerechtfertigte Auflehnung gegen die bestehenden Einrichtungen verdammt und ihren Bestrebungen die schuldige Achtung versagt wird, dann kann man sicher sein, daß sie die Leidenschaften entflammt und zum Klassenkampf führt. Wird aber die Arbeiterbewegung als eine natürliche und demnach auch berechtigte Phase unserer modernen Gesellschaft anerkannt und finden ihre Bestrebungen jene Würdigung, die alle wichtigen Probleme verdienen, dann wird sie das Fundament gesellschaftlichen Friedens und Fortschritts bilden. Es kann nicht mehr länger die Frage sein, ob wir überhaupt eine Arbeiterbewegung haben sollen, sondern vielmehr, ob wir durch Schaffung vermehrter Bildungsgelegenheiten und größeren Wohlstandes die friedliche soziale Entwicklung fördern, oder ob wir, durch Widerstand gegen diese Bewegung, sie auf den Weg gewaltsamen Umsturzes hinüber drängen wollen.

Ueber das Resultat der Achtstunden-Bewegung

sagt Präsident Gompers kürzlich in seinem Bericht, daß der Erfolg der Carpenter größer gewesen sei, als je vorher bei einer ähnlichen Bewegung. Nach den Berichten sei es sicher, daß mindestens 50,000 Leute dieser Branche eine Stunde täglich gewonnen haben, wodurch Viele Beschäftigung erlangt hätten, welche andernfalls unbeschäftigt geblieben wären. In einigen Städten sei die Bewegung nicht erfolgreich gewesen, und die Feinde der Arbeiter haben gesucht, diesen Umstand zu benutzen. Indeß sei bei allen Kämpfen der Menschheit hier und da eine Schlacht verloren worden. Aber selbst, wo die Union geschlagen wurde, sei sie gestärkt aus dem Kampf hervorgegangen, und es zeige sich ein enthusiastischer Geist neben dem Entschluß, die Forderung in der nächsten passenden Periode durchzusetzen.

Mehrere Organisationen haben, außer den Carpenters, in mehreren Städten die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden täglich reduzirt.

Die Granite Cutters Union hat die neunstündige Arbeitszeit im Allgemeinen im ganzen Land eingeführt.

Die deutsch-amerikanische Typographia hat den achtstündigen Arbeitstag fast in jeder deutschen Druckerei im ganzen Lande eingeführt.

Die Nationale Schneider-Union hat eine Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit auf 10 Stunden täglich in 13 Städten eingeführt und in fast allen höhere Löhne und bessere Bedingungen erzielt.

Die United Mine Workers of America haben beschlossen, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag am 1. Mai 1891 zu verlangen.

Wahre Philosophie der verkürzten Arbeitszeit.

Die Arbeiterorganisationen wissen aus Erfahrung, daß, nachdem die Arbeitszeit festgesetzt ist, die Löhne sich von selbst ergeben, und werden daher in dem bevorstehenden Kampfe keine Bezahlung für zehn Stunden verlangen, wenn sie nur acht arbeiten. Es wird in diesem Jahre versucht werden, diese Frage von jedem Standpunkte aus aufs Klarste zu behandeln, so daß, wenn zur Zeit acht Stunden verlangt werden, das Volk ein klares Verständniß von dem hat, was der Arbeiter wünscht und wie weit er vernünftigerweise geben kann. Nach den besten Mittheilungen ist ungefähr ein Fünftel der arbeitenden Bevölkerung Amerika's beständig arbeitslos und auf die anderen vier Fünftel für ihren Unterhalt angewiesen. Als ökonomische Vorlage schiene es viel besser, wenn von zehn Männern ein jeder acht Stunden arbeiten und sich selbst dabei ehrlich ernähren würde, als daß acht Männer zehn Stunden arbeiteten, um die anderen zwei in Müßiggang zu erhalten. Diese müßige Klasse, die nichts produzirt, muß auch zu leben haben. Große Kapitalisten und Arbeitgeber wenden jedoch ein, wenn auch ohne allen Grund, daß, wenn alle Arbeiter beschäftigt sind, sie zu unabhängig werden, in anderen Worten, daß Arbeit und Kapital auf eine gleiche Stufe zu stehen kommen. Wenn heutzutage Meister und Arbeiter über Lohn und Arbeitszeit uneins werden, kann ersterer, mit einem großen Surplus von Arbeitern an Hand, letzteren gewöhnlich zum Nachgeben bringen, ob ihm recht oder Unrecht geschieht. (Wechselblatt.)

Milwaukee, Wis.

Um Ihnen einen genauen Begriff zu geben, wie unsre Sache steht, kann ich Ihnen mittheilen, daß wir höchstenfalls 1500 Carpenters in dieser Stadt haben. Ich war schon überall hier herum und wüßte ich nicht, wo ich mehr Carpenters finden könnte. Von diesen 1500 sind über 1200 in der Union und außerdem arbeiten noch 150 nach den Unionregeln, d. h 8 Stunden. Also sind noch 150 übrig, die 10 Stunden arbeiten, lauter „Farmer Boys," die wir schon „fixen" werden. Unsre Sache steht soweit ganz gut und werden wir Alles daran setzen, um unsere Leute zusammenzuhalten. Hoch die „Brotherhood" ist unsre Loosung.

Christ. Stein.

Abbitte an unsere deutschen Mitglieder.

Wegen Mangel an Raum war es uns im verflossenen Monat unmöglich etwas deutsches zu liefern, und im vorhergehenden Monat ist auch wenig deutsches erschienen. Die Ursache dieses war, daß wir allen Raum nöthig hatten, um unsern Mitgliedern die neue Constitution, wie sie in Chicago angenommen wurde, vorlegen zu können. Wir hofften dieselbe auch in deutsch allen deutschen L. U. bei Zeiten zuzuschicken, damit dieselbe hätte aufgenommen werden können. Wir hatten dieselbe rechtzeitig übersetzt, aber da dem deutschen Drucker ein Unglücksfall in den Weg kam, ist sie erst kürzlich erschienen, obgleich uns die Versicherung gegeben wurde, daß sie bis zum 25. September bereit sein würde.

Wir hoffen, daß unsere deutschen Mitglieder uns alle Täuschungeu entschuldigen werden.

Die deutsche Gewerkschaftskonferenz, welche nach dem ersten Plan in Halle tagen sollte, wird nun am 16. November in Berlin zusammentreten.

Die Ver. Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hat in ihrer letzten Convention einige wichtige Aenderungen in ihrer Constitution vorgenommen. Neben dem General-Sekretär wurde noch ein Schatzmeister als voll salarirter Beamter angestellt, welchem die finanzielle Verwaltung, die seitdem dem G.-Sekretär neben seinen anderen Pflichten oblag, unterstellt ist. Der G.-Sekretär bekommt dadurch mehr Zeit zur Leitung der Agitation und für die sonstigen diesem Beamten zustehenden Pflichten. Das Executiv-Committee wird nicht mehr wöchentlich sondern vierteljährlich sich versammeln. Die Beiträge dürfen nicht weniger als 50 Cents und das Eintrittsgeld nicht weniger als 2 Dollars betragen. Die Gesetze in Bezug auf Strikes wurden dahin geändert, daß sie bessere Vorbereitungen vor Beginn eines Strikes bedingen, als es seither der Fall war.

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STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrear until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. E. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

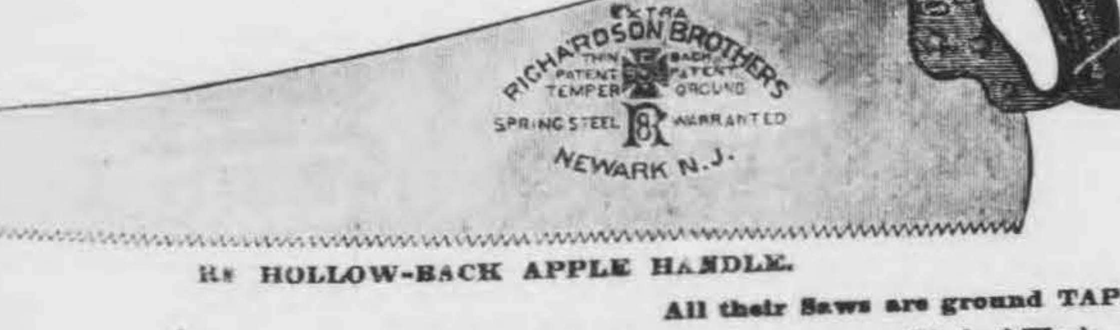
June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.



R6 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

No. 7 BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. **SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.**

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

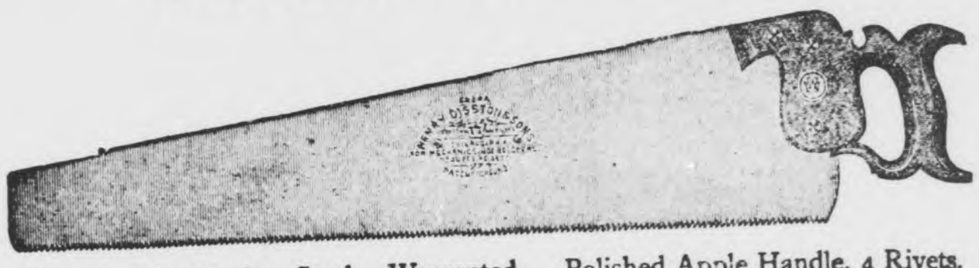
THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

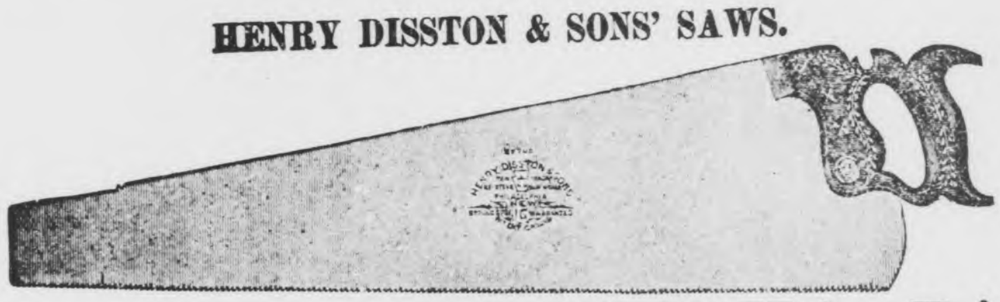
A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated sessions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 200 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 89, Philadelphia Pa.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

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CHERRY STREET,

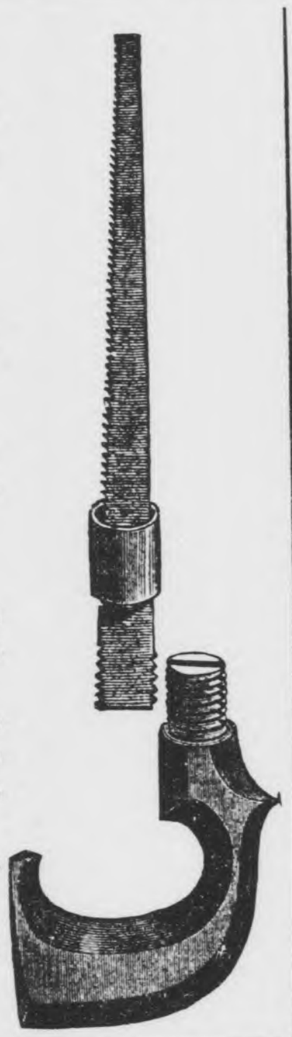
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 740 local unions in over 650 cities, and 79,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $32,267 have been expended the past year, and $111,517 the past seven years, while $235,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 413 cities, and placed Five and a half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 36 cities, and 9 hours a day in 242 cities, not to speak of 260 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 7300 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organisation. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNA

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Union 171 dedicated their own hall, October 23.

HELENA, Mont.—Union 280 is working out all the scab carpenters in town. The Union boys are all at work.

PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245 and 313 are forming a Carpenter's District Council. Trade dull, carpenters should stay away.

BELLAIRE, O.—We have a building trade's council and all the building trades are organized and standing by one another.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Carpenters have inaugurated the nine-hour rule Saturdays, and have organized a carpenters' union at Hampton, Va.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—In the prize watch drawing given by Union 323, Jos. R. Nace, of Union 422, Frankford, Pa., drew the prize on ticket No. 939.

BROS. JAMES MCKIM and J. C. DOYLE, of New York city, are the business agents or walking delegates of that city, and they are both proving themselves good, effective workers.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. J.—Union 465 has organized a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters and also a Central Labor union, and is now at work to organize the plumbers and tinsmiths.

D. P. ROWLAND, our ex-General President, is now acting as the Business Agent or Walking Delegate for the Carpenters' Unions of Cincinnati. He is doing very effective work, and has the good will of employers and men.

YOAKUM, TEX.—Union 695 has established the nine hour day in this place, excepting non-union carpenters, who work ten hours a day for fifty cents a day less than union men. South West Texas is now undergoing a speculative "boom."

ROANOKE VA.—On November 3d, 1890, Union 498 of this city, expelled one Robt A. Brown for fraud. He appropriated to himself a good sum of money belonging to his employer and intrusted to him for the payment of his men and left the country.

CINCINNATI, O.—Mr. Jas. T. Carew of the firm of Mabley & Carew, tailors of this city, proposes to erect two new buildings and to have none but union labor employed on them. This firm has proven itself a practical friend to organized labor on more than one occasion.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

KEARNEY, Neb.—The opera house in this city is a "scab" job, and we hope organized labor and all theatrical troupes will avoid it.

CHATTANOOGA blacksmiths have challenged the carpenters to debate: "Which trade is the most beneficial to the civilized world, the carpenters or the blacksmiths?"

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters now have 491 branches and a total of 30,308 members, chiefly in England and the British Colonies. In the United States they have branches in 24 cities and in the Canadas in 8 cities, with about 1850 members in the United States and Canada.

THE PLASTERERS' Union of Pittsburgh charges $35 initiation fee and belongs to the Plasterers' International Union. The Plasterers' Union of Philadelphia refuses to join the International, and two of its members going to work in Pittsburgh recently had to pay $35 each before they were allowed to go to work. This should be a lesson to those who favor independent unions.

THE CONVENTION at Harrisburg, Pa., last month, to form a State Federation of Labor in Pennsylvania, was very successful. Over 90 delegates were present. There were 18 delegates from the Carpenters' Unions of Erie, McKeesport, Harrisburg, Manor Station, Bryn Mawr, Jeannette, Altoona, Duquesne, Bradford, Uniontown and from Unions 165 and 506 of Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERS who are travelling on clearance cards or membership cards, should only get the quarterly password by procuring a written order for the same from the President of their Local Union. A President of a Local Union has no authority to give the password to traveling members only on a written order as above stated.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION adopted at the Chicago convention will not go into effect at present, under a decision of the G. E. B. The old constitution adopted at Detroit is now in full force and effect until further orders. New constitutions will not be supplied to the local unions until the G. S. is duly authorized to supply them to the locals.

FROM near and far our local unions are sending in letters containing circulars of the "Penn Beneficial Order" and of the "Advance Beneficial Order," both of Philadelphia. The circulars from both orders are worded alike, and promise $100 in one year on an apparently very small investment. We warn our Local Unions and members to take no stock in these circulars or in their illusory big promises.

F. J. THOMPSON, formerly recording secretary of Union 75, Rochester, N. Y., misappropriated the sum of $250 sent him by the G. during the millmen's strike in Rochester and also forged the signature of the treasurer. For this he was placed under arrest, and to save imprisonment he paid back the money. To save further prosecution it is said he has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., for he could not get a day's work anywhere in Rochester.

UNDER the decision of the G. E. B., located in Philadelphia, the Detroit Constitution is now in full force and effect, and under it the General President and the seven General Vice-Presidents will meet at the office of the G. S. on Monday, January 12, 1890, to act as a board of appeals and grievances. All local unions having any appeals or grievances to be acted on at this meeting are requested to file notice of the same with the G. S. immediately. Bro. P. M. Wellen, of San Francisco, is one of the vice-presidents. He represents the Pacific Coast.

AMONG many matters not reached by the Chicago Convention on account of many of the delegates going home at end of the week and not leaving a quorum to do business, we find that no action was taken on the reports of the Committees on Ritual and Resolutions, nor on the report of the Committee on Skeleton By-Laws for Local Unions and Rules for District Councils. The reports of these committees were completed and laid on the desk of the G. S., but no action was taken on them. At the next convention it is to be hoped that Local Unions will send their delegates prepared to remain at least ten days or two weeks to complete all the business of the convention.

ON many occasions we receive letters inquiring why we do not show credit in our financial report in the CARPENTER for moneys sent the same month the paper is issued. The paper appears in the middle of the month, and if the officers and members will look at the printed notice in the paper each month, at the head of the report of "Moneys Received," they will see an explanation. For example: The money received in October up to October 31st is published this month in the November CARPENTER, but moneys received this month on and after November 1st will not be printed until the December journal appears, when all moneys received in November will be reported. Thus all the moneys received one month are reported in the journal of the next month, so as to have each month's financial account complete in itself.

WE LEARN that many local unions issue clearance cards without complying with the law. Many clearance cards are not signed at all by the member holding said card. The Financial Secretary must see that the member receiving the clearance signs his name in ink, in the margin, right in the presence of the F. S. Of course, this does not apply to members who are out of town, at a distance from their local unions. But in all other cases the law must be carried out. For it is the only protection in case of impostors and frauds, who may pick up a lost clearance card and go the rounds of the unions on it unless it is first signed in the proper space by the member whom it belongs to. Then in receiving a clearance the vice-president should have the person who presents it, sign his name on the back of it, and see that the handwriting and name agrees with the original signature in the margin on the face of the card.

STOP SENDING OUT CIRCULARS!

Circulars sent out from local unions and enclosing a ticket or tickets for a ball or prize drawing, or anything else intended to solicit funds for any scheme whatever, are strictly and most emphatically discouraged by the G. E. B. This method of sending around tickets and circulars appealing for financial aid in divers ways was at one time very successful, but the appeals and circulars have grown so numerous as to become a bore and a nuisance to the majority of unions. These circulars have aroused distrust as well as provoked strife in many unions. The best thing now is to stop sending out these circulars, and the G. E. B. distinctly and firmly refuses to sanction any of these circulars, only in rare and very worthy cases. They have sanctioned the circular of Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., in its appeal to aid the cyclone sufferers. But in no other case has any circular appeal been approved by the G. E. B.

WARNINGS.

Notice is hereby given to all union carpenters and brother workmen that Wm. S. Hastings, a contractor, of Indianapolis, Ind., has left that city, leaving several carpenters unpaid. Said Hastings is 33 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs about 135 pounds, and of dark complexion, with blue eyes. He is *quite a sport.*

One Charles Cox is working through Tennessee, obtaining work with union men by claiming to be ong to Union 212, Louisville, Ky. Said union has no such name on its book. Cox was initiated during the strike, but refused to pay anything, and was, therefore, not counted a member.

J. H. Harding and J. Connell, formerly contractors of Fairhaven, Wash., left that city for parts unknown, leaving their men and creditors unpaid.

Contractor James Riley, Kansas City, Mo., has been one of the strongest and most bitter opponents of the Carpenters' Union, and now has the contract for the carpenter work on the worst scab job in Kansas City, namely, the new County Court House. He was a candidate for County Marshal at the recent election, and Carpenters' Union 160, of Kansas City, opposed his election and made public the facts above mentioned.

J. Curl, a member of Union 343, Winnipeg, Man., and a contractor, suddenly left for parts unknown, leaving five members of Union 343 minus wages to the extent of $60 to $70 each, and leaving his creditors unpaid and several contracts unfinished. He was expelled from Union 343 by a unanimous vote. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches in height, slight build, dark complexion and dark moustache. All Local Unions should beware of him.

M. B. Dixon, Union 40, Wilmington, Del., was published in the September CARPENTER as expelled. Bro. Dixon appealed his case to the G. E. B., and that body having sustained his appeal the expulsion is annulled, and Bro. Dixon is still a member of Union 40.

OBITUARY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct. 30, 1890.

Whereas, It has pleased an Allwise God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Henry W. Keating; be it

Resolved, That while we feel the loss of an earnest worker and efficient brother, we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and point them to Him who doeth all things for the best;

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in the minutes of this Local, and a copy of the same be tendered to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and that the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

H. MARSH,
SAMUEL FRENCH, } Committee.
J. L. COLLINS,

Local Union No. 496 Carpenters and Joiners, Vicksburg, Miss.

THE VALUE OF BRAIN WORK.

It is often charged against labor reformers that they habitually think and speak of labor in a very restricted sense. We are accused of underrating the value of brain work. "You talk about the rights of labor," it is often said, "as though the only workers to be considered were those who work with their hands. Those whom you denounce as idlers and parasites are among the hardest workers, and their labor is as worthy of consideration as that of the carpenter or drain-digger." It is not true that we overlook brain labor, or regard muscular work as the only kind to be taken into account. The class line was not drawn by us. The distinction between brain work and hard work goes back further than the modern labor movement, and is one of those relics of the days of feudalism and caste which it is the object of that movement to eradicate. The cry that we want to ignore the brain worker comes from the very people who are trying to perpetuate the old evil system. The classes who live by mental exertion are for the most part so very anxious to have it understood that they are not laborers, and have no part nor lot in the movement for labor's enfranchisement, that even if we did employ the word labor in the sense complained of it would be excusable. Brain labor is of such various kinds and degrees of utility or uselessness that it is misleading to lump them all in the same category.

There are brain workers whose services are of immense value to mankind, such as skillful physicians, great engineers and real statesmen, like Jefferson and Lincoln. To such men society owes a debt of gratitude for their labors. No labor reformer undervalues their work. Then there are the mass of those whose administrative and organizing capacities are essential to the ordinary work of the world, whether as employers, or public servants or salaried employees. The utility of this class of labor employed in directing industrial operations, managing public institutions, keeping accounts, teaching and attending to all the details of commerce, is likewise admitted. But what is too often lost sight of by those who bring the charge of ignoring brain labor against us is that a very large proportion of the brain work for which so much is claimed is either absolutely useless or positively injurious. Under this head we may include the labor of stockbrokers, real estate speculators, gamblers, burglars, and the like, without exception, as well as nine-tenths of the "work" of politicians, editors, lawyers, bankers and so called public instructors.

These men work hard in their way. They are not idlers, but society would be better off if they were. Their activity is pernicious in cases where it is simply useless. How can labor reformers be expected to praise the industry of a corporation lawyer fighting to secure unjust privileges for a railroad monopoly, or of a capitalistic editor working 14 hours a day to mislead the public, or a politician hustling to make himself solid for a nomination by making deals and giving pledges never to be kept? It is all work, to be sure. But it is injurious work. So far as the interests of society are concerned its value is less than nothing. Then, again, much of the work that is intrinsically necessary, such as that of organization of industry and exchange, buying and selling, etc., is really superfluous. Owing to the system of competition a dozen men are doing the work which could more efficiently be done by one, and are devoting the best part of their energies to circumventing the rest. The manufacturer, merchant, trader and agent are all doing necessary work in supplying the means of distribution and exchange. But it is not necessary that these agencies should be multiplied to the present extent, and that they should spend most of their time fighting each other. It is a waste of means and energy, which can be prevented only by a thorough reorganization of the system. The sum and substance of the whole matter is that brain work is worthy of recognition and reward only when it is valuable to society. The test is not how hard a man works, but what are the results of it—what does it accomplish for the general benefit? Judging from this standpoint, a large percentage of those who claim that they are entitled to a living because they labor will be found wanting.—*Exchange.*

LECTURES BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Every mail brings pressing and cordial invitations soliciting the G. S. to go here and there to address a public meeting or lecture in the interest of some of our Local Unions. It has always been the rule for the G. S. to go out wherever and whenever he could readily do so, even when it has been at loss of rest to himself, and in many cases where he has had to pay his own travelling expenses. In the past six years these trips have cost the G. S. on an average from $400 to $600 per year out of his own pocket, for he generally had to pay his own hotel bill and expenses on the road, and often has to pay the railroad fare. Of course there have been some exceptions where the local Unions have paid the expenses of the trip, or where G. E. B. has ordered the trip.

The G.S. is only too willing to do all in his power to advance the interests of the United Brotherhood, and to help the Local Unions, regardless of all pecuniary cost to him or personal sacrifice on his part. But the work of the general office has increased so much that the G. S. cannot now accept invitations to lecture as freely as he might, were the General Treasurer to be in the office and attend to the financial affairs as is provided in the Chicago Constitution. This explanation is due to the many local Unions who have been pressing the G. S. to visit them.

Of late, the G. S. has lectured in the following cities: October 28, New Britain, Conn.; and on October 29, early in the evening he spoke in Yonkers, N. Y., and 10 P. M. the same evening, he addressed the assemblage at the reception given by Union 63 in New York City. On November 10 he spoke in Paterson, N. J.; November 13, Fall River, Mass.; and November 20, in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Detroit, Mich., beginning Dec. 8, 1890. In that convention our United Brotherhood must be represented, inasmuch as during our great struggle for shorter hours of labor last spring, the Federation stood by us morally and financially and gave us nearly $9,000 more than we paid in as our assessments. The delegates representing us at the previous convention were: W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill.; F. Fildew, Detroit, Mich.; W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo., and T. J. Flemming, Camden, N. J. The rule has been to elect delegates at our convention every two years, but at the Chicago convention this order of business was not reached for want of a quorum. Under the Constitution it is provided that all general officers "shall hold office until their successors are duly chosen and qualified." From this it would appear that in the absence of an election of delegates at the Chicago convention the gentlemen above named will hold over as delegates and will represent our United Brotherhood at the forthcoming Detroit convention.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

WHATCOM, Wash.—Carpenters have secured the nine hour day.

FRANKLIN, Pa.—Union 401 demanded the nine hour day on October 15th, and gained their point without much trouble.

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Union 459 has trouble here in regard to the enforcement of its apprentice rules, which are very fair and good. One large firm refuses to agree to them, while all other employers in the carpenter line have signed an agreement to enforce these rules. Carpenters are advised to not go near Uniontown at present.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 15, 1890.

A WARNING.

'Tis Civilization, so they say, and it cannot be
changed for the weakness of men.
Take care! Take care! 'Tis a desperate way to
goad the wolf to the end of his den.
Take heed of your Civilization, ye, on your
pyramids built of quivering hearts;
There are stages, like Paris in '93, where the
commonest men play most terrible parts.
Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill
the patient sense of a natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will, like
the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight.
"It is not our fault," say the rich ones. No, 'tis
the fault of a system old and strong;
But men are the makers of systems: so the cure
will come if we own the wrong.
It will come in peace if the manright lead; it
will sweep in storm if it be denied;
The law to bring justice is always decreed; and
on every hand are the warnings cried.
Take heed of your progress! Its feet have trod
on the souls it slew with its own pollutions;
Submission is good; but the order of God may
flame the torch of the revolutions!
Beware of your Classes! Men are men, and a
cry in the night is a fearful teacher;
When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then
they need but a sword for a judge and
preacher.
Take heed, for your juggernaut pushes hard;
God holds the doom that its day completes;
It will dawn like a fire when the track is barred
by a barricade in the city streets.

—*From "The City Streets," by John Boyle O'Reilly.*

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STRIKE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor, New York City.

Public attention has been attracted to the recent strike of the employes of the New York Central Railroad, not because of the number of employes involved, the causes of the dissatisfaction that culminated in the withholding of their labor by the strike method, or because of the conduct or continuance of that special skirmish in the industrial war.

The strike of the carpenters for eight hours was vastly more important as a fact and as a study; but as that strike was in the direction of progressive civilization directly affecting production and not commercial distribution, it was less startling than the short, impulsive strike of the railroad men.

As men can exist longer without eating than they can without breathing, so the men engaged in the varied business interests, can calmly witness the stoppage of production in any industrial center or enterprise other than their own, while the stoppage of the transmission of news by electricity, or of the transportation of passengers and freight over any of the great avenues of trade, awakens commercial and financial fear endangering a panic.

Wendell Phillips said: "The laborer puts his hand into the cogwheels of the factory, and when the machinery stops the employer asks, What is the matter?" The employes of the New York Central Railroad put their hands into the cogwheels of the intricate machinery of commerce, and the people will not only ask what is the matter, but what is the remedy?

In your letter requesting my views upon some of the questions involved in the New York Central strike, you say: "There are at least three parties interested in every railroad strike: first, the employes; second, the corporation, and third, the general public;" and you add, that "each of these parties has, of course, its interests and rights." As your space and the time at my disposal will not permit an exhaustive essay on so important a theme, permit me to give my views upon the first proposition as stated in your communication. "What are the rights of employes?" "Have they the right, after voluntarily striking, to be heard in any grievance either through a committee of their own or through a committee of the organization to which they belong, or through any other representative whom they may select?"

It is now almost unanimously acknowledged that employes have the right to strike, and, having the right to strike, that they have the right to use all constitutional means to make the strike successful. As a strike is the withholding of labor for a better condition of the market, it must be conceded that the laborer has the right to fix the price and conditions upon which he will put his labor into the market. Having the inalienable right to organize for mutual protection and benefit, they have the right of use to all the rights, customs, privileges and immunities of organized bodies. An organized body can speak only through and by its legally constituted representatives, and the members of organized bodies are the only constituted and competent persons to select such representatives.

As the principal is responsible for the acts of his agent in his capacity as agent, it is the duty of the principal to protect the agent when he performs the duties assigned him, and the agent has the right of immunity from responsibilities within certain legal and moral limits. Agents are, and should be, held up to public odium when they, as agents, perform an act that is dastardly, contemptible or cruel, even when such acts are not punishable by courts of justice; but when an agent of an organized body seeks the betterment of his principal, that is, his constituency, by securing by equitable methods a new contract, the man, or body of men, who would maltreat the agent bearing such a commission, would shoot the bearer of a flag of truce on a field of battle. The right of representation by a chosen spokesman will be contended for by organized laborers with all the legal weapons that Nature, art, science and invention can furnish; and he who stands in the way of the speedy recognition of this inherent, inalienable right is an enemy of peace.

Before considering your second division of the question of the right of the employes, permit me to clearly recapitulate some of the rights that are included in the foregoing statement. Employes have the right: first, to organize; second, to strike; third, to prevent the employment of other laborers (within legal bounds), fourth, to divert trade to other parties; fifth, to the protection of the judicial and executive departments of State as against the false representation of facts, the employment of a private armed band, and as against the unwarrantable discharge and black-listing of the members of the organization or their representatives; sixth, the right to know the cause why they are discharged; seventh, the right to be recognized through their representatives; the right to know why wages are reduced, or why they cannot be increased, their hours of labor reduced, and why the sanitary conditions and protective appliances of science and invention are not introduced; ninth, the right to their share in the joint product of the capital invested, the management and themselves.

This last brings us back to the question of interests. You say, "each of these parties (the corporation, the employes and the general public) has its interests and rights." It is the interest of the employe that the management should be economical, that the stocks should not be watered; that a fair remuneration should be paid for the service of management and for the use of money. In brief, the interest of the employes includes the interest of the general public, with this addition, that as regular and full employment at present wages, with hope of better wages as a condition, depend upon a successful business, the interests of the employes to this extent are one with the management. Interests conflict when high salaries or large profits accrue to tall talkers, and low wages and uncertainty of employment accrue to hard workers.

The second division of your question as to the rights of employes relates to the rights of the employes (to put it in your language) after "voluntarily striking." It is held by many, and perhaps by most employers, as well as by many so called political economists, that a strike is a permanent severance of the relations and interests between the employer and the employes who have struck. Against this proposition I quote the words of George E. McNeil in a recent article on strikes. He says: "A strike is not the voluntarily withholding of labor; it is the compulsory act of intelligent, self-respecting men and women, a method of self-defense." This is true of strikes for less hours of labor and for higher wages as well as strikes against a reduction of wages, discharge of leaders, officers and other representatives, black-listing, shop rules, etc. The wage-worker is a party in interest with his employer in spite of the fact that under the wage system they live in antagonistic relations toward each other. France and Germany continue their commercial and political relations and interests, but do not disband their armies or disarm their defenses. All civilized countries stand prepared for war, and yet they are constantly seeking new treaties (contracts) for mutual benefit. A war between two nations is but a temporary affair (a strike) that will ultimate in a renewal of commercial and political relations, often with enlarged mutual interests. The overthrow of Napoleon the First was not the subjugation of France. Every nation during war, or after defeat, has the acknowledged right of representation in negotiating terms of settlement. A strike is a war between two important factors in industrial or commercial enterprises, and the right to negotiate a settlement is never waived nor vitiated. It is time public sentiment was awakened to the importance of the recognition of this truth.

A strike is an attempt not to destroy the enterprise, but to defeat the administration of the enterprise; in fact to compel a treaty (contract) that will give them (the strikers) greater advantage of conditions and opportunities.

The wage-worker not only has the right to control his time, that is, the amount he will sell, but he has the right to his special skill or adaptability in the position he occupies in any given establishment or enterprise. He has, by continuous employment for an employer, accumulated an equity, that is, an interest, that is lost to him, lost to the employer and the public, if he leaves that employer, except in rare cases when the change is purely voluntary; but it is nevertheless true that as they strike not against their employment but against its conditions, they have an interest in equity in the past and future results of the joint effort of the employers and themselves. The opportunity to labor in the position they occupied at the time of the strike is their capital; it is their situation, their property.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to have the assistance of counsel for his defense," and in the constitutions of the several States this right to be heard by himself or his counsel is fully provided and guaranteed. However great the crime against persons or property, the United States and the State governments not only permit, but provide for the representation of the accused by counsel. It is only in the relations of the employers and employes that this right is denied. General Butler has said that "the Constitution grows;" it is time that the judges of the courts, men of legal attainments, and the public generally should grow up to the constitutional provisions for the protection of the rights of the wage-workers.

To your question, How shall these rights be secured and maintained? permit me to answer, that as the rights of the people have been obtained in the past by organized, earnest, self-sacrificing effort, it is safe to continue on that line. The effort to obtain a larger freedom is in itself an educator to still grander efforts.

DURING THE STRUGGLE.

"The strike is on, Dell; not a hammer moves to-morrow."

Harry Deale, a good looking young fellow in his best days, threw himself on a wooden chair and leaned his arms disconsolately over the plain bare table. His wife, with a pretty but pale baby in her arms, looked up with a faint inquiring smile.

"Well, you are no more idle than you were before, Harry; it doesn't matter to us."

"But don't you see? I might get work if I——"

"Oh, Harry!" a momentary flush of hope brightened her careworn face, then faded.

"Dorn & Co. are advertising for five hundred hands on their new building on W—— ave. Thirty-five cents an hour seems a godsend to me when I have not earned thirty-five cents a week for three months. I wouldn't object to thirty-five cents and ten of them every day for a good while yet. But can I be a 'scab?'"

"Well, Harry, let us reason this out, and see what is your duty under the circumstances. On one hand you want to go to work, because——"

"I feel like a coward and a fool that I can't keep you and the children in comfort, strong man that I am. My muscles are quivering for work—we need the money it will bring. You are used to good clothes and enough of them to keep clean; substantial food, comfortable furniture, books and papers. We have nothing left but a bed, stove, table and two chairs. Our clothes are nearly worn out, and we have eaten only corn meal and potatoes for a week. We can't keep up even the appearance of respectable poverty much longer. I must go to work."

"On the other hand, these men are only asking for what is their right, and it does seem a pity to interfere. You know you would be with them if you had joined the union six months ago, as you thought of doing, and would be as indignant as they at any one who should take your place."

"Yes, I know, but a man must look out for himself and his family. No union carpenter has helped me to a job, and now, when I can work, why should I stay away for them?"

"I don't know, Harry; but I've heard say that if they get eight hours it will give more men a chance. Had we not better wait a little longer?"

"As you say, wife. A man does hate to be a sneak if he possibly can help it. Say! what is the matter with Frankie?"

The child was gasping in his mother's arms. Tears filled the poor woman's eyes.

"Oh! my poor baby! He could not eat the food I have given him lately. Go, take my wedding ring and leave it with the grocery man for milk, arrow-root, bread and sugar—quick!"

The father flew as fast as limbs could carry him, on his errand.

"That settles it, wife," he said, as he handed her the desired articles. "To-morrow I go to work if I can reach the boss alive."

The baby was fed, cared for and carressed until he sank into a satisfied, natural sleep, then Minnie, the four year old, was called from her patient playing with a forlorn-looking doll, and treated to toast with milk and sugar. Deale heard the upper floor tenant tramping heavily through the hall as though more sullen than usual.

"Aken—goin' to apply for a job to-morrow?" he asked, looking out of the door, which stood ajar.

"You bet I be—I'm done starvin'. I suppose you ain't had enough of it yet an' 'll wait on them high-toned short-hour carpenters."

"No, I'm with you. We'll go down together in the morning. I can't stand this sort o' thing any longer."

"All right—be on hand good and early. It 'll take some grit, mind ye."

At half-past six the men started, carrying tin pails, containing, by extra planning and self-denial on the part of their wives, some slices of bread and meat. They trudged silently along until near the site of the new buildings. Groups of striking workmen were gathered here and there, quiet, but on the alert. Policemen paraded to and fro in front of the interrupted work and across the sidewalk. Several other men, with tin pails, were hesitating near the line of officials. The police keenly watched for demonstrations of any kind—the strikers stood about orderly and calm, but determined. An intelligent, keen-eyed man walked carelessly past Deale.

"You men walk down this way a bit; I can tell you something for your good."

The men hesitated.

"You'd better come." The man's face was a very square determined one. They sauntered easily along.

"Think of going to work, eh?" he said, as they got beyond hearing.

"It's work or starve with us," growled Deale's companion "I s'pose you think it's fine to lay off and idle about a few days, but its work or die with us. Did you ever see yer young'uns turn to skin and bone afore yer eyes an' you couldn't help 'em? Let me pass.

"See here. Your children shall be fed. But you are not going to work. This fight is for us—yourself as well as the others. Eight hours and more pay means more jobs for more men, more comforts, more demands for labor, more men producing, more men buying and more children growing fat and healthy. See here, if you'd ever had leisure to think at the same time you were working enough to keep healthy you wouldn't think of sneaking in to work to please the bosses and help beat us, and make all of us worse slaves than ever. Here, you—you don't look ike a man that would be a "scab"—go home and influence these men to go with you."

"Comrade, I saw my baby, less than two years old, gasping for breath last night, and looking as white as a sheet. 'Twas nothing but hunger ailed him. I pawned my wife's wedding ring to buy him bread. I know your struggle is a just one, but I must have work."

"Blame it, man, why don't you let your fellow-creatures know when you get into such straits. Humans ain't half bad if they only get to know of suffering. Where do you live?"

"But I don't want charity, I want work and the pay for it."

"I know you do—but this is an emergency. An intelligent fellow like you ain't going to cut himself loose from his brother workers and fight against them. You help us and we'll help you, and in the future when we all have more time, we'll study up the reasons why things are so out of joint that men can't work when they want to and must take charity when they want justice and can't get it. Smith, here, walk home with these men—walk home with these men—they don't want to work."

Some walked slowly away. Deale stood still but his neighbor stubbornly walked through the lines of strikers and applied for a job. Amid hisses and jeers he picked up his saw and went to work.

What occurred an hour afterward? None could tell; there was a rumble, a thrill; a panic struck the ever increasing crowd, the police added to the confusion by banishing clubs and firing shots. A crash came—the crowd pressed back upon itself and cries and groans filled the air.

A brick wall had fallen and the work was thoroughly brought to a close in spite of "scabs." Twenty men were injured and some were killed.

Meanwhile Mrs. Deale sat at home anxious and regretful.

"I could get washing to do and leave Harry with the children sooner than let him turn against the men. Why didn't I wait a little longer?"

The baby slept and Minnie was in the stairway playing. The little room was made neat and as she had no material to make up, and every thing was already patched to its fullest extent, she had nothing to do but think.

"I fear something will happen him. I can't blame men for being desperate when they are making a struggle for better conditions and other men step in and take their places. But what are the idle men to do? And there are so many of them—so many of them."

She listened. There was some kind of excitement on the street.

"I believe I must run out and see if Harry is all right, Frankie seems to be sleeping so soundly."

Then she heard the hall door open, and looking out saw four men bearing an ominous burden between them. Through the hall they came on, on, up their own narrow stairway.

"It is Harry!" she screamed and fell unconscious.

The tramp, tramp of the men passed her door and on to the rooms above. Their neighbor was wounded—sorrow had come to another family but not as yet to hers.

Long afterward she came to herself and heard her baby crying and Harry's welcome voice speaking close beside her

"Oh, Dell, you are better now? Were you frightened? I am safe and what is more I have work at driving a wagon until the strike is over. And then I will join the union and work with the boys. I've made up my mind we'll none of us be worse off for sticking to each other—people are always ready to help one another if they only know one needs it I'll unite with the other workers—stand by them in their troubles and I believe they will do the same by me. We're all a good deal alike—want about the same things and have the same troubles and it won't do to try to fight his way out alone. But I'll know by past experience that we shouldn't be too rough on the man who goes to work, in a strike, from necessity.—*Lizzie M. Holmes in The Rights of Labor.*

THE BIRTH OF LABOR DAY.

The first inception of the Labor Day festival took place in Brooklyn in June, 1882, when a meeting of Advance Local Assembly 1562, was in progress.

Some of the members fell into a chat and began recalling holidays they remembered, such as the birthdays of statesmen and soldiers, the dates of great battles and the events which marked great changes in the history of the republic. Suddenly one of them asked why labor should not have a holiday of its own.

The idea was eagerly indorsed by every one in the room, and a sort of informal discussion took place, resulting in a unanimous resolution that they would advocate the celebration of one day in the year in honor of the genius of industry. No time was lost in carrying out the idea.

At the next meeting of the Central Labor Union P. J. McGuire and Mathew Maguire, who were then members of Local Assembly 1562, brought the matter up and by an unanimous vote it was resolved that the first Monday in September of every year should be set apart for a labor holiday and called "Labor Day."

The leaders in the movement had another matter in view in connection with the first Monday in September. It so happened that just then General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, and Local Assembly 1562, were not on good terms, and the chief had expressed himself in pretty hard terms about some of its members.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor was to convene in New York City on the first of September of that year, and it was determined to hurry up matters and have the first Labor Day festival then, with Mr. Powderly and his aids to review the procession.

The programme was successfully carried out, Mr. Powderly and the other members adjourned the assembly to review the parade, and 1562 and its chief again were friends.

Labor Day of 1886, when Henry George ran for Mayor, was a memorable one. The United Labor party, which he was supposed to represent, rallied for the occasion in great numbers, forming probably the biggest labor parade ever seen in that city.

The same year George E. McNeil ran on the Labor ticket for Mayor of Boston, and one of the largest demonstrations ever seen in that city was held.

The idea of setting a day in the year apart as a labor holiday is by no means a new one. In France, during the revolutionary days a century ago, a meeting was called by the revolutionary leaders and it was ordered that September 10 should be set apart as a labor festival.

In latter days the custom is gaining ground in other countries in the Old World, and in a few years it is thought there will be a labor festival every year in all the civilized countries of the world.—*New York Star.*

A TEMPLE OF LABOR.

The new Temple of Labor that is being erected by the trades unions of France, in Paris, is a massive white stone building, containing 145 offices and two large assembly halls. The offices will be used as employment agencies by the various trades, and will also be headquarters for all union workmen. A central office, where matters of general interest to the toilers will be transacted, is one of the prominent features of the building. A sort of central trade council will meet there weekly, and will take charge of any strike or trouble that grows too large for the trade affected.—*Commoner.*

A CARPENTER in Texas was arrested for a counterfeiter the other day because he made a counter fit in a store.

LABOR has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize.—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1890.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in NOVEMBER will be published in next month's (DECEMBER) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of OCTOBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$422 00	160—	$6 60	319—	. . .	478—	$11 05
2—	29 90	161—	2 40	320—	$2 30	479—	2 70
3—	14 35	162—	15 50	321—	2 60	480—	7 80
4—		163—	7 90	322—	4 50	481—	5 70
5—	26 20	164—	34 50	323—	1 70	482—	16 30
6—	3 60	165—	32 40	324—	1 80	483—	18 60
7—	13 00	166—	. . .	325—	1 50	484—	. . .
8—	57 20	167—	7 00	326—	14 00	485—	2 10
9—	9 20	168—	. . .	327—	. . .	486—	11 40
10—	18 70	169—	20 80	328—	. . .	487—	. . .
11—	44 20	170—	6 60	329—	3 30	488—	7 00
12—	7 50	171—	. . .	330—	50	489—	30 20
13—	1 00	172—	17 10	331—	. . .	490—	8 40
14—	1 50	173—	1 00	332—	. . .	491—	3 20
15—	7 40	174—	1 70	333—	. . .	492—	3 75
16—	1 70	175—	. . .	334—	6 20	493—	7 40
17—	4 50	176—	8 80	335—	. . .	494—	8 85
18—	3 70	177—	21 30	336—	6 50	495—	1 30
19—	5 60	178—	1 50	337—	13 80	496—	10 45
20—	18 50	179—	24 50	338—	3 90	497—	19 00
21—	15 70	180—	10 00	339—	3 50	498—	1 08
22—	64 90	181—	24 30	340—	104 20	499—	2 60
23—	21 90	182—		341—	7 00	500—	2 20
24—	50	183—	10 00	342—	1 10	501—	2 40
25—	33 50	184—	. . .	343—	6 50	502—	4 40
26—	6 30	185—	17 50	344—	9 80	503—	. . .
27—	8 20	186—	4 10	345—	. . .	504—	. . .
28—	70 40	187—	6 60	346—	3 50	505—	5 70
29—	86 82	188—	9 20	347—	1 00	506—	12 40
30—	81 60	189—	6 40	348—	6 30	507—	2 90
31—	3 10	190—	96	349—	4 80	508—	
32—	9 40	191—	11 10	350—		509—	28 80
33—	66 40	192—	9 30	351—	42 20	510—	. . .
34—	3 90	193—	1 90	352—	3 40	511—	25
35—	7 70	194—	3 20	353—	2 20	512—	3 30
36—	84 55	195—	6 00	354—	9 30	513—	30 00
37—	. . .	196—	1 63	355—	5 95	514—	. . .
38—	5 60	197—	38 20	356—	3 50	515—	21 50
39—	14 00	198—	30 60	357—	. . .	516—	2 20
40—	7 10	199—	13 10	358—	20 90	517—	4 90
41—	35 30	200—	10 00	359—	7 80	518—	18 50
42—	7 60	201—	2 00	360—	. . .	519—	. . .
43—	10 95	202—	7 80	361—	4 60	520—	1 65
44—	3 00	203—	6 66	362—	4 70	521—	13 80
45—	1 90	204—	7 10	363—	1 50	522—	. . .
46—	8 75	205—	11 30	364—	. . .	523—	. . .
47—	4 60	206—	17 70	365—	. . .	524—	. . .
48—	7 40	207—	14 50	366—	. . .	525—	1 65
49—	6 20	208—	8 10	367—	10 70	526—	3 20
50—	22 80	209—	14 80	368—	6 90	527—	3 90
51—	20 50	210—	1 70	369—	. . .	528—	4 60
52—	27 85	211—	61 10	370—	11 15	529—	1 35
53—	. . .	212—	50	371—	3 70	530—	4 30
54—	. . .	213—		372—	3 20	531—	2 30
55—	25 40	214—	9 50	373—	1 70	532—	. . .
56—	7 15	215—	7 60	374—	3 20	533—	. . .
57—	10 00	216—	3 50	375—	1 80	534—	. . .
58—	8 70	217—	3 40	376—	2 40	535—	. . .
59—	10 60	218—	9 40	377—	3 90	536—	9 50
60—	32 30	219—	18 60	378—	. . .	537—	. . .
61—	28 30	220—	6 00	379—	1 99	538—	1 10
62—	70 00	221—	4 90	380—	5 50	539—	. . .
63—	15 30	222—	16 25	381—	3 00	540—	2 20
64—	15 90	223—	4 50	382—	36 60	541—	1 40
65—	8 20	224—	2 60	383—	1 50	542—	. . .
66—	4 10	225—	18 60	384—	6 70	543—	1 20
67—	9 00	226—	1 50	385—	8 30	544—	. . .
68—	8 90	227—	10 30	386—	2 10	545—	2 20
69—	1 60	228—	23 30	387—	. . .	546—	1 10
70—	4 60	229—	7 20	388—	2 30	547—	4 40
71—		230—	. . .	389—	24 00	548—	11 90
72—	37 00	231—	4 70	390—	1 50	549—	. . .
73—	. . .	232—	1 40	391—	6 70	550—	3 90
74—	31 40	233—	1 50	392—	70	551—	6 30
75—	32 10	234—	14 50	393—	8 10	552—	. . .
76—	9 70	235—	4 00	394—	18 00	553—	. . .
77—	1 50	236—	3 70	395—	6 50	554—	9 36
78—	7 40	237—	34 00	396—	25	555—	3 30
79—	2 80	238—	10 80	397—	. . .	556—	5 40
80—	3 60	239—	18 85	398—	2 40	557—	. . .
81—	1 40	240—	20 70	399—	2 10	558—	4 50
82—	12 25	241—	6 20	400—		559—	. . .
83—	21 70	242—	37 75	401—	4 30	560—	2 20
84—	3 70	243—	4 30	402—		561—	1 00
85—	. . .	244—	1 20	403—	11 60	562—	13 95
86—		245—	14 70	404—	5 80	563—	4 00
87—	7 80	246—	32 90	405—	. . .	564—	13 15
88—	8 40	247—	16 50	406—	. . .	565—	2 70
89—	6 90	248—	7 20	407—	2 25	566—	13 80
90—	1 20	249—	. . .	408—	1 80	567—	12 50
91—	4 16	250—	2 50	409—	5 80	568—	1 20
92—	5 60	251—	9 00	410—	29 65	569—	. . .
93—	59 20	252—	2 80	411—		570—	2 40
94—	1 60	253—	. . .	412—	3 40	571—	2 30
95—	10 25	254—	. . .	413—	2 65	572—	10 90
96—	. . .	255—	. . .	414—	. . .	573—	. . .
97—	7 60	256—	. . .	415—	. . .	574—	1 90
98—	1 80	257—	37 45	416—	8 90	575—	7 40
99—	2 50	258—	6 00	417—	7 60	576—	50
100—	. . .	259—	. . .	418—	1 40	577—	. . .
101—	95	260—	6 00	419—	. . .	578—	6 15
102—	. . .	261—	. . .	420—	. . .	579—	4 20
103—	11 00	262—	. . .	421—	. . .	580—	2 70
104—	11 75	263—	3 00	422—	3 70	581—	5 00
105—	10 00	264—	. . .	423—	. . .	582—	2 80
106—	. . .	265—	. . .	424—	16 00	583—	4 90
107—	9 80	266—	3 50	425—	. . .	584—	3 60
108—	34 00	267—	5 40	426—	6 40	585—	4 90
109—	42 70	268—	7 00	427—	1 60	586—	2 50
110—	4 80	269—	. . .	428—	. . .	587—	. . .
111—	4 50	270—	7 60	429—	. . .	588—	. . .
112—	22 40	271—	2 50	430—	. . .	589—	. . .
113—	. . .	272—	2 60	431—	12 1	590—	. . .
114—	10 00	273—	12 40	432—	. .	591—	4 00
115—	3 60	274—	4 70	433—	2 50	592—	4 80
116—	13 60	275—	7 30	434—	10 60	593—	. . .
117—	. . .	276—	. . .	435—	. . .	594—	1 70
118—	12 40	277—	24 90	436—	2 30	595—	. . .
119—	25 90	278—	. . .	437—	2 45	596—	2 70
120—	10 00	279—	1 10	438—	. . .	597—	. . .
121—	15 00	280—	51 05	439—	. . .	598—	17 50
122—	15 00	281—	. . .	440—	. . .	599—	. . .
123—	10 00	282—	1 00	441—	2 40	600—	2 00
124—	6 20	283—	4 00	442—	. . .	601—	9 00
125—	29 90	284—	4 80	443—	3 70	602—	. . .
126—	10 00	285—	7 00	444—	6 00	603—	7 50
127—	4 60	286—	. . .	445—	1 50	604—	8 80
128—	3 20	287—	5 80	446—	25 50	605—	10
129—	12 05	288—	14 10	447—	1 80	606—	. . .
130—	33 60	289—	. . .	448—	2 10	607—	. . .
131—	6 95	290—	33 60	449—	13 60	608—	. .
132—	12 60	291—	. . .	450—	2 90	609—	11 80
133—	3 20	292—	. . .	451—	. . .	610—	. . .
134—	3 10	293—	. . .	452—	. . .	611—	. . .
135—	5 30	294—		453—	10 20	612—	. . .
136—	4 95	295—	11 10	454—	. .	613—	3 20
137—	4 60	296—	. . .	455—	25	614—	2 10
138—	19 85	297—	3 60	456—	2 00	615—	. . .
139—	10 00	298—	3 88	457—	5 75	616—	2 70
140—	. . .	299—	26 45	458—	7 40	617—	. . .
141—	8 20	300—	. . .	459—	1 00	618—	1 50
142—	63 21	301—	6 30	460—	4 20	619—	2 20
143—	3 80	302—	4 20	461—	2 30	620—	. . .
144—	7 10	303—	.	462—	1 75	621—	1 30
145—	. . .	304—	11 30	463—	4 00	622—	16 30
146—	9 00	305—	1 40	464—	7 20	623—	3 20
147—	12 50	306—	13 50	465—	. .	624—	19 50
148—	4 00	307—	. . .	466—	6 70	625—	10 30
149—	. . .	308—	. . .	467—	5 20	626—	2 00
150—	5 30	309—	50	468—	19 40	627—	3 10
151—	10 00	310—		469—	. . .	628—	. . .
152—	5 40	311—	10 70	470—	. . .	629—	. . .
153—	52 80	312—	.	471—	18 10	630—	15 00
154—	9 90	313—	6 10	472—	1 90	631—	9 50
155—	8 60	314—	. . .	473—	8 90	632—	1 60
156—	1 70	315—	9 70	474—	5 30	633—	6 10
157—	. . .	316—	14 20	475—	. . .	634—	. . .
158—	9 20	317—	. . .	476—	8 10	635—	8 40
159—	10 40	318—	. . .	477—	8 40	636—	7 10

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
637—	$11 90	665—	. .	693—	. . .	721—	. .
638—	. . .	666—	$9 70	694—	$10 80	722—	$ 80
639—	4 90	667—	. . .	695—	5 00	723—	90
640—	. . .	668—	. . .	696—	14 40	724—	. . .
641—	16 00	669—	3 80	697—	2 70	725—	. . .
642—	2 80	670—	5 45	698—	4 90	726—	. . .
643—	4 00	671—	1 50	699—	6 20	727—	7 65
644—	1 40	672—	90	700—	. . .	728—	10 70
645—	1 70	673—	. . .	701—	2 45	729—	4 50
646—	2 10	674—	. . .	702—	3 00	730—	. . .
647—	12 70	675—	1 30	703—	5 90	731—	. . .
648—	. . .	676—	4 70	704—	14 20	732—	. . .
649—	1 80	677—	2 50	705—	. .	733—	. . .
650—	. . .	678—	10 00	706—	4 05	734—	. . .
651—	. . .	679—	70	707—	. . .	735—	. . .
652—	3 00	680—	. . .	708—	6 05	736—	. . .
653—	9 10	681—	10 20	709—	5 30	737—	. .
654—	1 00	682—	2 9	710—	4 00	738—	5 75
655—	6 70	683—	18 35	711—	6 60	739—	10 00
656—	.	684—	. . .	712—	5 90	740—	10 00
657—	12 85	685—	. . .	713—	3 50	741—	11 35
658—	3 30	686—	. . .	714—	1 30	742—	11 00
659—	2 30	687—	13 70	715—	11 13	743—	10 00
660—	2 20	688—	. . .	716—	7 80	744—	10 50
661—	1 30	689—	12 65	717—	17 50	745—	10 00
662—	4 50	690—	3 00	718—	5 15		
663—	1 10	691—	4 0	719—	2 20		
664—	4 30	692—	2 60	720—	1 40		
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	$6,058 69

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from OCTOBER 1st, 1890, to OCTOBER 31st, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since OCTOBER 31st, will be reported in the DECEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
9—	$51 00	164—	$31 45	325—	$41 92	520—	$4 85
11—	54 15	167—	10 25	330—	3 75	521—	12 40
12—	20 68	173—	1 75	333—	5 15	526—	3 15
15—	11 90	174—	1 25	336—	8 00	529—	3 40
16—	2 50	177—	20 95	337—	9 00	530—	3 65
18—	3 90	178—	2 50	339—	4 45	531—	1 15
19—	2 50	180—	9 85	311—	3 50	536—	9 45
22—	61 80	185—	12 60	342—	2 25	538—	90
24—	12 05	187—	7 00	343—	8 45	555—	1 10
26—	5 45	188—	6 75	348—	2 80	556—	2 80
27—	6 65	189—	3 15	349—	2 10	558—	1 95
28—	162 15	190—	1 30	351—	21 10	560—	3 15
29—	135 60	192—	9 10	354—	9 50	561—	19 00
31—	3 05	193—	95	363—	3 40	562—	8 45
32—	29 00	194—	3 20	370—	6 10	564—	5 50
33—	36 31	195—	3 00	371—	3 60	567—	23 65
35—	46 50	197—	37 00	373—	15	568—	1 10
38—	5 60	198—	46 80	377—	3 70	570—	1 20
39—	6 25	202—	2 10	380—	2 75	571—	1 15
40—	10 70	204—	5 50	383—	70	572—	19 40
42—	7 40	206—	6 10	384—	6 95	574—	3 80
43—	6 35	208—	4 05	391—	3 30	576—	3 30
44—	3 3	209—	5 70	394—	16 15	580—	1 35
45—	2 85	211—	89 10	396—	4 00	582—	3 30
46—	2 70	212—	32 60	398—	1 20	585—	7 20
47—	4 70	214—	11 25	408—	1 80	586—	2 50
48—	3 75	215—	5 30	410—	28 35	594—	2 55
49—	9 80	217—	3 20	412—	2 00	596—	2 75
50—	30 90	222—	9 50	417—	4 30	600—	2 80
56—	2 95	227—	11 80	420—	3 30	604—	14 70
58—	4 45	228—	32 05	426—	4 60	609—	5 40
59—	20 00	229—	86	427—	1 50	613—	4 85
62—	81 90	231—	4 65	437—	2 50	614—	3 95
63—	15 50	232—	70	441—	2 85	617—	7 75
65—	15 80	233—	2 20	443—	2 00	619—	5 15
66—	2 10	2 5—	5 30	444—	8 55	620—	8 50
67—	8 75	236—	2 25	445—	2 45	623—	1 65
68—	9 80	237—	12 85	446—	41 55	624—	11 55
70—	7 85	240—	6 50	447—	1 60	625—	23 70
71—	3 05	241—	1 30	448—	1 95	630—	3 50
74—	10 35	243—	2 15	450—	15	632—	2 40
77—	2 20	245—	7 35	451—	22 75	635—	12 90
78—	6 60	248—	10 65	454—	7 00	636—	5 50
79—	80	250—	5 35	455—	6 40	641—	8 75
82—	11 70	251—	4 95	456—	2 72	642—	2 80
87—	3 90	258—	3 00	457—	4 30	643—	3 00
88—	2 55	260—	2 75	463—	10 75	644—	70
89—	6 65	263—	3 85	466—	3 10	645—	85
91—	2 05	264—	1 00	471—	26 80	647—	4 65
93—	35 59	267—	9 65	473—	3 95	649—	4 05
96—	10 05	268—	3 50	477—	7 55	652—	1 50
101—	1 95	270—	8 05	478—	5 15	655—	3 43
103—	7 65	271—	1 30	479—	3 25	657—	14 00
108—	19 65	280—	9 75	483—	17 30	660—	1 90
110—	3 85	283—	2 27	485—	2 20	664—	3 90
112—	21 55	284—	5 85	486—	14 55	666—	1 85
116—	20 85	285—	3 45	490—	5 35	668—	1 75
119—	33 75	287—	1 90	491—	4 65	670—	2 70
125—	15 20	288—	9 65	492—	2 25	676—	2 80
127—	10 00	292—	4 45	493—	3 70	677—	1 55
130—	6 55	295—	3 46	495—	65	681—	9 20
131—	3 25	297—	1 80	496—	9 65	685—	3 00
134—	5 30	300—	3 50	501—	2 65	688—	1 90
136—	5 55	301—	3 80	505—	2 40	689—	2 05
137—	4 25	306—	13 80	506—	26 35	690—	1 00
147—	3 10	307—	1 65	507—	5 35	691—	30
150—	9 30	311—	8 05	512—	6 25	696—	1 90
152—	5 25	314—	1 10	513—	37 70	697—	1 35
153—	28 30	316—	15 20	515—	23 00		
156—	2 00	321—	4 65	518—	23 70		
Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	$2,749 19

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

REPORT OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 30th, 1890, TO OCTOBER 31st, '90, INCLUSIVE.

All moneys received since that date will be reported in the December CARPENTER.

No. of Union.	Am't.
295	$19 50
309	17 00
325	55 00
376	12 50
441	2 50
Total	$106 50
Previously reported up to Sept 30,'90	18 697 67
Total Assessment Rec.	$18,804 17

REJECTIONS.

WM. WALKER from Union 83, Halifax, N. S. for incompetency.

HUGH G. WRIGHT from Union 708, Salem, O.

JOHN SANDALL from Union 488, Jersey City, N. J.. for incompetency.

D. H. MORRIS from Union 254, Jeannette, Pa., for incompetency.

JOHN CONLEY and WM. MACHIN from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS OF GENERAL VOTE ON THE CHICAGO CONSTITUTION AS CANVASSED AND COUNTED BY THE G. E. B., OCT. 30-31, 1890.

No. Union.	For.	Against.	No. Union.	For.	Against.	No. Union.	For.	Against.
1	2	65	188	34	8	427	1	10
2	72	. .	190	6	. .	435	6	3
3	14	4	192	24	4	437	2	12
4	32	3	194	14	. .	440	25	. .
7	24	. .	195	13	1	441	10	2
8	2	19	196	11	1	446	34	12
9	33	1	199	14	4	450	12	2
10	290	13	202	4	12	451	59	14
12	8	63	203	16	2	453	. .	56
13	. .	12	204	. .	10	455	8	5
15	16	1	205	29	. .	457	34	. .
17	1	13	207	13	5	458	2	18
18	10	. .	208	5	16	459	39	1
19	10	2	211	3	32	460	1	19
20	.	37	212	18	. .	461	11	. .
21	1	8	214	19	. .	462	40	5
22	. .	114	216	4	48	465	14	. .
23	17	95	218	16	6	466	33	. .
24	19	. .	219	12	1	468	23	. .
25	196	2	220	20	. .	469	16	. .
26	.	22	221	7	7	471	9	24
27	26	3	223	11	. .	474	21	3
28	6	216	225	21	. .	477	13	7
33	36	2	227	1	19	479	12	. .
34	16	3	229	2	60	480	25	3
36	. .	21	230	19	2	482	21	. .
38	16	. .	231	16	. .	483	73	. .
42	18	2	233	8	1	486	25	. .
43	16	. .	234	16	6	487	26	. .
45	10	. .	235	13	. .	489	75	1
47	9	5	239	4	83	490	18	2
48	13	. .	241	13	. .	492	7	1
49	1	19	243	1	11	493	27	2
50	24	4	245	7	9	494	. .	18
51	16	. .	246	22	3	496	16	2
55	14	1	247	105	. .	497	40	3
56	7	. .	250	2	5	498	20	. .
59	13	3	251	8	. .	502	24	. .
62	1	41	252	1	28	509	12	1
61	13	. .	253	26	1	512	10	1
69	11	. .	255	12	. .	520	16	. .
70	25	10	257	1	19	521	23	. .
72	225	3	258	2	19	526	11	. .
74	21	4	260	9	1	531	14	5
76	14	3	261	8	. .	534	13	7
79	9	1	267	. .	25	535	*11	. .
80	17	2	268	11	3	540	. .	10
82	5	18	270	*2	11	543	7	1
83	. .	156	272	11	. .	550	18	5
84	1	21	27	32	1	551	20	4
85	1	8	275	10	.	554	5	43
86	9	1	277	35	9	557	19	. .
88	18	3	279	7	. .	562	36	8
89	. .	21	280	64	1	565	12	. .
90	20	7	281	5	3	566	21	. .
91	4	21	284	15	2	567	24	2
93	16	1	285	13	4	568	.	8
96	5	9	287	18	. .	569	10	. .
97	2	9	288	9	1	571	15	2
98	. .	10	292	16	. .	578	36	. .
101	1	8	298	20	. .	583	12	2
102	13	3	299	17	2	584	12	. .
103	18	9	300	20	1	589	5	3
104	33	2	301	27	. .	590	14	. .
107	21	. .	304	21	. .	591	14	. .
108	110	3	306	. .	37	601	29	1
109	8	34	309	22	4	603	3	45
111	8	1	314	17	. .	606	13	4
115	12	3	315	13	3	615	12	14
116	18	9	316	19	4	616	17	1
117	12	. .	321	2	13	617	22	1
118	1	18	323	15	2	620	32	1
119	17	22	324	3	7	623	12	2
122	. .	22	325	20	. .	625	18	1
124	8	14	326	53	1	626	5	3
131	1	18	332	9	1	627	18	. .
132	. .	11	334	2	20	628	1	14
136	12	4	336	22	. .	631	25	. .
138	15	127	337	14	. .	635	34	. .
140	6	10	338	. .	28	637	97	2
141	54	. .	340	40	. .	640	. .	10
142	1	57	344	21	1	641	. .	20
143	*3	6	351	37	. .	649	1	13
144	25	. .	352	7	4	653	26	. .
146	. .	26	355	197	18	654	18	. .
147	.	15	356	14	. .	656	8	. .
148	10	. .	359	19	. .	658	17	. .
152	21	1	362	12	5	660	3	5
153	150	15	367	1	16	664	7	1
154	18	. .	368	20	. .	667	. .	39
155	20	2	372	. .	12	672	8	. .
158	62	8	376	3	9	674	2	9
160	11	1	380	14	5	676	. .	38
162	23	10	381	18	. .	677	. .	11
164	13	.	382	14	2	680	18	1
165	*10	14	383	3	5	685	17	. .
166	21	3	384	34	7	688	11	3
167	*	13	389	16	6	692	20	. .
169	50	. .	391	41	. .	694	6	27
170	11	2	394	45	. .	695	11	1
171	. .	31	399	11	. .	698	23	14
174	10	4	401	7	12	699	. .	14
175	47	. .	408	7	. .	701	9	5
177	40	3	410	33	9	703	1	8
180	. .	14	411	36	1			
184	1	13	421	6	1			
186	. .	15	422	. .	13			
Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5929	3028

EXPULSIONS.

C. J. FLECK from Union 334, Saginaw Mich., for working ten hours with non-union men.

JOHN E. WILLIS from Union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y. for non-payment of $190 fine.

HENRY YEAGER from Union 652, Streator, Ill., for non-attendance, refusing to pay dues and condemning the order.

ALBERT CABALEK from Union 39, Cleveland, Ohio, for violation of working rules and JOHN MICHAL from same Union for slander of Union.

A. S. MCDONALD and GEORGE M. BARRON from Union 426, West Newton, Mass., for contempt

ROY E. JONES from Union 280, Helena, Montana, for keeping money which belonged to the Union.

P. R. MILLER from Union 326, Columbus, Ohio, for non-payment of dues and conduct unbecoming a member.

W. W. ROCKAFELLOW from Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind., for violation of trade rules.

H BRAITHWAIT, ROBERT T. ADAMS, HERMAN SMITH, FRANK BRICHLER, J. METZGER and GEO. J. CLEMENS from Union 215, Lafayette, Ind., for violation of obligation and trade rules, and dissension in the Union.

J. H. TIETJEN from Union 616, San Francisco, Cal., for violation of trade rules.

A. G. HENDERSON from Union 334, Saginaw City, Mich., for non-payment of dues and scabbing.

J. MATTHEWS and HERMAN ANDERSON from Union 536, Whatcom, Wash., for non-payment of dues and running down the Union.

CARL WEHMEYER and JOHN SCHAUB suspended from Union No. 12, St. Louis, Mo., for not working to keep up the trade rules.-

AUGUST STENGLE and GEO. YEAKEL from Union 637, Hamilton, O. They wanted to resign and could give no reason for resigning and were voted out.

P. A. PHEIFER suspended from Union 569, Manor Station, Pa., for six months for scabbing.

F. SEIDLITZ from Union 166, Rock Island, Ill., for scabbing.

CARL JONES, after being convicted of forgery and theft by the District Court of the County was expelled from Union 362, Winona, Minn.

AUGUST HINICKSECUS from Union 186, Steubenville, O., for violation of working rules and contempt of Union.

HENRY LEISE, FRANK FISHER and F. G. WHINES from Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., for violation of obligation.

FRANK W. WHEELER, JNO. ALVERSON, JOS. MCKEEL and WM. A. BESSEY from Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for violation of obligation and working against trade rules.

HENRY BARTHELS from Union 215, Peoria, Ill., for violating trade rules and defrauding a brother. JOHN LAWRENCE, W. D. RICHARDSON, D. D. KELLOGG, F. G. DARR and FRED. LOOFT were also expelled from said Union for violating their obligation and the working rules.

C. C. IVES from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., for violating the trade rules.

CHRIS. WINTER from Union 228, Milwaukee, Wis, for violating trade rules.

ADOLPH J. F. EHRICH from Union 230, Helena, Montana, for scabbing.

J. P. STONE from Union 255, Hannibal, Mo., for breaking trade rules and slanderous talk of the Union. ROBERT F. PORTER from same Union for breaking trade rules and comtempt of the commands of the Union.

WM. JOHNSON and WM. FERGUSON from Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, for violating the working laws.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—October, 1890.

Balance, October, 1. 1890	$5326 19
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6058 69
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Advertisers	42 00
" District Council	4 00
" Subscriber	50
Total	$11 441 38

EXPENSES—October, 1890.

For Printing	$451 50
" Office, etc	605 23
" Services of G. E. B.	84 10
" September Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Badges	100 00
" Traveling and organizing	46 20
" Benefits Nos. 991 to 1014, inclusive	2475 00
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1890	7589 35
Total	$11,441 38

DETAILED EXPENSES—October, 1890.

Printing 1500 Postals	$ 4 25
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 5000 Arrear Cards	12 50
" 5000 Members Cards	12 50
" 2000 Order Cards	5 00
" 5000 Remem. your Oblig	7 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 1000 Memorandum Slips	3 25
" Electrotyping Arrears	55
" Electro Postal Receipts	55
" 500 Honorary Members Cards	3 00
" 10,000 Noteheads	25 00
" 46 000 Copies October Journal	293 50
" German Constitutions, new composition and Stereotyping	68 90
Wrapping and Mailing Oct. Journal	22 55
Postage on October Journal	27 11
Expressage on Supplies, Etc	27 88
Postage on Letters and Supplies	28 40
5000 Postals	5 00
Seven Telegrams	3 89
Salary and Clerk Hire	436 66
Services of G. E. B	84 10
Office Rent for Oct	25 00
500 Badges	100 00
Translating Constitution into French	12 00
C. A. Rockwood, organizing	25 10
A. D. Ormer organizing Union 733	4 25
R. Beatty organizing Unions 675 & 737	16 85
Capita Tax A. F. of L. for Sept	90 00
Quarterly Rent of Post Office Box	8 00
Gas Fixtures and Incidentals	3 74
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Rent of Caligraph	5 00
Benefit No. 991 Mrs. D. Burkhart	50 00
" 992 Mrs. Louisa Righter	50 00
" 993 Mrs. Louisa Kraft	50 00
" 994 Mrs. Catherine Murray	50 00
" 995 Mrs. Annie Greenan	25 00
" 996 Chas. Oswald	200 00
" 997 Mrs. Mary J. Head	50 00
" 998 Joseph Miller	200 00
" 999 Henry Roellgen	200 00
" 1000 Chas Kath	200 00
" 1001 James McInnes	200 00
" 1002 Mrs. Johanna Carey	50 00
" 1003 James McCambridge	200 00
" 1004 Mrs. Catherine Meyers	50 00
" 1005 Mrs. Alice A. Dechart	50 00
" 1006 Mrs. M. J. Warren	50 00
" 1007 Mrs. Nellie Pearson	50 00
" 1008 Adam Dorst	200 00
" 1009 Bert Coffin	100 00
" 1010 Mrs. Belle Davis	50 00
" 1011 John Harding	100 00
" 1012 Mrs E. A. Huhn	50 00
" 1013 John Allison	200 00
" 1014 Mrs A. A. Pathmore	50 00

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 991.—MRS. DORETHEA BURKHARDT, age 46, wife of Theobald Burkhardt, Union 449, Cleveland, O., of consumption, July 9th, 1890.

No. 992.—MRS. LOUISA RIGHTER, age 44, wife of Samuel Righter, Union 438, Manayunk Pa., of eudocarititis, August 24th, 1890.

No. 993.—MRS. LOUISE KRAFT, age 33, wife of Adam Kraft, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., of miscarriage, etc., August 22d, 1890.

No. 994.—MRS CATHARINE MURRAY, aged 31, wife of Chas. M. Murray, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of heart disease, August 18th, 1890.

No. 995.—MRS. ANNIE GREENAN, age 50, wife of Wm. Greenan, Union 340, New York, N. Y., of sunstroke, July 31st, 1890.

No. 996.—CHARLES OSWALD, age 55, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., of cholera morbus, September 8th, 1890.

No. 997.—MRS. MARY J. HEAD, age —, wife of N. H. Head, Union 437, Elkins, W. Va., of obstruction of the bowels, August 28th, 1890.

No 998.—JOSEPH MILLER, age 36, Union 52 Charleston, S. C., of phthisis-pulmonalis, August 7th, 1890.

No. 999.—HENRY ROELLGEN, age 34, Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., of peritiphlilis, August 14th, 1890.

No. 1000.—CHARLES KATH, age 32, Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., of pulmonary tuberculosis, June 4th, 1890.

No. 1001.—JAMES MCINNES, age 49, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., of bronchitis and exhaustion, September 12th, 1890.

No. 1002.—MRS. JOANNA CAREY, age 51, wife of Edward H Carey, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of cancer of the uterus, September 4th, 1890.

No. 1003.—JAS. MCCAMBRIDGE, age 60, Union 8 Philadelphia, Pa., of inflammation of the lungs September 4th, 1890.

No. 1004.—MRS. KATHERINE MEYERS, age 48, wife of Jos. G. Myers, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., of neuralgia of the breast, August 27th, 1890.

No. 1005.—MRS. ALICE A. DECHART, age 54, wife of John W. Dechart, Union 239, West Philadelphia, Pa., of strangulated hernia, July 28th, 1890.

No. 1006.—MRS. MARTHA JANE WARREN, age 38, wife of John P. Warren, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., hemorrhage of the bowels, August 28th, 1890.

No. 1007.—MRS. NELLIE PEARSON, age 48, wife of John Pearson, Union 181, Chicago, Ills., of typhoid fever, August 31st, 1890.

No. 1008.—ADAM DORST, age 53, Union 172, Newark, N. J., of cardioperi-carditis, September 17th, 1890.

No. 1009.—BERT COFFIN, age 38, Union 699, St Louis, Mo., of concussion of brain, (accident) August 27th, 1890.

No. 1010.—MRS. BELLE DAVIS, age 22, wife A. V. Davis, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., inflammatory diarrhœa, August 11th, 1890.

No. 1011.—JOHN HARDING, aged 39, Union 146 Schednectady, N. Y., of typhoid fever, September 18th, 1890.

No. 1012.—MRS. ELIZA ANN HUHN, age 35, wife of Henry C. Huhn, Union 459, Uniontown, Pa., of pneumonia, August 13th, 1890.

No. 1013.—JOHN ALLISON, age 50, Union 174, Jackson, Tenn., of hemorrhage of the kidneys, August 23d, 1890.

No. 1014.—MRS ALICE A. PATHMORE, age 43, wife of Mathias Pathmore, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., acute peritonitis following cystitis, September 23d, 1890.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers, Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St. St. Johns, N. B.
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56 Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
I. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Wm. Schueler, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock Ark.
Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.
E. H. Beebe, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
John Miller, Cleveland, O.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.
T. M. Smith, Box 180 Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 1228 McGee St., Kansas City Mo.
Chr. Stein, Milwaukee, Wis.
L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.
McKay Campbell, Burlington, Vt.
A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.
T. B. Foster, W. St. George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. B. Horner, 821 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Col.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
H. D. Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
M. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla.
John A. Monroe, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. Giles, Omaha, Neb.
M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich.
F. R. Vreeland, Bayonne, N. J.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.
D. R. Gash, Louisville, Ky.
M. E. Davis, Duquesne, Pa.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
John Chalmers, Ogden, Utah.
C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
T. J. Jones, Nevada, Mo.
J. H. Daubert, Pottsville, Pa.
Amos Strop, Pittston, Pa.
J. T. W. Loe, Dallas, Tex.
John Schenck, Scranton, Pa.
Chas. Diecke, St. Louis, Mo.
G. W. Curtis, Bellaire, O.
T. J. Thomasson, Yoakum, Tex.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union 664 had a rousing mass meeting, October 26, with good speakers and excellent music.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Trade dull, carpenters work nine hours a day at 30 to 33⅓ cents per hour. Tinners and painters are well organized here.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 15, 1890.

RESULT OF THE VOTE ON THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 11, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood:

The General Executive Board located in this city on October 30–31, 1890, canvassed and counted the vote of the Local Unions on the Revised Constitution as adopted by the Chicago Convention. They have reported to the G. S. the result of their investigations, and they declare that said Revised Constitution is defeated, as they hold it lacks 42 votes of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting. They report the result as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Votes as tabulated by the G. S.	6777	3212
Votes received too late but voted in time	26	44
	6803	3256
Returns of 49 Unions, not counted for want of seal	868	228
Total counted by G. E. B	5935	3028
Union 516 not counted for want of a quorum	6	—
Total affirmative vote counted by G. E. B	5929	
Total votes counted in negative		3028
Sum of total vote	8957	
One-third of total vote	2986	
Two-thirds necessary to adopt	5971	
Received	[illegible]	
Lost by		42 votes

The above is the result as announced by the G. E. B., and the G. E. B. thereupon declare the Constitution adopted by the Chicago Convention as defeated and rejected for want of the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting. The detailed vote of the Local Unions as accepted by the G. E. B. can be found on page 3 of this month's CARPENTER.

The G. E. B. located in Philadelphia in accordance with the above decision of theirs, has instructed the G. S. to notify the Local Unions in Philadelphia and vicinity, within a radius of ten miles, to make nominations and prepare to elect a new General Treasurer and a new General Executive Board, from among the members of the Local Unions in Philadelphia and vicinity, and as provided in the Detroit Constitution. The G. E. B. declare the Detroit Constitution as still in full force and effect, and as the only law to govern the organization. The Revised Constitution as adopted at Chicago is not to be considered at all as law. Such is the official decision of the G. E. B.

The G. S., however, with all due respect for the authority of the G. E. B., is of the opinion that the returns of the 49 unions, not counted for want of seal affixed to their returns, should not be thrown out, inasmuch as these unions had no seal, and their returns were duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union.

The following is a list of the 49 unions counted out for not having the seal of the L. U. on their returns: Unions 16, 39, 61, 68, 71, 127, 129, 135, 137, 150, 163, 168, 178, 187, 224, 278, 322, 341, 348, 357, 358, 363, 420, 476, 506, 511, 517, 527, 536, 558, 560, 572, 573, 574, 576, 582, 599, 600, 604, 607, 613, 644, 652, 668, 679, 683, 687 and 700.

Furthermore, the return of six votes from Union 516 should also be counted, as a small union of 7 or 10 members, in the absence of a law to that effect, cannot be expected to have 7 or more members as a quorum. Another thing, the returns which were received in the office of the G. S. after October 10th, the date fixed for closing returns, should not be counted, no matter what time the unions affected may have voted. This would leave the vote stand as originally tabulated by the G. S., viz.:

In favor of the Constitution	6777
Against the Constitution	3212
Total votes cast	9989
One-third of same	3329
Two-thirds vote	6660
Received	6777
More than two-thirds vote	117

In addition to this vote, 15 unions cast a unanimous vote in the affirmative and 2 unanimously in the negative, but these votes could not be and were not counted, as their returns did not specify the number of votes cast.

The 15 unions voting unanimously in the affirmative are: Unions 35. 209, 276, 343, 354, 361, 395, 467, 508, 530, 564, 585, 609, 619, 666.

The two unions unanimously in the negative are Unions 128 and 330.

Returns with seal, but not on regular voting return, and favorable to Constitution, were received and not counted from Unions 40, 172, 273 and 431. These unions show a total vote of 98 more in favor and 8 against the Constitution.

Unions 125, 181, 238 and 675 sent in heir returns too late to be accepted by the G. E. B. After the G. E. B. had concluded their count returns came in from Unions 73, 178, 237, 311, 488, 612 and 663, but these returns could not have been counted.

Incomplete returns were received from Unions 66, 77, 198, 464, 501, 513, 548, 580, 672.

The returns show 403 Local Unions sent in a report of their votes, including those in irregular form. Of these 403 unions 308 Local Unions are in favor of the Constitution, and 95 are against it.

The chief objections to the Revised Constitution as stated by the Local Unions voting in the negative are:

First. To Section 50, to the increase of the monthly dues from a minimum rate of 35 cents to 50 cents per month as the lowest minimum.

Second. To Section 54, to the supposed increase of capita tax to 15 cents per month. The only change is the idea of having the Protective Fund sent to headquarters each month so as to have it available in trade troubles. The 15 cents tax is now no more than what the Unions pay at present. They pay 10 cents capita tax to General Fund and 5 cents to Protective Fund.

Third. To Section 56, to the provision of five cents more per capita as an additional reserve fund in the Locals to use in case of strikes. Also to Section 59, in providing for assessments in case of a deficiency during strikes.

Section 66 is objected to in regard to contractors having to retire from membership.

Section 96 was also objected to, through several unions misunderstanding that it would appy to members now in benefit who joined when over 50 years of age, under the old law of 60 years limit. Several unions consider Section 96 would debar such members from the benefits to which they are now entitled.

Slight objections were also offered by a few unions to the rate of pay for the G. E. B. and to the salaries of General Officers and to having the headquarters remain in Philadelphia.

Many of the unions which have voted against the Revised Constitution because of increased dues and increased tax, in their letters accompanying their returns, express a desire to have an increase in the funeral benefits for the members. To us it is a supreme mystery how they can ever expect increased funeral benefits if they do not wish to pay enough to meet even the current running expenses of their local unions. Nearly all of the local unions which have lapsed and returned their charters, or are now impoverished or nearly bankrupt, are so from having a low rate of monthly dues for their members. A high rate of dues is by far much better for the local unions than to have constant assessments which in the end will drive away members.

The revised constitution adopted at Chicago is a vast improvement in the main on the Constitution as previously adopted at Detroit. It is true there are several defects in the Chicago Constitution, but after all it does not contain as many conflictions as are in the Detroit Constitution. As a whole, it is a progressive Constitution, calculated to meet the growing wants of our immense organization, and arranging for a General Executive Board to satisfy the demands of the various sections of the country.

The system of having the Constitution numbered in consecutive sections from No. 1 to 183, was also a decided improvement on the old plan of Articles and Sections. The new law granting a funeral benefit to those who are now "Honorary members" and out of benefit, was also an advanced move, as also were the liberal provisions as to unions in arrears in case of benefits.

The perfection of the law on clearance cards, and dispensing with the useless system of withdrawal cards, as also the laws to govern strikes and lockouts and for in stallation of local officers are all much to be desired and favored, as well as several other good features. Yet these good points, to which not a dozen unions offered objections were all lost sight of by the Local Unions voting in the negative, who mainly opposed an increase in the monthly dues and the perfection of a strong financial system in the United Brotherhood.

It is to be hoped that in time the members of all trade unions will see the importance and advantage of paying high dues to their local unions, and of making them not only a numerical but likewise a moral and financial power.

The fight we now have in our U. B. for higher dues is the same old fight we had in 1882, when we raised the minimum dues from 15 cents to 25 cents per month, and again after the Detroit Convention in 1888, when we went up to 35 cents as the lowest limit. At that convention there was a hot debate on the unanimous report of the Committee on Constitution, favoring 50 cents as the lowest limit, and the report was adopted by 47 ayes and 32 nays. But not having the necessary two-thirds vote of the delegates the 50 cent minimum was declared lost and the 35 cents limit thereupon adopted. In the Chicago Convention the sentiment in favor of the limit of 50 cents dues was overwhelmingly strong, and the arguments in its favor were powerful and convincing.

To declare the Chicago Constitution completely defeated is to maintain the old system with all its imperfections, inconsistencies and drawbacks. It is to face backward instead of forward. It is an acknowledgment that we are not desirous of perfecting the government and administration of our organization to meet its growth and requirements.

P. J. McGuire,
General Secretary.

POWDERLY'S ATTACK ON ELLIOTT.

We are pained to notice Mr. T. V. Powderly goes out of his way to make a very bitter personal attack in the *Journal of United Labor* on Mr. J. T. Elliott, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. We have known J. T. Elliott since our boyhood, and for twenty-five years past he has been an active worker in the labor movement. We have always found him zealous, honest and faithful to every trust reposed in him, and whatever petty faults he may have (and who is free from fault), none can ever gainsay his devotedness to the interests of the journeymen painters and decorators of America. The immense growth of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, under the management of J. T. Elliott, is in itself the best vindication of his character and purposes. And this growth, in spite of the opposition of a small rival concern in the K. of L., is due to the incessant labors of Mr. Elliott.

FIFTEEN NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue charters have been granted to fifteen new unions, as follows: No. 57, Indianapolis, Ind. (stair-builders); 95, Hartford City, Ind.; 105, New Brighton, N. Y., (Staten Island); 114, Houston, Tex.; 120, Venice, Ill.; 121, Bridgeton, N. J.; 123, Salem, Va.; 126, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; 139, Johnson City, Tenn.; 151 Long Branch, N. J.; 183, New Portage, O.; 200 New York, N. Y., (Jewish); 249, New Orleans, La.; 256, Hampton, Va., and 259, Henderson, Ky.

MELBOURNE, A GREAT CENTER OF LABOR ORGANIZATION.

The prominent part played by the Melbourne Trades' Hall in collecting and remitting the thousands of pounds that so materially helped the London dockers to win their monumental victory last year brought that great Australian center of labor organization for the first time under the general notice of Great Britain and Ireland. But as only a vague idea of the scope and working of that institution is prevalent in the Old World, it may be both interesting and instructive to give a brief historical and descriptive sketch of the noble pile of buildings standing at the intersection of Lygon and Victoria streets, Melbourne, and now known in both hemispheres as the Melbourne Trades' Hall.

"Well, boys, what do you say if we stand out for eight hours a day?" These words were spoken by a young Scottish stonemason to his fellow-workmen, engaged in the erection of a large edifice in Melbourne on a broiling day in December, 1855. They were simple words, but, like the good seed mentioned in the Gospel narrative, they fell upon fertile soil and have yielded fruit a hundred-fold. In them were contained the germs of a beneficient reform, and a common central meeting place for associated Australian labor—the eight-hour day and the Melbourne Trades' Hall. The speaker's name was James Galloway, and the stately monument erected over his remains in the Melbourne cemetery by the grateful workingmen of that metropolis proclaims him "the founder of the eight-hours day." Another monument, built by the gold-diggers of Ballarat to perpetuate his memory, stands in the principal thoroughfare of that golden city. Galloway's words were taken up and acted upon by his companions with such zeal and unanimity that in the following March (1856) the eight hour day was conceded by the masters to the working stonemasons of Victoria. A few other kindred trades secured the same boon shortly afterward, and on April 21, 1856, the first Eight Hour Procession marched through the streets of Melbourne. It was composed of the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, laborers, plumbers, painters, coachbuilders and quarrymen. At its head was borne a small, plain banner, not much larger than half a dozen pocket handkerchiefs, which is now the most precious relic the Melbourne Trades' Hall possesses. At each Eight-Hour Procession for 34 years it has been proudly carried in the van, and given precedence over all the costly, artistic banners with which the various trades' unions of Melbourne are now supplied. The center of this historic banner is navy blue, with the words, "Eight hours' labor, eight hours' recreation, eight hours' rest," in white, and there is not the slightest attempt at ornamentation. It typifies the stern determination and the uncompromising practicality of the eight-hour movement.

This first demonstration of the associated trades of Melbourne, accompanied as it was by a sports gathering in Cremore Gardens, yielded a surplus which was presented to the charitable institutions. But next year, with increasing strength and a larger surplus, the affiliated trades began to recognize the necessity of securing a central meeting place, a common ground for the fraternal union of all classes of labor and industry. Application was made to the Victorian government for a site, and, after some opposition, an extensive, unused block of state land at the corner of Lygon and Victoria streets was vested in trustees nominated by the various associated trades No time was lost in utilizing the ground. A plain wooden building was speedily erected, and was formally opened on the third anniversary of the eight-hour day by Mr. Thos. Eves, the President of the Masons' Society. This wooden erection, though now an eyesore by the side of the splendid pile of buildings on the same reserve, is still carefully preserved and propped up for the sake of old times and as a reminder of the day of small things. It was made to serve all the requirements of the trades until 1874, when the first section of the new permanent Trades' Hall buildings was erected at a cost of £3,500. A second section, at a similar cost, was added in 1883, and five years later a new hall and offices had to be built, at an expense of £5,000. Altogether, more than £15,000 has been expended up to date on the Melbourne Trades' Hall, and the artisans and laborers of the Victorian metropolis proudly boast that there is no other kindred institution on the face of the earth to compare with it for convenience, completeness, practical utility, and the effective organization of labor.

The following official list of trades' unions affiliated to the Trades' Hall will serve to show the strength and the universality of the unique network of federated labor that Victoria has triumphantly achieved: Typographical society, bakers, carpenters, agricultural implement makers, brushmakers, coachmakers, shipwrights, tanners and curriers, laborers, engineers, boilermakers, plasterers, brickmakers, coalyard employees, brewers' employees, bookbinders, millers' employees, plumbers, timberyard employees, brass founders, clickers, malsters, wharf laborers, sailmakers, saddlers, masons, gas stokers, bootmakers, glass bottle makers, wood turners, furniture trade, tinsmiths, ærated water makers, quarrymen, iron moulders, tobacconists, cigarmakers, confectioners, pressers, seamen's union, engine drivers, felt hatters, stevedores, laborers, ironworkers' assistants, corporation laborers, cutters and tinners, bricklayers, coopers, painters and slaughtermen.

Each of these unions has its regular night of meeting, and its specified room in the Trades' Hall buildings. No meetings of affiliated unions are allowed to be held outside the Trades' Hall precincts. Not only is this rule a salutary piece of discipline, but it is obviously a powerful factor in the fraternization of labor and the cementing together of the various trade organizations. Its practical effect is to make the Trades' Hall every evening a blaze of light, almost every one of its numerous rooms being occupied by a meeting, and the whole place presents the agreeable aspect of a well organized and thoroughly harmonious workingmen's club. Every Friday evening the Trades' Hall Council meets in its own chamber, a handsome, well-appointed and commodious apartment. This body is the supreme controlling power of the whole institution—a genuine Parliament of Labor. It numbers 150 members, annually elected, in proportion to their numerical strength, by the affiliated trades' unions. Its business is to take cognizance of the interests of labor everywhere, to discuss and decide all questions referred to it by any of the associate unions, to deal with disputes between capital and labor, to nominate members of boards of conciliation, and generally to legislate on all matters affecting the status and welfare of the workingman. The president of this body needs to be a man of tact, solidity and general information on industrial affairs. Mr. John Hancock, who has just retired from this post of honor, is admitted on all hands to have proved himself a model president He is one of the representatives of the Typographical Society, and his term of office in the chair has been rendered memorable by the federation of British and Australian labor, consequent on the strike of the London dockers last year. It was through his hands that more than half of the £38,000 subscribed by the Australians for the support of the dockers was remitted by cable to Messrs. Burns, Tillet & Mann.

Any notice of the Melbourne Trades' Hall would be incomplete and ungallant without some reference to an important auxiliary building on the same reserve known as the Female Operatives' Hall. It was erected in 1882 at a cost of £1,850, and was the outcome of a successful strike of the tailoresses for better wages. It has since become a highly efficient nucleus for the organization of the female operatives of Melbourne. The Tailoresses' Union is numerically one of the strongest bodies affiliated to the Trades' Hall, and the Associated Female Operatives is also becoming a very powerful organization. Altogether the history of the Melbourne Trades' Hall ought to be inspiring and instructive to the host of laborers in Great Britain and Ireland who have not yet attained to the almost perfection of organization of which that institution is the visible symbol. It shows what can be achieved by steady and persistent effort directed with a single eye to the attainment of one great object. No doubt, local conditions helped materially toward the remarkable triumphs of organized labor in the colony of Victoria, and in Melbourne, its capital. A new land with abundance of employment, a relatively small population, and a fiscal policy avowedly designed for the building-up of local industries, obviously offers a more favorable field for a colossal organizing experiment of this character than could be found in any of the traditionally-conservative, over-populated Old World centers of industry. Still the Melbourne Trades' Hall ought to be a stimulating subject for contemplation to European and American workers, for, after all, there is no earthly reason why the ennobling drama, enacted on a small colonial stage, should not be repeated with equal effect and no less success on the immensely larger platforms of older lands. It is simply a case of determined concentration of effort and steady persevering progress in the federal organization of labor.—*J. F. Hagan.*

AGAIN we wish to caution our Local Unions, and we hope they will pay heed to this caution! Don't give any attention to any circular appeal or printed document asking for financial aid no matter from what source it may come, nor how urgent and sympathetic the appeal may be, unless the appeal has been endorsed by the G. E. B. and bears the signature of General Secretary P. J. McGuire.

TRADE DULL.

Carpenter work is very dull in these places, and carpenters are advised to stay away from St. Louis, Mo.; Bedford, Ind.; Far Rockaway, N. Y.: Galveston, Tex; Peoria, Ill.; Bellaire, O.; Grand Rivers, Ky., and Aurora, Ill.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
Denver, Colo.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Jose, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	South Denver, Colo.
Jeanncite, Pa.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal.	West Troy, N. Y.

Total, ... 34 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	New Orleans, La.
Allston, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Amesbury, Mass.	Nyack, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Norwood, Mass.
Arlington, Mass.	Natchez, Miss.
Anacostia, Wash.	N'wCumberland, W. Va
Astoria, Ore.	New Castle, Pa.
Auburn, N. Y.	New Haven, Pa.
Auburn, Me.	Norristown, Pa.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.	New Westminster, B. C.
Albany, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.
Atchison, Kan.	Newark, N. J.
Austin, Tex.	Natick, Mass
Bakersfield, Cal.	Newton, Mass.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Albany, Ind.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Oswego, N. Y.
Butler, Pa.	Ogden, Utah.
Bayonne, N. J.	Olean, N. Y.
Blaine, Wash.	Ottawa, Can.
Braddock, Pa.	Oneonta, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Ontario, Cal.
Bradford, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.
Bellaire, Ohio	Orange, N. J.
Belleville, Can.	Peterborough, Can.
Baltimore, Md.	Pueblo, Colo.
Boston, Mass.	Portland, Ore.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Brockton, Mass.	Passaic, N. J.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Plymouth, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.	Portland, Me.
Bellevue, Pa.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Chelsea, Mass.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chester, Pa.	Paterson, N. J.
Columbus, Ga.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Camden, N. J.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Concordia, Kan.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Columbia, S. C.	Pasadena, Cal.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rock Island, Ill.
Des Moines, Ia.	Rondout, N. Y.
Dover, N. H.	Roxbury, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Rochester, N. Y
Denison, Tex.	Revere, Mass.
Dedham, Mass.	Riverside, Cal.
Dorchester, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	Springfield, Mass.
Dallas, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	St. Augustine, Fla
East Saginaw, Mich.	South Omaha, Neb.
East Orange, N. J.	Salem, Mass
East Portland, Oreg.	Stoneham, Mass.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Somerville, Mass.
Englewood, N. J.	San Leandro, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.	St. John's, N. B.
Findlay, Ohio.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Fresno, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Frankford, Pa.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Scottdale, Pa.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Franklin, Mass.	Sharon, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Gloucester, Mass.	Stoughton, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Germantown, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Homestead, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hartford, Conn.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Halifax, N. S.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Haverhill, Mass.	Stockton, Cal.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Springfield, O.
Holyoke, Mass.	Toronto, O.
Hingham, Mass.	Toledo, O.
Highland Park, Ill.	Toronto, Ont.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Trenton, N. J.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Trinidad, Col.
Jersey City, N. J.	Troy, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Kearney, Neb.	Tarentum, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.	Union Hill, N. J.
Lawrence, Mass.	Uniontown, Pa.
Little Rock, Ark.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lowell, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Lynn, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Leominster, Mass.	Victoria, B. C.
Lafayette, Ind.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.	Visalia, Cal.
Lewiston, Me.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Winthrop, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Marlboro, Mass.	Weymouth, Mass.
Manayunk, Pa.	Waltham, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Millville, N. J.	Worcester, Mass.
Media, Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Marblehead, Mass.	Wilmington, Del.
Manor Station, Pa.	Whitman, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa.	Woburn, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.	Winchester, Mass.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Washington, D. C.
Mobile, Ala.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Muskegon, Mich.	Winnipeg, Man.
McKeesport, Pa.	Yoakum, Tex.
New Britain, Conn.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.	Youngstown, Ohio.

Total, ... 239 cities.

OTHER GAINS.

Biloxi, Miss.,	57 hrs.	Marquette, Mich.,	58 hrs.
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Pittsfield, Mass.,	59 "
Bradford, Pa.,	59 "	Quincy, Ill.,	59 "
Davenport, Ia.,	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	53 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Salamanca, N. Y.,	59 "
Haverstraw, N.Y.	59 "	Somerville, N.J.,	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "	St. Paul Park, Minn.,	59 "
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "		
Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 "		

Total, ... 16 cities.

BRO. JOHN J. MAGUIRE of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, addressed public meetings of carpenters in Scranton, Pa., October 16, and in Manayunk, Pa., October 28.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

OCT. 4.—Appeal Union 458, Wilkinsburg, Pa., against Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa. Union 458 referred to standing decision of G. E. B., August 31, 1889.

Communication from Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., asking if circular appeal of Union 89, Mobile, Ala., and other circulars of a similar kind for prize drawings, etc., had been approved by G. E. B. In this case the G. E. B. decides no sanction has been given, and all local unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid, or calling on the locals in any form to purchase tickets unless by approval of the G. E. B. and attested by the G.S.

Union 75, Rochester, N. Y., reports arrest of F. J. Thompson for embezzling union funds. G. E. B. instruct Union 75 to prosecute said Thompson. Time for payment of special assessment of Union 75 extended until January 1, 1891.

Com. Union 266, Williamsport, Pa., asking to be exempt from part of their special assessment, as the union is losing members who will not individually stand the assessment levied. G. E. B. decide they called for the special assessment to be taken from the funds of the L. U., and it can only be levied on the individual members by a two-third vote of the members of the L. U. and as prescribed in Art. 6, Sec. 2, page 29 of the Constitution. Each local union is expected to pay this special assessment at rate of 50 cents for each member in good standing at time of call.

Claim on death of Mrs. Chas Lambrecht reopened at request of Union 518. The claim had been previously disapproved.

Bill of $25.10, A. Rockwood, for organizing, ordered paid.

Union 89, Mobile, Ala., asked reopening of the Mrs. M. M. Oakey claim, previously disapproved. Case reopened, and former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Cincinnati District Council desiring to fix a $5 initiation fee, and to have limit to the boundaries of their jurisdiction, so to include the Newport and Covington and other unions which do not desire to have a $5 fee. G. E. B. decide the Cincinnati D. C. cannot force these unions into the D. C.; said unions must be left to voluntarily join the D. C.

Com. Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., asking exemption from payment of Protective Fund due, or an extension of time. Time for payment extended to Jan. 1, 1891.

Chas. Diecke appointed German Organizer for St. Louis, Mo.

Com. Union 33, Boston, Mass., as to an assessment levied on their members for strike purposes. G. E. B. decided no assessment can be legal unless levied in accordance with Sec. 2, Art. 6, page 29 of Constitution.

G. E. B. decide that the time cannot be extended for the return of votes of the local unions on the adoption of the Chicago Constitution, as Art. 7, Sec. 1, page 29 of the Constitution defines the time in which returns must be made, and provides for no extension of time.

OCTOBER 11.—Appeal of Union 340, Dayton, O., for a reopening of claim of Mrs. E. Bork previously disapproved. Case reconsidered, and former decision reaffirmed.

Appeal, Union 121, Syracuse, N. Y., to be exempted from paying assessment and protective fund. Not granted.

Appeal, M. A. Mayer vs. District Council of Kings Co., N. Y. Appeal sustained as laws of D. C., are defective in not stating how long a brother must be a member to be entitled to local strike pay.

Detailed report received from W. S. Weeks, of the D. C. of Chicago, showing accurate account of moneys forwarded by G. E. B. and expended in Chicago during their recent strke.

Com. J. T. W. Loe, organized Dallas, Tex., giving probable estimate of $427 for organizing 18 new unions in Texas. Estimate not accepted as cost is too great for the returns.

OCTOBER 18.—G. S. instructed to write to Bro. W. H. Kliver for explanation of bill of $35 for his expenses in St. Louis during the spring of 1889 (said bill having been paid in June of that year on itemized statement of Bro. Klivers) the St. Louis D. C. claiming to have paid all of Bro. Kliver expenses.

Auditing Committee report having examined the books, vouchers and accounts of the G. S. for September, and find the same all correct and in good order.

Bonds of G. S. presented and accepted.

Bills of Robert Beatty for $16.85 and of A. D. Orner for $4.25 for organizing ordered paid.

A statement from J. S. W. Saunders of San Francisco, formerly Second Vice-President accounting for $200 sent him for organizing purposes, and having a balance of $78.65 on hand was laid over.

Time extended to Union 488, Jersey City, N. J., until January 1, 1891, and to Union 10, Detroit, Mich., to December 1, 1890, to pay Protective Fund.

Appeal of Union 160, in claim disapproved of F. Schneckenberger, referred to Vice Presidents.

Com. Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., as to withdrawing delegates from D. C. to elect new ones. G. E. B. decided Union 446 had a right to postpone election of delegates to D. C., and had a right to elect them at a future meeting, but Union 446 erred in not officially notifying the D. C. and when they so notify, the D. C. must receive the delegates elect.

Appeal, St. Louis D. C. against Union 699, whose delegates are refused admission in the St. Louis D. C. Said union has not been legally installed and has refused to have the regular organizer install them. Appeal of D. C. sustained, and Union 699 will not be considered a legal union until regularly installed by the organizer of that district, Bro. Blackmore.

OCT. 25.—Appeal, Jos. N. Stough vs. the Pittsburgh D. C. Appeal not sustained, Bro. Stough must comply with the district rules, and when in business one year, then he can take an apprentice.

Appeal, H. C. Slevin, of Union 33, Boston, Mass., G. E. B. decide if assessment levied by Union 33 was levied in accord with Art. 6, Sec. 2, Page 29 of Local Rules it is legal and must be enforced, otherwise it cannot. Further the F. S. has no right to refuse dues when offered by a member, but must be governed by Art. 4, Sec. 7, Page 27 of the Constitution.

Appeal of S. F. Chadwick, Union 33, Boston, Mass. G. E. B. decide the special assessment of 50 cents was to be taken from the treasury of the L. U. and was not an individual assessment, unless levied according to Page 29, Art. 6, Sec. 2, of the Constitution.

Appeal of D. C. of Columbus, O., against Union 61 of that city, the G. E. B. decide Union 61 must send delegates to the D. C. and comply with all district rules, and in no case is sub-contracting or piece work to be allowed in house carpenter work.

Appeal, Union 449, Cleveland, O., against the D. C. of that city. Appeal sustained, as D. C. has no power to compel Union 449 to set aside their custom to parade with the Central Labor Union of Clevelend. Nor has said D. C. power to fine Union 449 for not taking part in the festival and parade of the D. C.

Appeal, A. N. Piper against Union 394, Memphis, Tenn. Appeal dismissed and union sustained, as there is no evidence to show malice on the part of Bro. Piper, and the union has the right to reject any candidate by a legal vote.

Appeal, C. Meanwell, Secretary of Mill Carpenters' Union No. 707, as to trouble with existing unions in that city. G. E. B. decide that as said union has a charter from the U. B., they can admit every competent carpenter who applies for membership, and said union has the rights of a L. U. under our laws but all suspended members of other unions now in Union 707 must return to their parent union, or get consent of same before they can be recognized as members of Union 707.

Com. F. Shannon, Armourdale, Kan. in regard to sending a speaker to Kansas City, Mo., not received for want of seal.

H. G. Button, Salt Lake City, Utah, approved as District Organizer.

Com. D. C of Buffalo, N. Y., asking Union 355 pay its district assessment and return their delegates to the D. C. Union 355 was ordered to comply.

OCT. 30.—Returns of votes from Local Unions on Chicago Constitution were canvassed.

OCT. 31.—*Resolved*, That as Local Unions are not responsible for delay of mails that all legal votes polled on or before Oct. 10, 1890, be counted.

Count of votes resumed, and result announced as noted on page 4 of this month's journal.

G. S. instructed to call on Local Unions of Philadelphia and vicinity to each nominate one candidate for election to G. E. B., said nominations to be in the General Office on or before Nov. 22, 1890. No nominations to be made on the night of election, and G. S. to make all necessary arrangements for ballots and hall for joint meeting of the members to elect the G.E.B.

Claims disapproved: Preston Shannon, Union 328, E. Liverpool, O. (member not in good standing and ill prior to joining). Samuel Darby, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. (notice not sent within 60 days' limit).

Permission granted A. F. L. to grant a charter to the Amalgamated Carpenters.

Union 398 Greenville, Pa., requested to send further evidence to reopen disapproved claim on death of Mrs. E. Hoon.

Former decision in disapproved claims on death of Mrs. M. Oakey and Mrs. Louisa Lambrecht reaffirmed, as further evidence offered was not satisfactory.

Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., refused an exemption from payment of Protective Fund.

Com. Union 94, Providence, R. I., asking an organizer. Referred to Bro. W. J. Shields, with power to go to Providence for a week or send some one.

G. S. instructed to purchase a typewriter and suitable office furniture.

NOTICE TO LOCAL OFFICERS.

In remitting money to the General Office please send your name and post office address and the number of the Local Union for whom you send the money. Also be sure to state what the money is for. We are frequently in receipt of remittances without any name or address, or any advice to designate who has sent them or what they are for.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St. E. Boston, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. E. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.

Fifth Vice-President—E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., New Albany, Ind.

Sixth Vice-President—W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Vice-President—S. J. Kent, 20.6 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

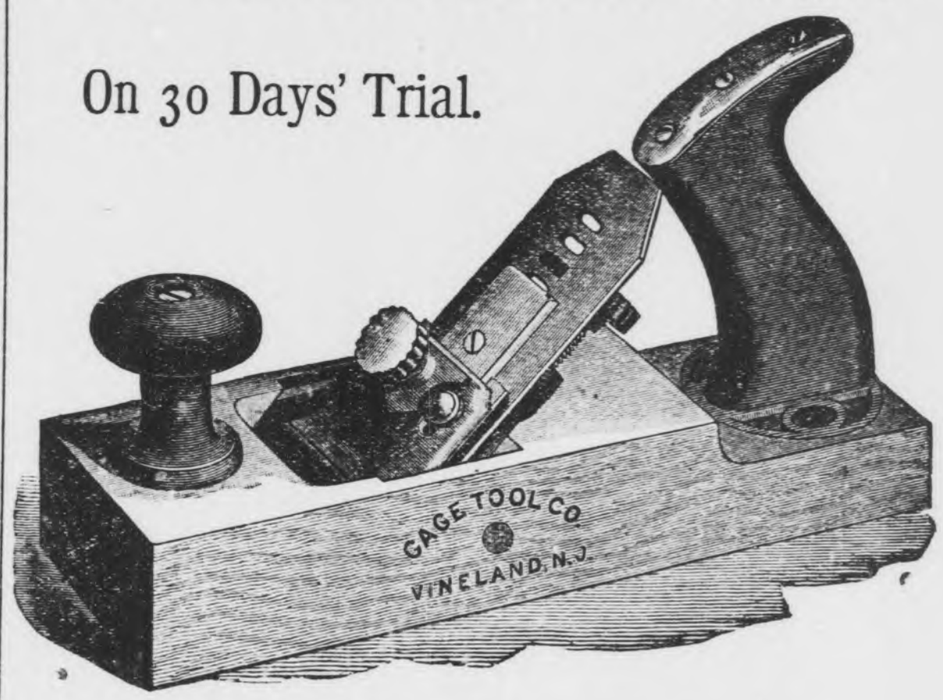
W. J. Philips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

Vineland N. J. October 14th, 1890.

P. J. McGuire, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

This month we are too busy to send copy for our Ad. Our Pencils have gone from one end of the United States to the other, since your notice of them on page 4 in July last.

This notice reads as follows:

"THE GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J., will furnish their fine carpenters' bevel edge red cedar pencils to our Local Unions with the card of the Union printed on them for $1.75 per gross; or in five gross lots $1.50 per gross. The number and location of the Union, night and place of meeting, will be printed on these pencils free."

Our planes are also making a steady increase in sales. Yours in a hurry,

Gage Tool Company.

☞ FREE! ☜

Any person who will, within thirty days, read the above statement, and write us, stating that he has all the planes he wants, we will send **FREE** a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA
357. ANNISTON—W. B. Pyron. 418 Chestnut street.
654 BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2104 2d Ave.
568. HUNTSVILLE—F. M. Deeder.
MOBILE—
89. E. Marschal. 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, n. Congress
389. SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.
479. FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. Tilbrook.
LITTLE ROCK—
292. H. H. Young, Box 371.
106. (Col.) L. F. Fue. 21st and Gains St.
581. VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA.
47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, Box 7.
529. BERKELEY—E. B. Shaw.
217. EUREKA—H. H. Weston.
660. HANFORD—W. Nyswonger.
629. HAYWARDS—S. A. Morrison.
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
722. REDLANDS—E. C. Newton.
255. RIVERSIDE—Wm. Schofield, Box 767.
341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnort, Box 797.
182. SAN DIEGO—C. W. Hunter, 837 Milton ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—
22. H Meyer, 23¼ Birch Avenue.
304. (Ger.) Gus. Baehstein, 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P. Smith 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) S. P. Ryan. 237½ Langton St.
707.
SAN JOSE—
316 G. O. Murphy, Box 996
740 (Mill) E. A. Goodacre, Box 1055.
812. SAN LEANDRO—John F. Stahl.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233,
226. SANTA BARBARA—C. E. Washburn.
133. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
357 STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 607 Center St.
607. VISALIA—W. M. Nair.

CANADA.
161. BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson Box 547.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup. 6 Birmingham.
18. HAMILTON—Robert Posg. 29 Smith Ave.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 70 Dundas St.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
184. Olivier Miron. 178 Maisonneuve.
311. B. Lamontagne, 111 Cancing St
376. A. O'Leary. 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—A. R. Morrison, Box 245.
548. OTTAWA—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St.
375. PETERBOROUGH—Robt. F. McGregor.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27 D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
343. WINNIPEG, Man.—J. B. Robertson, Box 56.
495 WINDSOR—George Patton.
126 YARMOUTH, N. S.—

COLORADO
630. ASPEN.—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.
560. COLORADO CITY—Albert Allen.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55. C. J. Hendershott. 2920 Arapahoe St.
439. Martin Gellein, 1449 Larimer St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. DENVER—Robt. MacFarlane, 827 Palmer av.
410. PUEBLO—M. A. Russell, 18 Carlisle Place.
460 S. DENVER—Geo. R. Mathews, Valverde, Col.
46. TRINIDAD—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.
115. BRIDGEPORT—J. Wheeler, N. Main & Wheeler
364. GREENWICH—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
43. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. F. Jones, Box 927.
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. NORWALK—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. STAMFORD.—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford

DELAWARE.
40. WILMINGTON—E. B. Roberts, 14 S. Harrison.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.
224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E Intendencia.
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. E. Wachsiager, Box 863.
696. TAMPA—A. W. Parcell.

GEORGIA.
502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. COLUMBUS—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
MACON—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. I. H. Smith, So. Macon.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, Central R. R. Car Shops.

ILLINOIS.
79. ALTON—Geo. B. Fecht, Box 153.
697. AURORA—J. Jesse Flanders 475 Concord St.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Weeks 465 Thirty-first St.
1. A. Stamm, 204 North Ave.
21. (French) A. Poliquin, 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Herman Winkler, 2826 Grovland Av.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
416. A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So. Halsted St.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. ENGLEWOOD—R. W. Jones, 6432 Carpenter St.
381. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand 183 Elk St.
141. GRAND CROSSING—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. JOLIET—Wm. Stitt.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356.
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
693. MOLINE—
80. MORELAND—J. A. Johnson, Box 70.
PEORIA—
345. Arthur Moore, 614 Third St.
313. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604. ROCKFORD—T. E. Meyer, 1107 Grant Ave.
166. ROCK ISLAND—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
745. SAVANNA—Jas. Landrin.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
652. STREATOR—S. Mattis, 203 N. Wason St.
TOWN OF LAKE—
23. J. Haywood, 4943 School St., Chicago.
120. VENICE—Geo. Miller.

INDIANA.
352. ANDERSON—L. F. Hammond.
383 AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M. D. L. Spalding.
717. COLUMBUS—W. E. McLeod.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider.
EVANSVILLE—
90. Martin Holder, 3 Stahlhefer Ave.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt, 1909 Main.
153. FORT WAYNE—H. J. Lapp. 34 Stophlet St.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum.
525. GARRETT—B. F. Warner.
599. HAMMOND—J. Kennedy.
95. HARTFORD CITY—N. H. Peck.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
57. (Stair Builders) Robert Roberts, 406 Fletcher Ave.
60. (Ger.) Jacob Kirch, 26 Sanders St.
299. H. E. Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. G. T Hunter. 28 Marion Av., W. Indianapolis.
446. J. S. Raper, 35 Minerva St.
649. (Mill.) H. C. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. Carl Morrison, 501 Clifford Ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—J. M. Adkins, 115 N. 8th St.
711. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck.
613. MADISON—Charles Holwager.
429 MUNCIE—Jas. B. Ogle, 907 E. Washington St
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denman.
48 TERRE HAUTE—Fred J. Maurer, 417 S. 16th.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

IOWA.
534. BURLINGTON—E. C. Kalb, 1209 N. Oak St.
156. CRESTON—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave.
554. DAVENPORT—John Peters, 619 Ripley St.
68 DES MOINES—J. J. Bueche, 939 Sherman St.
678. DUBUQUE—Frank Hartman, 1555 White St.
81 FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700. KEOKUK—Fred. Scherer, 1227 Fulton St.
721. SIOUX CITY—

KANSAS.
650. ARMOURDALE—F. Baker, Rosedale.
264 ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St.
66 CONCORDIA—W. T. Short, Box 6.
672 EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
590. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499. LEAVENWORTH—Gust. C. M. Hartmann, Box 25.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, cor 5th & West Sts.
720. WINFIELD—J. R. Wood, 1410 Elizabeth St.

KENTUCKY.
712. COVINGTON—Jos. Hellman, S.E. cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
7. Jas. Donohue, 928 W. Jefferson St.
103 Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E Jefferson St.
358. T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. Henry Block, 336 17th St.
712 MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—R. L. Grubbs.
698 NEWPORT—Chas. Link, 42 Third St.
504. OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
587. PINEVILLE—W. A. Alles.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
149. PRINCETON—Eph Outten.
582. RICHMOND—H. O. Horton.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS—
76 J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
624. Chas. Bartels, 168 Dryades St.
704. W. H. Dauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor. Dryards St.
732. Wm. Wilson, 780 Lafayette St.
739. G. H. Gessner, 297 Rocheblave St.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE.
345. BATH—Alpheus Gove.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 4 Guildford Ct.

MARYLAND.
29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann St. Station F.
503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.
333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulie, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
610 (Stair Bldrs.)
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut St.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers, 9 Revere St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135 CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. DEDHAM—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. EAST BOSTON—C. Gunderson, 6 Cross St.
588. EVERETT—S. L. Sulls, 59 Chelsea St.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—Jas. B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. HYDE PARK—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
269. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221 MARBLEHEAD—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154. MARLBORO—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland.
608. MEDFORD—A Sullivan, 428 Charles St., Malden.
192. NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. NEW BEDFORD—D. M. French, 9 Newton St.
597. NEWBURYPORT—A. Currier, — Allen St.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193 NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St.
435 NORWOOD—F. E. Beal.
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417 QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. ROXBURY—Chas. Francis, 40 Hanson St., Boston.
140. SALEM—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy St.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—C. M. Smith, 34 Terrence St.
491. STOUGHTON—P. E. Dillon
216 WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426 WEST NEWTON—Carl Peterson, Box 99
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485 WINTHROP—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MICHIGAN.
85 ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
129. BAY CITY—F. S. Lee, 803 18th St.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritch, Ammon P. O.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine) Henry Ruhl, 14 Grant St.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward St.
466. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
335. ESCANABA—R. E. Stephens.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 184.
213. LANSING—W. F. Britten, 513 Lapeer St., West
372 MARINE CITY—Frank Vollmar, Box 467.
392. MARQUETTE—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher.
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1120 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE.
663. SAINT JOHNS—George Cardnal, Box 546
SAGINAW CITY—
334. Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) Nelson Butts, 521 Ames St.
WEST BAY CITY—
322. G. S. Potter.
725.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA
361. DULUTH—W. A. McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34 J. T. Reinold, Station C 25 Central Ave.
411. (Scand.) J. A. Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
702. John Hermstead, 725 Fillmore St. N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo St.
157. (Ger) Chr. Brettschneider, 663 Van Buren St.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
WINONA—
362. Henry Scheel 685 W. 4th St., South.
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.
317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
656 JACKSON—W. J. McGee, 224 Capitol St.
680. (Col.) H. M. Harris, 105 S. Farish St.
265. NATCHEZ.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
VICKSBURG—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.
255 HANNIBAL—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
KANSAS CITY—
160 G. W. Dunham, 5 Central Ave., Kansas.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St.
724. A. Ferguson, Armourdale, Kansas.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MOBERLY—J. H. Vannoy, Box 703.
441 NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
98 SEDALIA—W. B. Hurt, 1506 Vermont St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—H. H. Freetz 811 E. Elm St.
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91 H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295. L. W. Robinson, 1601 Baty St.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, General Delivery, P. O.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240 (Ger.) Simon Merk, 1443 Madison St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, Goodfellow and N Market Sts.
395 (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier, 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578 (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 3137 N Broadway
699 W. B. Cates, 4031 Fairfax Ave
731 (Ger. Mill.) Arnold Heppe, 2824 Chippewa St.
686 WEST PLAINS

MONTANA.
88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651
112. BUTTE CITY—L. G. Van Ormer, 128 W. Granite
280. HELENA—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.
168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Buldoch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—J. D. Klinkauf, 903 West Louise St.
231. KEARNEY—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
LINCOLN—
148. C. E. Woodard, 326 S. 11th St.
283. C. A. Schaaf, 201 S. Nineteenth.
330 NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeds, 3021 Seward St.
71. Jas Fordice, Box 582.
271 (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685 G. Hansen, 2715 N. 24th St.
638. O'NEILL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. DOVER—John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St.
118 MANCHESTER—Wm. G. Colcord, 334 E High St.
393 NASHUA—W. A. Cutting, 49 Temple St
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn St.

NEW JERSEY.
428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville
BAYONNE—
486 F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. F. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette St.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
JERSEY CITY—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Keily, 14 Oswego.
564 John Handorf, 90 Durham Ave.
710. (Greenville) Peter Weisert, 141 Linden Ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119 Geo. Winnett 268 Morris Ave.
172 (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
PATERSON—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
484. James Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.
490 PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A Klein 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—James McNany, Chatham, N. J.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.
ALBANY—
274. G H. Anderson, 248 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 437 Elk St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223 Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42 Evergreen P.O.
349. (Sash, etc.) John E Garing, 656 Baltic St.
381. Jas. Asher, — Eastern Parkway, near Elton.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) J. F. Pundt, 531 6th Ave.
639. Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 184 Withers St.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front Ave.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St.
355 (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. C. H. Marvin, 211 Fugeron St.
539. (Mill) Chas. B. Lang, 199 Lemon St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arlsm, 22 George St.
147. EAST NEW YORK.—A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., Brooklyn.
315. ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Siebert Lawrence, N.Y.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
387. FLATBUSH—Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447 HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron.
272. HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602. HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
709. LOCKPORT—Robt. Baldwin, 99 High St.
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—Fred Roselius, 884 Albert
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150 MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—
301 NEWBURGH—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Roodes, Pelham P. O.,
NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 557 E. 81st St.
51. B. H. Downey, 106 E. 113th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 2 St. Luke's Place.
61 J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
200. (Jewish.)
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Thomas Cody, 101 9th Ave.
473. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497. (Ger.) L. Hasteut, 226 E. 4th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513 (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E. 85th St.
715. Jas. McKinstry, 2215 Eighth Ave.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—C. N. Kinzie.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493
302. OGDENSBURGH—John Wert, 66 Patterson St.
547 OLEAN—W. J. Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones.
101 ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, East Bridge St.
404. PORTCHESTER—George Smith.
606. PORT RICHMOND—George W. Davis, Water St., West Brighton.
203 POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus Rockaway Beach.
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75 (Sash, etc.) J. C. Donaldson, 126 Jefferson Av.
263. SALAMANCA—C. M. Spore, Box 623
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—L. Anderson, New Brighton.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. G. Normand, New Brighton
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338 (Ger.) A. Ulrick, 187 Blandina St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
233 WAVERLY—Fred. Swarthout, East Waverly
252. WEST TROY—David Gray, 629 Broadway.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple St.

NORTH CAROLINA.
334. ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO.
AKRON—
84 J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
723 (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange St.
559. BARNESVILLE—W. S. Outland.
17 BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kalally, 42 S. Young St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molltor St.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson, 1183 Eastern Av.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills.
676 J. Harle, 91 Loth St.
681. W. T. Simpson, 496 Race St.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave, Fairmount.
COLUMBUS—
61. Wm. V. R. Larsh, 1016 E. Long St.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 Walnut St.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Philip, 42 Southern Ave.
11. J. C. Larwill, 1124 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Chas. Miller, 15 Berlin St., West Cleveland.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579 Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Aug. Naperstek, 313 S. Bell Ave.
633. (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
DAYTON—
104 Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346 (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, East Monroe St.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker.
328 EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley, 132 Shea Av.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637 HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
726. IRONTON—
267 LIMA—S. F. Reighard, 937 W. North St.
703. LOCKLAND—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
183 NEW PORTAGE—
705. NORWOOD—W. R. Tribbey.
690. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
284. SPRINGFIELD—D. W. Jacoby, 101 S. Western
186 STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25 Robert Clark, 624 Monroe St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 525 Locust St.
505. TORONTO—Sydney Jones.
644. VAN WERT—Richard Miller.
412. WARREN—J. A. Long.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. G. Litesy, Kent St.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.
546. ALBINA—Benj. Erickson, Box 201.
520 ASTORIA—J. P. Scothan, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—H. H. Taylor, Box 352.
533 OREGON CITY—J. W. Warnock.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.
ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Gustav Nagel, 221 East St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Maurice R. Glasgow, 400 1st Ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
254. BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—T. C. Miller.
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. BUTLER—J. W. Bayer, 236 E. North St.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535. DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St. bet. 6th & 7th
422. FRANKFORD—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401. FRANKLIN—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 FREEPORT—B. N. Sarver.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St
462. GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468.
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253 JEANNETTE—G. A. Burd, Box 169.
205 JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 159 Somerset.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor.
208. LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. LATROBE—. R. Waugh.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436. LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte
177. MCKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz, 449 Green La.
569. MANOR STATION—John McAllister.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
500 MEDIA—David R. Wright.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY—J. W. Dewalt, Box 235
741. MOUNT CARMEL—W. H. Bartho.
589 MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
206 NEW CASTLE—C. A. Pattison, Box 102.
481. NEW HAVEN—P. M. Brannon, Connellsville, Box 137
338. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414. OIL CITY—J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, D. S. Doyle, 831 N. 42 St.
8 Wm. F. Ingham, 2314 Ingersoll St.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 59th St. b. Ashland
306 (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson, 1623 Latona St.
359 (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. 15th St.
605 Samuel Cramer, 23 1 N. 30th St
592 PHILIPSBURGH—Alfred Richards.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Newcomer, 20 Shiloh St., 32d Ward.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect St., 32d Ward
164 (Ger.) Fred. Heydolph, 1811 Fox St., S. S.
165 (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood St., E. E.
230 A. G. C. Rhodes, 163 15th St., S. S.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.
506 (Machine.) F. Arnold, 61 Howard st., Alleg.
615. PITTSTON—J. R. Longston, 16 Tompkins St.
623 POTTSVILLE—George Conrad, Port Carbon.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336. READING—T. Kisslinger, 929 Buttonwood St.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152
448. REYNOLDSVILLE—M. J. Winslow, Box 127.
679. RUFFSDALE—J. E. Simpson, Box 30.
790 SALTSBURG—J. P. Leech, Box 13.
339. SCOTTDALE—J. M. Carson.
SCRANTON—
563. Geo. Hower, 1515 Price St.
718. Walter Collins, 1601 Sanderson Ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, Box 327.
268. SHARON—W. A. Gephart, Box 91.
185. SHARPSBURGH—E. C. Lamin.
514. SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276 TARENTUM—G. T. Owens.
551. TURTLE CREEK—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. TYRONE—J. A. Norris.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370 VERONA—J. A. Householder.
480 WASHINGTON—L. Lemmeters 218 W. Chestnut
634 WEST LEISENRING—F. S. Foulk.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn. St.
458. WILKINSBURG—James Todd.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—J. Steiger, 508 Louisa St.
191. YORK—B. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

RHODE ISLAND.
540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh, Box 36
176 NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
735. PAWTUCKET—Bernard Barnes, 24 Branch St.
94. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Stack, 9 Willow Court.
694. WOONSOCKET—A. W. Fountain, 28 Cumberland St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) S. B. Thompson, 178 East Jervais St.
GREENVILLE—
670. L. C. Robinson.
682. (Col.) Willie Thomas 11 St. John St.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
528. SIOUX FALLS—M. E. Barlow, Box 799.

TENNESSEE.
669. CHATTANOOGA—A. S. Johnson.
614. HARRIMAN—E. D. Beck, Box 91.
174. JACKSON—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
139. JOHNSON CITY—
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
MEMPHIS—
394. James Cannon 40 Washington St.
714. (Col.) Alex. Walker, 277 Dunlap St.
463. NASHVILLE—J. A. Clark, 14 Claibone St.

TEXAS.
300 AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong.
731. CORSICANA—A. D. Shields, 1017 E. Sixth Av.
DALLAS—
198. C. F. Stephenson, Box 299.
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459.
622. O. L. Wiley, Cedar Springs Ave.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. FORT WORTH—C. W. Forbes 705 Jarvis St.
526. GALVESTON—J. Morgan, Winnie, bet. 15th and 16th Sts.
114 HOUSTON—
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.
743. SEYMOUR—
695. YOAKUM—P. Hollywood.

UTAH.
635. OGDEN—L. Meid, 2759 Grant Ave.
489. SALT LAKE CITY—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St. South.

VERMONT.
512. BELLOWS FALLS.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. BRATTLEBORO—E. S. Wiman, 5 Organ St.
53 RUTLAND—Alonzo Persaw, 17 N. Main.
113. ST. ALBANS—E. D. Blatchley, Box 596.

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348. NEWPORT NEWS—W. Morgan, Box 49.
285. NORFOLK—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
132 RICHMOND—Edw. Doremus, 207 S. Cherry
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Hale, 126 Kirk Ave S. W.
123. SALEM—S. L. Napp.

WASHINGTON.
689. ANACORTES—C. J. Broulliett.
612. BLAINE—M. V. B. Smith.
117. CENTRALIA—W. R. Mallernee.
575. FAIRHAVEN—W. D. Dobson, Box 45.
260 PORT ANGELES—J. F. Frank.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Herrmann, Box 273.
SEATTLE—
351 Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) H. Koeller, 912 Wellar St.
41 SPOKANE FALLS—H. Walden, Box 1340.
736. (Mill.)
646 SNOHOMISH (Mill)—J. T. Rogers.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—L. McKinnon, Box 446.

WEST VIRGINIA.
261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511. CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples 111 Clendenin
236. CLARKSBURG—M. M. Bradford.
437. ELKINS—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Bork.
719 HUNTINGTON—McClellan Reach.
475. NEW CUMBERLAND—C. W. Grate.
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson.
3. WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.
379. ASHLAND—C. Licotte, Box 144.
688 CHIPPEWA FALLS—Ed. Lunney, 305 Grand
128. EAU CLAIRE—Rudolph Huse, 212 Babcock St.
378. LA CROSSE—Henry Edwards, 1913 S. 16th St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 616 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 520 3d Av. (rear).
290. (Ger.) August Triebs, 1088 4th St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th St.
572. Ed. Theis, 851 Astor St.
598 Jos. Bisewski, 816 11th Ave.
472 NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 1512 Kane
532. OSHKOSH—Jos. Rutherford, 137 Scott St.
178. RHINELANDER—W. H. Fletcher.
657. SHEBOYGAN (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. WEST SUPERIOR—J. J. Liebe, Box 371.

WYOMING TER.
558. CHEYENNE—J. V. Yelland, 908 E. 16th St.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, November 1890.

Eine wissenschaftliche Studie über Arbeitszeit.

Von Willy Jacoby.

Die Arbeitsstatistischen Nachweise in England sind spärlicher Natur. Die, jeden staatlichen Eingriff abweisende Manchesterpolitik der englischen Industriellen hat bis vor kurzer Zeit jede sozialstatistischen Erhebungen vereitelt. Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit war in England mehr als in jedem anderen Lande Sache der privaten Agitation und der Gewerkschaften. Es giebt nur zwei Quellen staatlicher Natur in England, aus welchen spärliche Tropfen sozialstatistischer Erhebungen fließen und zwar die „Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops" und die im „Board of Trade Journal" veröffentlichten Berichte des Arbeitsstatistiker Burnett.

„Sekunden sind Elemente des Gewinnes," lesen wir in einem unserer Untersuchung zu Grunde liegenden Quellenwerke. Die durch die Einführung des Maschinenbetriebes gesteigerte Erkenntniß erzeugte im gewerblichen Leben die Tendenz den Arbeitstag, unbekümmert um die Schranken der Natur und Sitte, des Lebensalters und Geschlechtes, möglichst auszudehnen, bis die aus maßloser Anspannung hervorgehende physische, moralische und intellektuelle Abspannung und Depotenzirung (Entkräftung) der arbeitenden Klassen eine Abhilfe dringend forderte. Die Arbeiterschutzgesetze, soweit welche vorhanden sind, waren daher durch die Arterhaltung dringend geboten. Es war durchaus keine humane Grille, welche die Industriellen beeinflußte, die Arbeitszeit freiwillig zu reduziren. Die eiserne Nothwendigkeit zwang sie; sie sahen mit Schrecken die physische Kraft der Arbeiter erlahmen und die Möglichkeit vor ihrem geistigen Auge auftauchen keine Ausbeutungsobjecte in Zukunft zu haben.

Nur dieser Erwägung ist die Reduktion der Arbeitszeit, soweit sie freiwillig von den Fabrikanten vorgenommen wurde, zu verdanken; und wenn oberflächliche, gedankenlose Schreiber die Arbeiterklasse auf die humane Denkungsart dieser Fabrikanten zu verweisen für geboten erachten, so müssen wir um so mehr betonen, daß es in ihrem eigenen Interesse lag, die Arbeitszeit seit zwei Generationen um ein Drittel herabzusetzen.

Ein mächtiger Faktor in der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit waren die Trades Unions und unter diesen zunächst die Buchdrucker; doch bleiben wir einstweilen bei der Thätigkeit der Gesetzgebung.

„Die den Gräuel der ärgsten Kinder- und Frauenausbeutung ihren Ursprung verdankende englische Fabrikgesetzgebung bewirkte in Folge des bisherigen Festhaltens an dem Prinzipe vor Ueberarbeitung bloß weiblichen und jugendlichen Personen zu Theil werden zu lassen, nur eine mittelbare Normirung der Arbeitszeit und zwar auch nur eine solche für alle jene Arbeitszweige, in denen erwachsene männliche Arbeiter mit Frauen und Kindern zugleich zur Anwendung kommen. Indem es den Fabrikanten darauf ankommen muß, daß alle Werkzeugmaschinen zu gleicher Zeit in und außer Betrieb gesetzt werden, so müßte er die nämliche Arbeitszeit für Männer einführen. Seit 1878 gilt nun für Frauen und jugendliche Personen der zehnstündige Arbeitstag. Dieser staatliche Eingriff in die Privatausbeutung zwang die Fabrikanten ihre Werkzeugmaschinen, soweit sie von Frauen und Mädchen bedient wurden, stille stehen zu lassen und nur die Männer, auf welche das Gesetz keine Anwendung fand, länger als zehn Stunden zu beschäftigen.

Dies erwies sich nicht rentabel und es mußte entweder das Gesetz umgangen oder die Arbeitszeit der Männer auf die gleiche Stufe der der Frauen gesetzt werden. Die Fabrikinspektion machte das Erstere etwas schwierig, obschon es unter 50- bis 60,000 Fabriken und Werkstätten immer über 2,000 ergab, welche sich gegen das Zehnstundengesetz vergingen.

Das ist allerdings keine hohe Quote und steht zu den Gewohnheiten der Gesetzliebenden Amerikaner vielleicht im umgekehrten Verhältniß. Man darf kühn behaupten, daß auf die Gesetze sozialpolitischer Natur 99 Prozent aller amerikanischen Fabrikanten — pfeifen. Wir finden in allen Berichten über die Dauer der gewöhnlichen Arbeitszeit in England fast übereinstimmend 54 bis 56 Stunden per Woche angegeben. In den fünf ersten Tagen der Woche werden zehn und an Samstagen vier bis sechs Stunden gearbeitet. Nachtarbeit ist für die gesetzlich geschützten Personen (weibliche und jugendliche) nicht erlaubt, kommt in Folge der immerhin gewissenhaften Durchführung des Verbotes und der schon oben angeführten Unrentabilität des nur theilweisen Inbetriebhaltens der Werkzeugmaschinen selten vor.

Wie nun ersichtlich ist, hat die Gesetzgebung sich nur für hilfsbedürftige d. h. weibliche und jugendliche Arbeiter bemüht. „Die kräftigen und selbstständigen Männer," sagten die Herren des Parlaments, „mögen sich selbst helfen." Sie versuchten dieses auch, indem sie die auf der ganzen Erdenrunde bekannten Trades Unions gründeten, die lange Zeit als Muster von Arbeiterorganisationen galten und in gewissem Sinne auch als solche gelten dürfen. Diese Gewerkschaften sind die treibenden Kräfte in England, welche die Idee der Arbeitszeitverkürzung nie erkalten lassen. Bereits vor hundert Jahren nahmen die Buchbinder diese Agitation mit Erfolg auf. Wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß sie die wöchentliche Arbeitszeit von 76 Stunden auf 54 herabbrachten, dann darf man getrost zugeben, daß die Organisationen der Arbeiter auch einen guten Theil des Erfolges an dem systematischen Verkürzen des Arbeitstages für sich beanspruchen dürfen, obschon man nicht behaupten darf, daß nur der Organisation das Verdienst zukomme.

In England hat man aber nichtsdestoweniger theilweise noch recht lange Arbeitszeit, namentlich im Verkehrswesen. In den Fabriken sind die Arbeiter fester organisirt als im Verkehrswesen; sie sind deßhalb widerstandsfähiger. Sie müssen auch eine gewisse handwerksmäßige Bildung besitzen; im Verkehrswesen nicht in dem Maße. Während Eisengießer, Maschinisten, Kesselschmiede u. A. nur 54 Stunden wöchentlich arbeiten, müssen Lokomotivführer 15 bis 17 Stunden täglich arbeiten.

Sogar in dem Bäckergewerbe, das in der ganzen Welt den längsten Arbeitstag hat, wird in London nur von 3 Uhr Morgens bis 1 Uhr Nachmittags gearbeitet. In den Bergwerken ist die achtstündige Schicht üblich, obwohl durch die Rücksichnahme der Grubenarbeiter oft Ueberzeit gearbeitet werden soll. Die längste Arbeitszeit ist bei der Hausindustrie, im Kleingewerbe, bei Eisenbahnangestellten zu treffen. Bei den letzteren soll, nach dem parlamentarischen Bericht von 1888 eine fünfzehnstündige tägliche Arbeitszeit üblich sein. Und nach dem Bericht über das „Sweating System" ist bei den Kontraktoren im Schneiderfach eine vierzehn bis sechzehnstündige Arbeitszeit die Regel. Auch die Ladenbediensteten leiden unter einer langen Arbeitszeit, weshalb man eine Agitation eingeleitet hat, um die Läden als Fabriken und Werkstätten unter die bezüglich erlassenen Gesetze zu stellen, so daß die Inhaber die Arbeitszeit für ihre weiblichen und jugendlichen Arbeiter auf zehn Stunden herabsetzen müßten. In den Kolonien England's, in Kanada und Australien ist die Arbeitszeit kürzer. In Australien ist der Achtstundentag fast allgemein. Auf Ostindien sollte, nach dem Wunsche der Londoner Handelskammer das Fabrikgesetz ausgedehnt werden. Die Kulis arbeiten den Handelsherren zu lange; die Sorge, sie könnten unter der Last einer sechzehnstündigen Arbeitszeit erliegen, fängt an zu nagen und so müssen sie, die nur Profit und Verlust kennen, wider Willen sich in den Dienst der Zivilisation stellen.

Wenn wir also die Gründe, welche in England zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit führten, verstehen, so müssen wir zu folgendem Ergebniß kommen:

Drei Faktoren wirkten mit, um die Arbeitszeit herabzusetzen: Zunächst die Erkenntniß bei den Fabrikanten, daß durch übermäßig lange Arbeitszeit die Arbeitsklasse entnervt, kraftlos und schließlich arbeitsunfähig wird. Da das Kapital für sein Interesse ein feines Verständniß hat; da es weiß, daß Kapital nur einen Profit abwirft, wenn es in Arbeitskraft umgesetzt wird, daß aber Kapital nicht in Arbeit umgesetzt werden kann, wenn keine Arbeiter vorhanden sind, so verkürzte es die Arbeitszeit oft ohne Widerrede und zu seinen Gunsten. Was die Arbeiter bei dieser Agitation thaten, war wenig. Ihr wahrer Freund war die Wissenschaft, welche mit mathematischer Sicherheit ausrechnete, daß nach drei bis vier Generationen das Menschengeschlecht arbeitsunfähig würde, wenn die lange Arbeitszeit beibehalten werde.

Die Arbeiterorganisationen griffen den Agitationsstoff auf und popularisirten die Idee in den Arbeiterkreisen, welche zeitweilig einen Vorstoß gegen das Kapital wagten. Zustatten kam den englischen Arbeitern ihre fast unbeschränkte Koalitionsfreiheit und die Erkenntniß, daß von der Gesetzgebung nicht zu hoffen sei, daß sie zu Gunsten der Arbeiterklasse ein Gesetz mache; das gab ihr von Anfang an einen festen Halt, indem sie ihre Sache auf ihre eigene Kraft aufbauten.

Zuletzt aber, und dies fällt eigentlich am schwersten in die Wagschale, machte die Industrie in technischer Beziehung gerade in England die riesigsten Fortschritte und jede Verbesserung, resp. Neuerfindung einer Maschine mußte ein Grund zur Reduktion der Arbeitszeit werden. In Ländern mit handwerksmäßigem Betriebe ist die Arbeitszeit viel länger, als in Ländern, wo der Maschinenbetrieb das Handwerk verdrängte. Diese Thatsache spricht dafür, daß der technische Fortschritt auch zugleich ein Faktor für die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ist, vielmehr die Verkürzung derselben bedingt.

Jeder Lohnarbeiter muß begreifen, daß er ein nur äußerst winziger Faktor ist, falls ein Conflict zwischen ihm und dem Arbeitgeber entstehen sollte, so lange er allein und isolirt steht. Ist er aber umgeben von Hunderten, die verpflichtet und willens sind, ihm beizustehen, dann fühlt er sofort, daß er für einen etwa entstehenden Conflict gerüstet ist.

— Sam. Gompers, der Präsident der Amer. Federation of Labor, hat einen Aufruf erlassen, worin die Arbeiter-Organisationen der Welt zur Abhaltung eines internationalen Arbeiterkongresses eingeladen werden, der während der Weltausstellung in Chicago im Jahre 1893 stattfinden soll.

Die zehnte Jahres-Konvention der American Federation of Labor wird am 8. December d. J. in Detroit zusammentreten.

WHAT ONE CAN DO.

I am but one!
What can I do?—what use when it's done?
Cry the thoughtless many, the selfish few,
As they watch others doing the work they should do,
As they watch others bearing the load they should bear,
As they see others daring the strife they should dare,
Winning the battle that ne'er would be won,
Doing a work that would never be done.
Beginning a task that had ne'er been begun,
But for one!

I am but one!
What can I do?—what use if it's done?
There are wrongs to set right—there men to be led;
There are rights to protect—there are mouths to be fed;
On the mystic and dark there is light to be shed.
If you can't plan the battle—go stand by the gun;
If you can't be the leader—help what is begun.
The lowlist tasks can be worthily done—
Every one!

—*Edgar T. Benton.*

SHINGLES 115 YEARS OLD.

A Danielsonville correspondent of the *Sun* writes as follows about the shingles removed a few days ago from the steeple of the Unitarian Church at Brooklyn: "One of the first pastors of the church nailed them with big-headed wrought iron nails to the steeple in 1771, and under them General Israel Putnam often has sat and listened to the discourses--rare in these days—giving liberal interpretations of the Scriptures. It is stated, also, that the shingles were 'hived' by men who afterward fought with Old Put at Bunker Hill. The shingles were remarkably well preserved. Four of them are displayed in the street windows of the *News* office, in this village, and above them is a placard with this reading: 'These shingles were in use on the Unitarian Church in Brooklyn 115 years. Just look at the nails.' The nails are fine specimens of the old-fashioned, painstaking workmanship. They are smooth, straight and round, with large, thin, perfect heads, and are as clean and bright as at the time they were driven in the steeple. They would be considered to-day too valuable to use in any except the most elaborate and costly work. The shingles, of red cedar, are not at all decayed."

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STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognise any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

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The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE US,W ALWAYS USED.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

R8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE. No. 7 BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

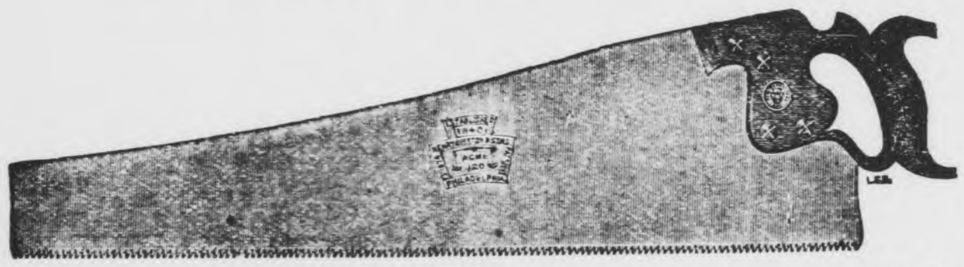
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

515

CHERRY STREET,

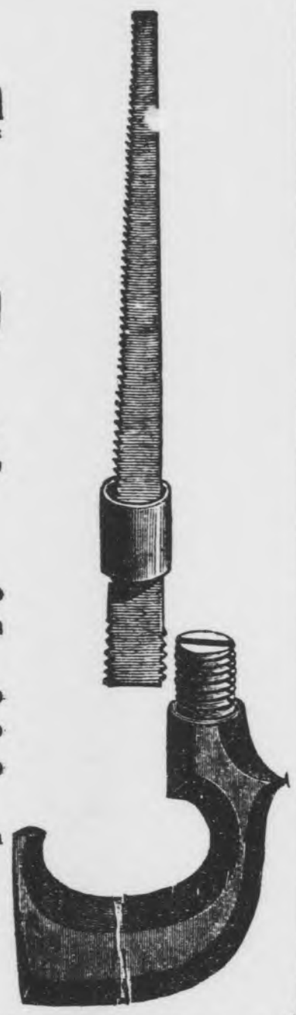
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 740 local unions in over 650 cities, and 79,000 enrolled members It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $32,267 have been expended the past year, and $111,517 the past seven years, while $235,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 413 cities, and placed Five and a half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 36 cities, and 9 hours a day in 242 cities, not to speak of 260 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 7300 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

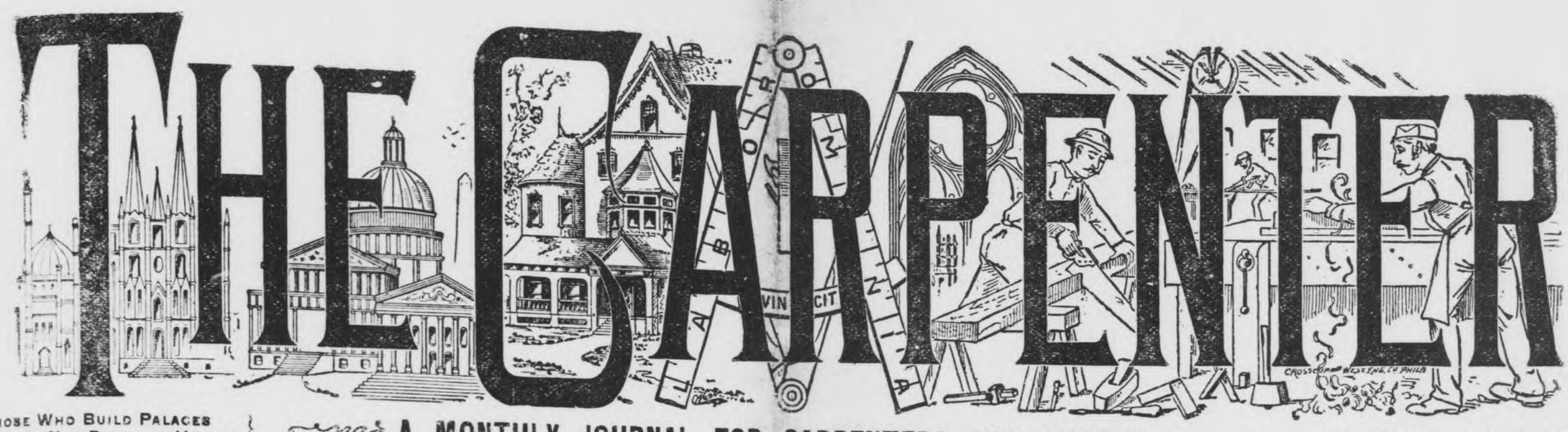
MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS

MANUFACTURED.
No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.



THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME X.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26th, 1890. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Trade is fair since we got the eight-hour day.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 netted $160 from its recent anniversary. Trade dull.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Our unions are at work on trade demands for the coming year.

BRO. JOS. HEHEMAN of Louisville, Ky., spoke in Winchester, Ky., December 16, in aid of Union 701.

BRO. FRANK FILDEW, of Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., has been elected a member of the Michigan Legislature.

TAMPA, FLA.—Three of our contractors are working eight hours a day, and we hope to have the system general in the spring.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Carpenters' unions of this city have the well-wishes of all reliable business men and employing builders. Trade is very dull.

ROANOKE, Va.—The much talked of demand for carpenters here is all a hoax We have an abundance of carpenters in this city, and plenty of them are out of work.

NEW YORK.—Trade is flat, and idle carpenters are flocking in from all the suburban towns and country places. Carpenters should stay away from New York City at present.

TRAVELLING members should live up to the union rules of the city they work in, and when they are in a city any length of time, they should deposit their clearance card in the union in that place.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The "scabby" builder, James E. Riley, was badly knocked out on election day, he was beaten by over 2,600 majority. Organized labor manifested its power in downing him.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Here and at Hampton, Va., the contractors are flooding both places with men to keep the carpenters down. We are working 9½ hours a day for 15 to 25 cents per hour.

A DISTRICT Council of the carpenters unions of Mamoroneck and Portchester, N. Y. and of Stamford and Greenwich, Conn. is being formed. These four unions are evincing great interest in the cause.

FAIR HAVEN, Wash.—Real estate agents are advertising that there is plenty of work in this place. But it is false. Carpenters are leaving here every day for want of work. Never was it so dull as it is this season.

COMPLAINT is made of Urick and Neal, contractor, Atchison, Kan., that they had union carpenters go to Temple, Tex., and there cut their wages, and contrary to agreement refused to give them a railroad pass home.

MACON, Ga.—Carpenters should keep away from here. Wages are low, house rent and provisions are unreasonably high, and unless carpenters stop coming in from outside, starvation prices will meet us face to face.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky.—This town has been advertised in Cincinnati and other cities as the Mecca for carpenters to go to for work. The town is now overrun by all classes of idle labor, and many are hungry for want of a job.

BUFFALO, N. Y. A fraternal spirit is being cultivated in the Carpenter Unions in this city. Members of Union 440, in a body visited Union 374, and next they will visit Union 9. In this interchange of visits an era of good feeling is established.

BRO. PHILIP H. FAGAN, an old time member of Union 43, Hartford, Conn., and President of the Central Labor Union, has been elected a member of the Connecticut State Legislature by a handsome majority. Bro. Geo A Parsons of the same union has been chosen President of the Connecticut State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

A STATE Federation of Labor has been formed in Texas at a convention held in Fort Worth.

BRIDGETON N. J.—Union 121 though organized only a few months now numbers over 90 members out of 134 carpenters in town.

AURORA, Ill.—General President Kliver spoke here December 1st, and by his able speech we gained a large number of new members.

BRO. P. E. COOK of Union 158 of Topeka, Kan., has been elected secretary of the Kansas State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

THE TWENTY FIFTH annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union meets in Toronto, Canada, on the first Monday in January next.

A CONVENTION of the Retail Clerks of America was held at Detroit, Mich., Dec 8, and a National Organization was formed under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The United Labor Party, composed of the trade unions of this city, at the November election, elected their candidates for Congress, Assembly and County Judge.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Railway Carmen has just been organized in National Convention, and embraces car repairers, car inspectors and car builders: S. Keliher of Minneapolis, Minn., is the General Secretary-Treasurer,

SPRINGFIELD, MO A Central Labor Union has been formed here, and on December 9, the city council on petition of organized labor passed an ordinance granting the eight hour day and full pay to all city employes.

THE MARBLE and Granite Polishers, Sawyers and Rubbers have formed a national union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their first annual convention was held in New York City last month.

CAPITALISTS will spend hundreds and thousands of dollars to destroy labor organizations where workingmen will not pay as many cents to build up unions, although they are their only means to protect themselves from injustice and bring about their emancipation from wage slavery.

WORCESTER, MASS. At the last session of the Massachusetts State Legislature, a law was passed making nine hours a legal day's work for state, city and town employes. But many of the carpenters in this town are of the opinion, they need not now maintain a union as the state law will give them the nine hour day. This illusion will soon be dispelled, when they will be forced back to the ten hours day, unless they have a live union to protect their interests.

AFTER MANY MONTHS the final decision in the case of Robert F. Farrell, of the United Order, against Louis Cook and others of the Brotherhood in New York City, has been handed down by the general term of the Supreme Court. The decision is in favor of the right of the former members of the United Order to consolidate with the United Brotherhood. This was the last of a long series of law suits, and it now legally and finally determines the right of the majority of the former members of the United Order to consolidate that order with our organization.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, of Plymouth Church is pronounced for eight hours. He says: "I am a thorough believer in the eight hour movement. Under the present system a man becomes a bit of machinery. Eight hours is as long as any man should be a drudge. Any system which makes a man work twelve hours a day is dishonest, because it is grinding a man's body for his labor. That labor is a commodity and should be hired for what you can get it for is also dishonest."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This issue of THE CARPENTER—for December—has been unavoidably delayed nine days. It was our hope to announce in this issue some settlement of the present coutroversy with the G. E. B. in regard to the Chicago Constitution. But after waiting anxiously up to date a settlement has not been reached.

General President W. H. Kliver came to the General Office in Philadelphia, December 17th, and investigated the returns of votes from the local unions on the Chicago Constitution, and finds the result to be as counted and published by the G. S in the November CARPENTER, and that the Chicago Constitution has received more than the necessary two thirds vote. On December 20, President Kliver met the G. E B. and tried to get to some decision with them. In the absence of Chairman Kerr, of the G. E. B (whose father died recently) it was agreed to have another meeting on Tuesday, December, 23. Only one member of the G. E. B, Brother Walters, appeared; hence there was no meeting on December 23. There is to be another meeting on Saturday evening, December 27. The result of that meeting will be communicated to the local unions by special circular in due course of time.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Union 738, proposes to make a move for the eight hour day and full pay this coming spring.

ON THE FIRST of this month Carpenters Union No. 743, of Seymour, Tex., established the rule of nine hours a day.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Union 85 proposes to have the nine-hour day and has demanded of the contractor that it go into effect on and after May 1, 1891.

COLORADO CITY, Col.—We are enforcing the nine-hour rule steadily, ever since May 1st last, and propose to inaugurate the eight-hour day early this season.

THE CARPENTERS Unions of Fall River, Mass., have demanded of the employing builders that 54 hours per week shall be the rule on and after May 1st next, at full pay.

FINDLAY, O.—Union 188 intends to secure the nine-hour day this spring and to do so without a strike if possible. We now have more than a majority of the carpenters in our union.

LABOR IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Judge Jos. C. Suit delivered a very interesting lecture on November 18th, under the auspices of Carpenters Union 738, of Frankfort, Ind. In his remarks, he said:

"The mechanics of the eleventh century were slaves, but as their masters, the lords and barons came into contact with Roman civilization, their wants increased and the demand for greater skill and more skilled handicraftmen increased the dignity of labor; the absolute right of the Lord became less and the spirit of freedom grew stronger; bands of craftsmen entrenched themselves against the Barons and Knights, and the free cities and craftguilds were founded."

These craftguilds or brotherhoods embraced all callings and existed in all parts of the continent and in England. They were trades unions governing trade and labor matters for the interest of both masters and men. No one could become a master unless he belongened to the association. They possessed judicial and police powers, controlled the prices and quality of goods subject to such regulations as would be helpful and never hurtful to the consumer. Manufacturers were compelled to mark their goods with the name of the maker.

They had a walking delegate called an inspector, who visited the shops and inspected the work, not only of the journeymen but of the masters. Severe punishments were inflicted for the manufacture of poor goods and for cheating and as the journeymen soon became masters there was little, if any social difference.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

It was our custom formerly to publish all Financial Secretaries of Local Unions who failed to send the G. S their monthly reports. Then, in this journal, we affixed a star (*) to the name of the union whose Financial Secretary was negligent in that respect. That had a good effect, and often poked up many a careless and negligent Financial Secretary, so that very rarely did we find in a month more than a score of Secretaries who had been neglectful.

Of late, however, quite a number of Financial Secretaries have grown careless as to sending in their monthly reports to the G. S. Hereafter we will publish a list of such Secretaries, from time to time, so as to have the members of their union stir them up to a sense of their duty. These Secretaries can have no excuse. If they have no blanks on which to make their reports they can get them by writing to the G. S Here is a list of Financial Secretaries who have not sent in their F. S. reports for September and October:

7	226	331	419	539	602
10	233	335	430	542	608
36	237	350	432	543	610
46	249	353	439	544	612
51	252	360	440	549	629
54	259	365	443	552	638
75	265	366	445	553	642
92	278	369	452	557	546
93	294	380	484	559	648
106	295	397	505	566	649
113	296	399	510	573	650
117	300	400	519	575	662
135	303	402	522	579	664
149	308	405	523	586	686
162	310	406	524	593	690
182	318	414	532	595	693
198	319	415	533	597	705
213	327	418	537	599	707
219					

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Carpenters are flocking into St. Louis from all quarters. Large numbers of men are out of work. Still men keep moving from one city to another to take advantage of the higher prices in the best organized places to the detriment of those who have stood the test of the struggle. Men who move around in this way gain but little, when you count the railroad fare, lost time, etc., while the men in the city where these chronic travelers come often are the greatest losers. This kind of competition is very injurious, and to offset the injury done by these "floaters," the District Council of St. Louis favor a plan to have a high rate fixed for a working card for these travelers, as as to make them pay their share of the work and expense of organization and for better conditions. We have a Walking Delegate in the field. Bro. Anhault, and all jobs of any importance are strictly union jobs, for we will not work with non-union men Trade is dull, and carpenters had better not come here this winter.

THE HOSACK SIDING GUAGE.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 1, 1890

(United States Patent, March 19, 1889, Canada Patent April 20, 1889)

The Hosack Siding Gauge is furnished to all brothers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at club rates at 75 cents a pair when ordered by the Financial Secretary, when money accompanies the order. All charges will be paid when sent by express or by mail. All brothers can act as agents in getting orders and make their own percentage on all orders they get which is 25 cents a pair, as my retail price is $1 a pair to the public, and the Financial Secretary can receive a percentage for his time and trouble.

Yours truly,
S. G. HOSACK,
77 Broadway,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

SIXTEEN NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue, charters have been granted to sixteen new Unions—one of them in Mexico, the first we have organized in that country. There is promise of several more new Unions in Mexico. The sixteen new unions are: 262 Richmond, Va., (colored); 279 Aurora, Mo; 286 Great Falls, Montana; 289 Charlotte, N. C.; 293 Cuidad P. Diaz, Mexico; 294 Charleroi, Pa.; 296 Apollo, Pa.; 303 Waynesboro, Va; 308 North Easton, Mass; 310 Huntington, Ind.; 319 Leechburg, Pa; 327 Cincinnati, O. (mill hands); 331 Boise City, Idaho; 360 Galesburg, Ill.; 365 Marion, Ind.; 366 Duluth, Minn., (Scandinavian).

THE CARPENTERS of Asbury Park, N. J., also all the building trades of that place will inaugurate the nine hour day April 1st next.

GENERAL PRESIDENT KLIVER spoke in Harrisburg, Pa., December 19th, and in Lebanon, Pa., December 22d, under the auspices of our carpenters unions in those cities. Both meetings were well attended.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

Nov. 8. Appeal Union 291 vs. Brooklyn District Council. Appeal dismissed, District Council sustained. Union 291 should have paid its capita tax and assessment even under protest, and said Union 291, is directed to pay all its arrears and send delegates to the D. C.

G. S. instructed to pay $200 instead of $100 in the Klopper claim as deceased left a will.

Ex-General Vice-President Saunders, of San Francisco, called on to return to general office balance of $78.65 now in his hands, and to account for balance of the $200 appropriated for organizing on the Pacific Coast.

Time granted Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., until March 1st, 1891, to settle its assessment, etc., to the general office.

T. J. Thomasson, Yoakum, Texas, and G. W. Curtis, Bellaire, Ohio, appointed Organizers.

Appeal Union 282, Milliburn, N. J., to have sanction to send out tickets to Unions in order to get money to build a hall. Sanction not granted.

Appeal Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., to send tickets to locals to help pay off its indebtedness, not granted.

Appeal Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., to have sanction to send out tickets for an Industrial Fair, not granted.

Amnesty granted Union 27, Toronto, Canada, to reinstate suspended members for $2, until April 1st, 1891.

Appeal Union 609, Indianapolis, Ind., referred to have District Council extend same privilege to Union 609, as was granted the stair builders, viz., to initiate for $2.

Nov. 15. Case of Union 561, Boston, Mass. If Union in Boston and vicinity, wish to withdraw from the old State District Council, and start a new D. C. for Boston, they must all send delegates to the new body, frame rules and submit them to locals and to G. E. B.

Appeal John Mason, Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa ruled out as not being presented within the 60 days allowed by the Constitution.

Appeal F. B. Clements against Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., refusing to reinstate him. Action of Union 165 sustained.

Appeal N. Anhault against H. Blackmore, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., not sustained.

Bill and letter of Organizer J. T. W. Loe, Dallas, Texas. Bill paid and reminded to incur no expense without consulting G. E. B. Further decided by G. E. B., that a Walking Delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C. to collect dues, etc.

Appeal H. Garrison vs. Union 51, New York, not sustained.

Appeal H. Olds, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., referred back.

Appeal Chas. Muller vs. Union 513, New York, not sustained.

Appeal Union 488, Jersey City, N. J., in regard to strike pay claimed to be due by the D. C., of New York. The appeal was decided by Chicago Convention. (See page 51 of Proceedings.)

Nov. 22. G. S. instructed to ask the new Boston D. C if their By-Laws had been adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members.

J. Logan, E. St. Louis, Ill., appointed Organizer.

J. S. Meekly, Akron Ohio, bill $6 for organizing New Portage, Ohio, paid.

Com. J. B. Horner, Richmond, Va., as to organizing in the South, laid over for future consideration.

Claim Mrs. E. Hoon, Union 398, Greenville, Pa., reconsidered and former disapproval reaffirmed.

Resolutions, Union 191, York, Pa., against the journal known as "Carpenting and Building," for its course against organized labor. Boycott resolution approved.

Nominations of Philadelphia and Camden, N J., Unions for G. E. B and G. T. received.

Election to fill offices of G. E. B. and G. T. ordered for Friday eve. December 5th, 1890. G. S. to procure hall and notify the Unions and to get ballots printed. G. S. entered protest.

(To be Continued)

OBITUARY.

PUEBLO, COL., Dec. 6, 1890.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate FRANK RHODES, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore, be it.

Resolved, That in the death of BROTHER F. RHODES this Union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity. An active member of this society whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity. A friend and companion who was dear to us all. A citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend by the Secretary of this meeting.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Union, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased Brother and each of the newspapers of Pueblo.

JOHN OPP,
J. B. WILSON, } *Committee.*
I. D. JESSUP,

CORRECTION.

GEO. BEERS was published some time since in the columns of THE CARPENTER, as rejected from Union 108, Lynn, Mass. This was an error as Bro. Beers was not rejected and is still a member in good standing of the above mentioned Union.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 26, 1890

THE UNION MAN.

The Union Man is what he seems;
He stands for what he thinks is right,
And never in his wildest dreams
Conceives the thought for wrong to fight.
He scorns to rob brother barn,
But brave defends him to the last;
With voice and pen and strong, right arm
He shelters him till danger's past.

Perchance his fortune it may be
To toil within the gloomy mine,
Where light of day he cannot see,
Where heaven's sun can never shine,
Yet there his heart beats warm and true,
His genial smile illumes the place,
And turns to drops of pearl-like dew
The sweat upon his manly face.

His hand may guide the iron steed
That thresus its way o'er lines of steel,
Or yet he may the furnace feed
That makes the steam that turns the wheel,
But brake or lever, switch or bell,
Or whether he collects the fare,
Whatever his task, he does it well—
The Union Man is always "square."

In factory and in workshop, too,
You'll find him 'mid the din and noise,
Unto each man a brother true,
A bright example to the boys,
When sickness strikes a shopmate down,
You'll ever find him in the van
To pay his share without a frown,
Because he is a Union Man.

He believes his duty plainly lies
His principles to not conceal,
But to his brother's side he hies
And fares with him in woe and weal,
He's to shopmates ever true,
And when the time of test is come
He answers like the boys in blue,
Who faced the foe at tap of drum.

When stranger craftsman comes his way
He to his wants gives kindly heed,
And though the wanderer cannot pay,
No comfort suffers him to need;
But with a warm, fraternal clasp
He says "I must do what I can;
I saw your sign, I felt your grasp,
For I am, too, a Union Man."

And in the councils of his trade
He carefully his temper schools,
While not to speak his mind afraid,
Calm reason, not hot passion, rules.
And when the hour of meeting's o'er
No anger rankles in his breast,
The keen debate is now no more,
Then homeward turns, his place of rest.

His home, the dearest place on earth,
Where patient watches his faithful wife.
The spot that saw his children's birth,
Whose tender loves thus crowns his life.
Here, King of Hearts he cares for naught,
No trace of strife there you can scan,
For God smiles on the humble cot
Where dwells the good, square Union Man.

—*Ed. Lomasney in the Boston Labor Leader.*

IN DEFENCE OF STRIKES.

BY L. W. ROGERS,

Editor "Railroad Trainmen's Journal," Galesburg, Ill.

The relative rights of the employers and the employed is a subject that interests the public, if interest in anything may be measured by the disagreeable inconvenience it causes. And not only does it interest the general public in a business sense, but it should be of great importance to it, because, like the old question of the relations of master and slave, it embraces a problem the rightful solution of which is essential to the nation's political welfare and commercial prosperity. On the principle that pain is a friendly danger signal that warns us of what if not avoided will prove fatal, it may not be a bad thing that strikes are very disagreeable to the American people.

The question whether it is right to strike is one upon which the employees themselves differ widely. There are two distinct classes of organized labor in the United States—the striking and the non-striking. The most important of the latter in railway service is the Order of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The employees composing these organizations seem to believe they can secure all the rights to which employees are entitled without resorting to the strike, and that whatever cannot be secured peaceably it is better to lose. The employees who compose the striking organizations in railway service (and they are vastly in the majority)—the most prominent of which is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, and the Knights of Labor—regard the strike as a legitimate weapon to be used in the defense of personal rights and for the prevention of unjust reductions of wages. But our position on this question is very much misunderstood by the public. The popular idea of a strike associates violence and lawlessness with it, and those who engage in strikes are commonly but erroneously supposed to be always ready to indulge in those unreasonable demands upon employers that can be obtained only by a disregard of reason and the use of force.

To this class of organized labor I belong, and in its defence I wish to speak of some of the things we consider our inalienable rights, and how we propose to maintain them. I take it for granted that we all agree that every man is entitled to an honest share of the wealth his labor creates. Of course it is simply impossible to determine exactly what that fair share is, but in a country the agricultural products of which can almost feed the world, with mineral resources inexhaustible, with conditions such that ten of thousand of our business men are accumulating fortunes that princes envy—in such a country the fair share of the men who labor with their hands should at least be enough to furnish an abundance of wholesome food, good clothing, comfortable homes, and a little leisure time for recreation and mental development. To secure such a part of the wealth produced in the country, it is necessary for us to organize on a strike basis. People who censure us for this never tire of saying that the laws of supply and demand regulate the labor market; and that the natural conditions should not be disturbed. I am willing to admit that a striking organization is a combination for controlling the labor market; but our defense is that it is a necessity of the times. When great monopolies take possession of the industries of the country and the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand is interfered with by combinations of measureless strength, there is absolutely nothing for the toilers to do but to pit themselves against it and oppose combination with combination. In the absence of any protective law for which the great corporations have a particle of respect, it is necessary for the employees to unite and assert themselves or be ultimately reduced to poverty. Every fair-minded person will surely agree that the employee has as much right to a voice in the fixing of wages as the employer; that it is just as fair for him to resist a reduction as for the employer to resist an increase, and that the power of tying up a railroad is no more cruel in its effect than the power to enforce the laborer into idleness. Whoever does not admit the right of labor to a voice in the fixing of wages must look upon the laborer as a slave who is expected to accept in silence whatever the employer is pleased to offer.

But fair wages is only one of the many things we propose to defend with the weapon of the strike. It is our purpose to protect, by the power of united action, our members against any infringements of their rights as employees and citizens, and one of the first and most important of these is the right to organize for mutual protection. Upon this right depends everything else we hope to secure, and unless it be conceded there is nothing left but submission to industrial slavery. If the right to organize on a striking basis is denied and the claim of the employer, which we so often hear advanced, to the right "to run his own business as he chooses" is admitted, then what is to secure us even a small measure of fair treatment? The right of one man to quit working amounts to nothing. The corporations employing all the railroad labor are not so numerous but that a definite understanding among them is an easy matter, and unless the employees are likewise a unit there is nothing to prevent any arbitrary measures the corporation chooses to enforce.

If the right to organize on a principle of resistance to employers is admitted, does it not follow that we have the right to strike without forfeiting our right to the place we occupy? To illustrate: a company discharges a few of our members because they belong to a labor organization. The whole membership remonstrates, but the corporation remains firm. Then we all stop work. The company forced a part of us into idleness, and we force the company into idleness as a measure of self-preservation. It is simply a retaliatory measure. It is a temporary suspension of labor and not a resignation of our positions. Has not an employee some claim to a place he has faithfully filled for years that a corporation is bound to respect? When he works for years as a machinist, then another term of years as a fireman, and finally becomes an engineer, when he does faithful service in this capacity for a number of years; when his savings are invested in a home half paid for; when he has grown gray in the perilous service, has he not a right to the place that stands higher than the whim of some master mechanic? Does a corporation possess the unquestioned right to send such a man adrift in a vain search of another position? The truth is that no corporation has a right to "run its own business as it chooses." It should have only the right to conduct its business in conjunction with the employees. The party that owns the coal and locomotives is no more entitled to a monopoly of favorable conditions than the party that owns the nerve and muscle.

The interests of the general public are seriously involved in this issue between employer and employee, and its hope of immunity from the baneful effects of strikes lies wholly with organized labor, and its attitude toward it should be friendly and encouraging. It is to the interest of the public, the employer and the employee that strikes should not occur. But no legislation can prevent their occurrence, and they will never be avoided until the labor organizations are so equally matched against the corporations that it would be evident folly to engage in the industrial warfare commonly called a strike. The splendidly organized armies of Europe are said to maintain its peace. This principle is well illustrated by the creation of the federation of the striking railway organizations in 1889, since when none of them have had a strike, although its central power, known as the Supreme Council, has satisfactorily adjusted three grievances that would have involved either separate order in a costly strike. Had the Knights of Labor been a member of this federation, the strike on the New York Central would not have occurred. The same is true of the C. B. & Q. strike in 1888, which kept two thousand men in idleness almost a year. Had labor organization at that time been perfect, a speedy compromise would have resulted. The public is in error in associating lawlessness with strikes, and in supposing that labor organizations ever desire either. The object of more perfect organization is not to invite battle, but to avoid it. By balancing corporate power with that of united labor, we hope to banish force and allow reason and diplomacy to take its place.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

At the recent convention of the trades unions of Kansas, at Topeka, Kan. to form a State Federation of Labor, Mr. Robert Tompkins, of Atchison, Kan. a member of the Typographical Union, was elected to preside. In his opening address he made an admirable argument in behalf of the movement, and in his address he displays such an admirable acquaintance with the labor question, that we are tempted to give these extracts from his address. He says: The trade unions, more than any other civic bodies, are the walls of society. They are sanctioned by public opinion, by law, by Christianity. By the founding of funds—not charities—to which all their members are contributors, for the relief of distress, for the care of the sick, and for the burial of the dead, they have become the almoners of communities wherever organized. Their halls are school-rooms, in which knowledge of economic questions, social problems and parliamentary law is acquired. They exist because the isolated worker is but the serf of the avaricious employer. Within them all the manhood of the workman has been driven for self-defense, and in them, as in all the walled cities of the middle ages, is found, in their expansion, in their federation—State as well as National—the germination of a nobler society, a happier people.

Two events in less than two years forcibly demonstrate the advantages of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor: First, the stand taken by the Federation at St. Louis for an eight-hour workday; second, the demand of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for the eight hour rule, and the resultant public manifestations of approval, which made the first day of May last a universal holiday.

The eight-hour question is practically the labor problem which began to be agitated soon after Adam ate the apple, and which still remains unsolved. But through the efforts of organized labor, almost totally unaided by press, pulpit, or platform, great progress has been made in its solution.

It is not necessary to go back to ancient history to ascertain that men and women have worked and plodded through centuries of toil and drudgery like beasts of burden from daylight until darkness, and longer. Some of us have lived long enough to have witnessed this disgusting spectacle from the dark ages in our own country.

In the forties an agitation swept over the country for reform—for less hours of toil—for a legal work-day of ten hours. Labor organized, and was more or less successful at the elections. During Martin Van Buren's first candidacy for the presidency, labor was a factor. He was shrewd enough to perceive that his election depended upon his adoption of the ten-hour plank in his platform. He did so, and was elected. After election he fulfilled his promise to organized labor, and ten hours became a legal day's work in America for the first time. Previous to that time twelve hours was the law of the statute and the law of custom. The reduction to ten was progress—thanks to the old chaps, our fathers. They knocked off two hours at one blow. We have been knocking off little chips since—a half-holiday here and a half-hour there, until May, 1890, when labor scored its greatest modern triumph.

When Van Buren came into power civilization was still a pioneer. The border line was through the Middle States. The means of inland transportation were limited to the saddle horse, the ox cart, the stage coach, and the farm wagon. The hills were a forest, and the valleys a wilderness, with their clearings, settlements, and villages wide and far apart. The ax, the crosscut saw, and the scythe and sickle were the most common implements of industry. Scientific genius had scarcely begun to be applied to the invention and development of machinery which has since wonderfully increased the productive capacity of the human race. Yet the workers of that, like the workers of the present generation, felt the hardships and degradation of their condition, and revolted.

History records, though the data are not complete, and the memory of old men recalls the buoyancy of the times after the abolition of the twelve-hour work day. It appears true, therefore, that when hours were the longest, wages were the lowest, and to day, when hours are the shortest, wages are the highest.

At a more recent period, the American Congress passed a law limiting a day's work to eight hours for Government employes; but it was a miserable farce to fool and not to relieve labor. The good effects that were expected to flow from the law were irretrievably lost by the failure of Government officials to enforce it. As a logical sequence, the unions have deemed it wise to appeal to the people, rather than to the politicians, for relief. The American public, though slow to move, when stirred up by a great principle, responds nobly to the impulse of justice.

At the time of the St. Louis session of the American Federation of Labor there was a downward tendency in the labor market, and the situation was becoming to many hopeless. The calm, deliberate and dignified notice served upon employers that the eight hour rule would be demanded on and after May 1, 1890, arrested the down movement and produced a change. The "working-people again stood erect and stalwart in their manhood." In Topeka in Atchison, and elsewhere, all saw the effect, but few realized the cause. The Federation had struck the popular pulse, and it throbbed in unison with labor.

The second event, which demonstrates the power of federation, has no parallel in the history of the labor world. Even the great strike of the London dock laborers, which startled the world and won the active sympathy of Cardinal Manning, did not equal in magnitude and grandeur the labor demonstration on the first day of last May, when organized labor of America and Europe marched shoulder to shoulder through the streets of nearly all the principal cities of the world in processions of tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. There were no mobs, no disorder, no Haymarket scenes. It was a forward movement by city, state, nation and continent, of the unions for a shorter work day, and the marching columns were everywhere greeted with cordial and enthusiastic shouts of popular approval.

When the carpenters laid down their tools until the eight-hour rule was granted, half a million of American mechanics, artisans and laborers stepped to their side with warm hearts and open pocket-books to aid them. That is the mission of the American Federation of Labor—and it will be the mission of this proposed State Federation—to give the struggling unions the assistance of all others.

The carpenters' contest with capital was a practical victory. Of course, the contest was not without its losses on both sides. Unfair men, as usual, availed themselves of the opportunity to display their scabs. It should be remembered, however, that non-union men are not necessarily all unfair men. Do not confound the two. The former is often white, while the latter is always a black sheep. The man who takes the place of another at reduced wages or for the purpose of defeating a philanthropic object, be he union or non-union, is the "scab." The pariah of India, the fellah of Egypt, the coolie of China, are the congenus of the American "scab," who has lost all aspiration, and permits his master alone to set a value on his labor.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF VARNISHERS is the title of another new national union. It held its convention in Cincinnati last month.

REJECTIONS.

N. VAN PELT, from Union 667, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., for immoral conduct and scabby character.

HARRY YOUNG applied for reinstatement in Union 51, New York City, but was rejected for appropriating funds of the Union illegally and conduct unbecoming a member in the meeting room.

JOHN MILLER and VALENTINE FURSCH, from Union 506, Allegheny City, Pa.

EZEKIEL EMES, from Union 487, Altoona, Pa., for want of mechanical skill.

A. K. BALLINGER, from Union 198 Dallas, Tex., for incompetency.

LOUIS JOHNSON, from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., for violation of working rules.

B. H. W. PETERS, from Union 637, Hamilton, O., for incompetency.

PATRICK MCCORMACK, from Union 63, New York City, N. Y., being unfit to join.

J. H. TUNNELL, from Union 367, San Antonio, Tex., for incompetency. THOMAS MANT, from same Union, for incompetency. Also application of WM. CLABBROUGH, for reinstatement in said Union, rejected for habitual drunkenness.

PETER LEGG, from Union 175, Brooklyn, N.Y., for scabbing it on the members of Union 557, while on strike for nine hours.

GEO. ABBOTT, from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo.

OTTO SELMANN, from Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., for his close connection with members of the Police Force who were notoriously opposed to Trade Unions.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Jose, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Rafael, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Denver, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Kensington, Ill.	West Troy, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total, ... 33 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	Newport, R. I.
Allston, Mass.	Nyack, N. Y.
Amesbury, Mass.	Norwood, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Natchez, Miss.
Arlington, Mass.	N'w Cumberland, W. Va.
Anacostes, Wash.	New Castle, Pa.
Astoria, Ore.	New Haven, Pa.
Auburn, N. Y.	Norristown, Pa.
Auburn, Me.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.	New Westminster, B. C.
Albany, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.
Atchison, Kan.	Newark, N. J.
Austin, Tex.	Natick, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Newton, Mass.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Albany, Ind.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Oswego, N. Y.
Butler, Pa.	Ogden, Utah.
Bayonne, N. J.	Olean, N. Y.
Blaine, Wash.	Ottawa, Can.
Braddock, Pa.	Ontario, Cal.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Omaha, Neb.
Bradford, Mass.	Orange, N. J.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Peterborough, Can.
Belleville, Can.	Pueblo, Colo.
Baltimore, Md.	Portland, Ore.
Boston, Mass.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Passaic, N. J.
Brockton, Mass.	Plymouth, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Portland, Me.
Brookline, Mass.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Bellevue, Pa.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chelsea, Mass.	Paterson, N. J.
Chester, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Columbus, Ga.	Plainfield, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Camden, N. J.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Concordia, Kan.	Pasadena, Cal.
Columbia, S. C.	Porterville, Cal.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Peoria, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.	Quincy, Mass.
Cambridge, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Charlestown, Mass.	Richmond, Va.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Rock Island, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rondout, N. Y.
Des Moines, Ia.	Roxbury, Mass.
Dover, N. H.	Rochester, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	Revere, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Riverside, Cal.
Dedham, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Dallas, Tex.	St. Augustine, Fla.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	South Omaha, Neb.
East Saginaw, Mich.	Salem, Mass.
East Orange, N. J.	Stoneham, Mass.
East Portland, Oreg.	Somerville, Mass.
Elizabeth, N. J.	San Leandro, Cal.
Englewood, N. J.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	St. John's, N. B.
Fair Haven, Wash.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Fresno, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Frankford, Pa.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Franklin, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Scottdale, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sharon, Pa.
Franklin, Mass.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Galveston, Texas.	Stoughton, Mass.
Greensburg, Pa.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Gloucester, Mass.	San Antonio, Tex.
Greenville, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Germantown, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Homestead, Pa.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Halifax, N. S.	Stockton, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Sacramento, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Springfield, O.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Toronto, O.
Hoboken, N. J.	Toledo, O.
Holyoke, Mass.	Toronto, Ont.
Hingham, Mass.	Trenton, N. J.
Highland Park, Ill.	Trinidad, Col.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Troy, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.	Tacoma, Wash.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tarentum, Pa.
Kearney, Neb.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Union Hill, N. J.
Kingston, N. Y.	Uniontown, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Vancouver, B. C.
Little Rock, Ark.	Verona, Pa.
Lowell, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Lynn, Mass.	Victoria, B. C.
Leominster, Mass.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lafayette, Ind.	Visalia, Cal.
Lancaster, Pa.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lewiston, Me.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Winthrop, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Marlboro, Mass.	Weymouth, Mass.
Manayunk, Pa.	Waltham, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Millville, N. J.	Worcester, Mass.
Media, Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Marblehead, Mass.	Wilmington, Del.
Manor Station, Pa.	Whitman, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Memphis, Tenn.	Woburn, Mass.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Winchester, Mass.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Mobile, Ala.	Washington, D. C.
Muskegon, Mich.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa.	Winnipeg, Man.
New Britain, Conn.	Yoakum, Tex.
Norfolk, Va.	Yonkers, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.	Youngstown, Ohio.

Total, ... 239 cities.

OTHER GAINS.

Ann Arbor, Mich.	59 hrs.	Marquette, Mich.	58 hrs.
Biloxi, Miss.,	57 "	Newport News, Va.,	59 "
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Pittsfield, Mass.,	59 "
Bradford, Pa.,	59 "	Quincy, Ill.,	53 "
Davenport, Ia.,	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	59 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Salamanca, N. Y.,	59 "
Haverstraw, N.Y.	59 "	Somerville, N.J.,	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "	St. Paul Park, Minn.,	59 "
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "		
Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 "		

Total, ... 16 cities.

A TRADES COUNCIL of all the trades organization... New Britain, Conn., has been formed.

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in DECEMBER will be published in next month's (JANUARY) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of NOVEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$396 00	60—	$2 50	319—	. . .	478—	$8 25
2—	32 40	161—	. . .	320—	$2 40	479—	2 50
3—	15 20	162—	15 00	321—	2 70	480—	9 10
4—	42 00	163—	8 90	322—	3 00	481—	. . .
5—	2 00	164—	40 50	323—	2 35	482—	11 05
6—	3 20	165—	36 95	324—	. . .	483—	20 90
7—	13 00	166—	. . .	325—	10 20	484—	. . .
8—	45 17	167—	7 90	326—	31 90	485—	4 20
9—	8 40	168—	. . .	327—	. . .	486—	5 30
10—	21 70	169—	16 50	328—	9 70	487—	1 50
11—	70 00	170—	3 20	329—	3 30	488—	6 20
12—	24 40	171—	9 00	330—	. . .	489—	35 40
13—	. . .	172—	17 30	331—	. . .	490—	. . .
14—	2 40	173—	1 00	332—	. . .	491—	3 20
15—	8 00	174—	1 60	333—	9 85	492—	3 75
16—	1 50	175—	33 60	334—	5 50	493—	7 40
17—	4 40	176—	. . .	335—	. . .	494—	1 90
18—	7 80	177—	22 70	336—	7 00	495—	1 65
19—	7 30	178—	1 60	337—	. . .	496—	1 50
20—	18 00	179—	12 00	338—	. . .	497—	19 00
21—	15 10	180—	10 80	339—	. . .	498—	. . .
22—	64 00	181—	. . .	340—	57 00	499—	2 00
23—	21 40	182—	. . .	341—	7 00	500—	. . .
24—	10 80	183—	5 00	342—	1 10	501—	2 40
25—	34 00	184—	. . .	343—	7 50	502—	5 50
26—	8 40	185—	. . .	344—	9 30	503—	4 80
27—	9 00	186—	3 90	345—	6 00	504—	2 50
28—	65 05	187—	. . .	346—	3 70	505—	2 40
29—	67 60	188—	28 05	347—	1 10	506—	12 40
30—	. . .	189—	. . .	348—	4 00	507—	. . .
31—	3 10	190—	90	349—	4 90	508—	. . .
32—	8 90	191—	10 90	350—	. . .	509—	31 80
33—	67 10	192—	9 00	351—	55 60	510—	. . .
34—	4 10	193—	3 30	352—	3 30	511—	3 00
35—	9 20	194—	3 20	353—	. . .	512—	3 50
36—	. . .	195—	2 50	354—	17 50	513—	21 60
37—	8 30	196—	1 50	355—	5 70	514—	. . .
38—	5 70	197—	18 50	356—	4 10	515—	20 80
39—	7 00	198—	50	357—	5 00	516—	1 00
40—	12 50	199—	11 40	358—	. . .	517—	. . .
41—	56 20	200—	4 00	359—	7 70	518—	17 30
42—	6 10	201—	3 40	360—	. . .	519—	. . .
43—	12 55	202—	6 60	361—	. . .	520—	. . .
44—	3 00	203—	10 70	362—	6 70	521—	9 00
45—	2 00	204—	5 30	363—	1 60	522—	. . .
46—	. . .	205—	16 80	364—	. . .	523—	. . .
47—	4 60	206—	14 70	365—	. . .	524—	. . .
48—	12 20	207—	14 30	366—	. . .	525—	2 00
49—	7 10	208—	7 00	367—	12 50	526—	9 40
50—	20 00	209—	11 80	368—	7 10	527—	3 20
51—	23 35	210—	1 70	369—	. . .	528—	1 90
52—	. . .	211—	62 30	370—	5 80	529—	6 10
53—	1 60	212—	9 00	371—	. . .	530—	4 40
54—	. . .	213—	. . .	372—	3 20	531—	2 30
55—	23 70	214—	17 60	373—	1 90	532—	. . .
56—	7 10	215—	14 63	374—	3 40	533—	. . .
57—	2 80	216—	9 60	375—	. . .	534—	2 80
58—	2 30	217—	4 00	376—	2 90	535—	1 60
59—	8 50	218—	9 40	377—	. . .	536—	13 00
60—	10 50	219—	15 10	378—	. . .	537—	. . .
61—	43 50	220—	6 30	379—	7 81	538—	3 60
62—	. . .	221—	4 40	380—	9 40	539—	. . .
63—	19 00	222—	7 50	381—	13 75	540—	2 30
64—	13 10	223—	4 40	382—	36 80	541—	. . .
65—	7 10	224—	2 50	383—	1 60	542—	. . .
66—	4 40	225—	15 40	384—	6 40	543—	1 83
67—	8 10	226—	. . .	385—	. . .	544—	. . .
68—	. . .	227—	12 46	386—	1 60	545—	2 00
69—	5 00	228—	23 50	387—	4 80	546—	. . .
70—	3 90	229—	7 10	388—	2 40	547—	2 30
71—	2 00	230—	29 40	389—	6 90	548—	. . .
72—	35 50	231—	. . .	390—	1 30	549—	. . .
73—	12 00	232—	1 40	391—	. . .	550—	. . .
74—	. . .	233—	1 50	392—	. . .	551—	6 85
75—	. . .	234—	15 30	393—	2 50	552—	. . .
76—	5 20	235—	3 90	394—	18 35	553—	. . .
77—	2 00	236—	. . .	395—	6 40	554—	. . .
78—	6 50	237—	. . .	396—	. . .	555—	. . .
79—	4 55	238—	6 70	397—	. . .	556—	. . .
80—	2 30	239—	17 20	398—	5 00	557—	. . .
81—	1 40	240—	7 25	399—	. . .	558—	4 80
82—	7 00	241—	2 00	400—	. . .	559—	3 30
83—	21 50	242—	. . .	401—	4 70	560—	. . .
84—	4 00	243—	3 90	402—	. . .	561—	10 00
85—	2 40	244—	90	403—	6 40	562—	. . .
86—	6 20	245—	12 50	404—	3 50	563—	6 45
87—	13 00	246—	11 30	405—	. . .	564—	12 50
88—	3 00	247—	17 80	406—	. . .	565—	. . .
89—	7 70	248—	2 80	407—	10 80	566—	. . .
90—	15 45	249—	11 00	408—	1 80	567—	12 50
91—	4 30	250—	1 25	409—	5 80	568—	1 20
92—	5 80	251—	. . .	410—	39 30	569—	. . .
93—	50	252—	2 50	411—	10 90	570—	70
94—	1 90	253—	19 60	412—	3 70	571—	2 30
95—	4 00	254—	. . .	413—	2 30	572—	11 00
96—	21 60	255—	60	414—	. . .	573—	. . .
97—	3 60	256—	10 00	415—	. . .	574—	1 70
98—	2 10	257—	35 10	416—	. . .	575—	. . .
99—	1 80	258—	6 00	417—	2 60	576—	2 70
100—	2 80	259—	10 00	418—	3 90	577—	. . .
101—	2 45	260—	2 30	419—	10 00	578—	. . .
102—	5 70	261—	. . .	420—	7 40	579—	1 50
103—	10 50	262—	10 00	421—	2 40	580—	3 00
104—	11 50	263—	6 20	422—	3 60	581—	. . .
105—	. . .	264—	1 40	423—	8 80	582—	1 00
106—	. . .	265—	. . .	424—	3 25	583—	. . .
107—	5 90	266—	2 80	425—	1 70	584—	3 90
108—	30 60	267—	13 15	426—	. . .	585—	4 00
109—	55 00	268—	6 70	427—	3 40	586—	2 50
110—	50	269—	. . .	428—	3 00	587—	. . .
111—	4 20	270—	9 30	429—	. . .	588—	. . .
112—	52 20	271—	1 10	430—	. . .	589—	7 80
113—	. . .	272—	2 20	431—	. . .	590—	8 25
114—	3 00	273—	13 90	432—	. . .	591—	5 05
115—	3 70	274—	5 40	433—	3 60	592—	. . .
116—	21 20	275—	8 30	434—	11 00	593—	. . .
117—	3 60	276—	9 00	435—	2 10	594—	1 60
118—	5 95	277—	18 00	436—	2 30	595—	13 10
119—	26 40	278—	. . .	437—	2 20	596—	2 30
120—	. . .	279—	10 00	438—	6 00	597—	20 70
121—	2 75	280—	27 10	439—	. . .	598—	. . .
122—	13 50	281—	. . .	440—	7 00	599—	. . .
123—	. . .	282—	1 00	441—	2 30	600—	1 60
124—	5 90	283—	. . .	442—	4 60	601—	10 50
125—	14 50	284—	3 80	443—	. . .	602—	. . .
126—	. . .	285—	7 40	444—	5 70	603—	. . .
127—	4 50	286—	10 00	445—	1 40	604—	. . .
128—	2 20	287—	3 80	446—	23 50	605—	. . .
129—	7 10	288—	18 00	447—	2 40	606—	4 10
130—	6 45	289—	10 00	448—	. . .	607—	1 30
131—	. . .	290—	31 40	449—	14 60	608—	. . .
132—	12 80	291—	12 50	450—	2 80	609—	10 80
133—	2 75	292—	. . .	451—	16 60	610—	. . .
134—	. . .	293—	10 00	452—	. . .	611—	. . .
135—	4 10	294—	. . .	453—	16 15	612—	. . .
136—	3 70	295—	50	454—	14 85	613—	6 20
137—	4 40	296—	. . .	455—	60	614—	5 70
138—	. . .	297—	. . .	456—	. . .	615—	17 75
139—	. . .	298—	3 80	457—	5 60	616—	2 80
140—	12 15	299—	24 20	458—	. . .	617—	9 20
141—	7 30	300—	. . .	459—	9 30	618—	. . .
142—	54 50	301—	6 90	460—	8 85	619—	2 30
143—	4 00	302—	4 40	461—	3 30	620—	7 20
144—	14 70	303—	. . .	462—	41 90	621—	. . .
145—	2 60	304—	10 00	463—	7 00	622—	. . .
146—	10 50	305—	. . .	464—	7 35	623—	2 80
147—	9 45	306—	. . .	465—	21 50	624—	1 00
148—	2 90	307—	1 90	466—	6 00	625—	9 30
149—	1 50	308—	. . .	467—	5 10	626—	1 70
150—	5 20	309—	3 50	468—	21 90	627—	3 00
151—	4 50	310—	. . .	469—	3 45	628—	7 90
152—	5 95	311—	7 90	470—	. . .	629—	. . .
153—	. . .	312—	. . .	471—	18 60	630—	. . .
154—	12 55	313—	5 00	472—	1 90	631—	8 90
155—	8 90	314—	3 40	473—	5 00	632—	1 60
156—	2 30	315—	8 10	474—	10 70	633—	4 60
157—	. . .	316—	33 35	475—	. . .	634—	2 20
158—	8 40	317—	2 40	476—	8 30	635—	16 25
159—	3 00	318—	23 00	477—	8 20	636—	2 20
637—	$12 80	665—	$2 55	693—	. . .	721—	$5 20
638—	. . .	666—	2 10	694—	$8 20	722—	1 40
639—	6 00	667—	7 60	695—	1 10	723—	1 10
640—	4 20	668—	8 40	696—	9 90	724—	2 35
641—	. . .	669—	4 20	697—	. . .	725—	3 20
642—	3 80	670—	4 20	698—	7 90	726—	. . .
643—	1 80	671—	1 60	699—	5 70	727—	12 15
644—	. . .	672—	. . .	700—	. . .	728—	3 30
645—	2 80	673—	2 60	701—	5 30	729—	3 60
646—	. . .	674—	1 70	702—	3 40	730—	. . .
647—	2 90	675—	7 90	703—	3 50	731—	. . .
648—	. . .	676—	6 90	704—	13 20	732—	. . .
649—	. . .	677—	2 20	705—	. . .	733—	1 30
650—	. . .	678—	10 40	706—	13 00	734—	2 00
651—	. . .	679—	. . .	707—	. . .	735—	9 60
652—	. . .	680—	1 00	708—	2 80	736—	. . .
653—	5 05	681—	11 50	709—	4 30	737—	. . .
654—	7 90	682—	2 20	710—	. . .	738—	3 00
655—	6 20	683—	6 00	711—	2 00	739—	3 00
656—	1 40	684—	10 00	712—	7 55	740—	. . .
657—	16 10	685—	3 90	713—	1 90	741—	. . .
658—	4 00	686—	. . .	714—	1 60	742—	2 20
659—	2 30	687—	. . .	715—	2 32	743—	. . .
660—	. . .	688—	. . .	716—	7 40	744—	. . .
661—	. . .	689—	. . .	717—	8 25	745—	2 82
662—	. . .	690—	. . .	718—	10 15		
663—	1 10	691—	3 30	719—	2 20		
664—	4 30	692—	2 90	720—	. . .		

Total, ... $5,288 82

FINANCIAL AID TO CYCLONE SUFFERERS.

In answer to the circular appeal of Carpenters Union No. 102 Wilkesbarre, Pa., for help for the distressed sufferers from the cyclone last fall, our local unions have responded most liberally. This appeal was indorsed by the G. E. B. and Union No. 102 sends the following report to the G. S. of the money said union has received. This report closes at December 1st, 1890, moneys received after December 1st, will be published next month.

No. Local Union.	Amount.	No. Local Union.	Amount.	No. Local Union.	Amount.	No. Local Union.	Amount.
2—	$5 00	171—	$10 00	291—	5 00	486—	$5 00
15—	5 00	172—	10 00	301—	5 00	490—	3 90
17—	5 00	176—	5 00	326—	5 00	494—	2 00
38—	5 00	181—	10 00	328—	5 00	490—	4 00
55—	15 00	184—	1 00	339—	2 00	506—	2 00
56—	5 00	185—	10 00	344—	10 00	513—	10 00
60—	3 00	189—	5 00	346—	5 00	515—	10 00
61—	5 00	198—	5 00	349—	2 00	520—	5 00
64—	5 00	206—	2 00	355—	2 00	558—	5 00
76—	2 00	207—	10 00	356—	1 00	582—	1 00
77—	1 00	208—	2 00	357—	1 38	615—	2 00
88—	20 00	211—	10 00	359—	3 00	617—	8 35
89—	3 00	227—	5 00	377—	2 00	628—	5 00
90—	5 00	229—	10 00	389—	5 00	636—	5 00
96—	5 00	234—	5 00	394—	10 00	637—	5 00
104—	5 35	236—	2 00	395—	5 00	654—	10 00
116—	5 00	243—	1 75	398—	3 00	656—	6 00
128—	2 00	246—	15 00	408—	2 00	657—	1 00
135—	5 00	251—	5 00	411—	5 00	666—	5 00
142—	25 00	257—	5 00	433—	2 00	667—	10 00
145—	1 50	260—	5 00	434—	5 00	668—	2 00
148—	2 25	262—	2 00	454—	5 00	687—	5 00
158—	5 00	268—	5 00	458—	5 00	692—	6 55
165—	10 00	275—	2 00	474—	2 00	695—	3 72
166—	5 00	280—	15 00	475—	1 75	708—	5 20
170—	5 00	283—	3 00	482—	10 00		

Total $557 70

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 1015 JOHN BAUER age 43, Union 179, Rochester, N. Y., killed instantly, August 21, 1890.

No. 1016. WILLIS L. EMERY, age 41, Union 206, Newcastle, Pa., of typhoid fever, September 24, 1890.

No. 1017, Mrs. ELIZ WARREN, age 47, wife of John G. Warren, Union 370 Verona, Pa., of dropsy and cancer, September 6, 1890.

No. 1018. ROBERT MILLER, age 36, Union 63, New York, N. Y., of atrophy of liver and Bright's disease, August 21, 1890.

No. 1019. Mrs. ANNA WILLECKE, age 34, wife of Henry Willecke, Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., of hemorrage, post partum, September 18, 1890.

No. 1020, JOHN DEROXTRO, age 46 Union 477, Orange, N. J., of exhaustation from phlegmanous erysipelas September 29, 1890.

No. 1021, ALEX. HARTIGAN, age 29, Union 218, E Boston, Mass., of heart failure, October 2, 1890.

No. 1022. JOHN F. FLYNN, age 53, Union 20, Camden, N. J., of ulceration of the stomach. October 3, 1890.

No. 1023, MARTIN SCHMIDT, age 24, Union 313, Peoria, Ill., disabled by fall from a building, July 29 1890.

No. 1024, JOHN C. ERNSBERGER, age 52 Union 188 Findlay, O., of tuberculosis of lungs and throat, August 29 1890.

No. 1025, LOUIS NAGEL, age 30, Union 5, St. Louis Mo., of malaria and typhoid fever, September 24 1890.

No 1026, WM. WENDLAND, age 39, Union No. 1, of Chicago, Ill., killed by an accident, July 26, 1890.

No. 1027, WILLIARD W. MCCORMACK, age 32, Union 226 Santa Barbara, Cal., of consumption, October 8, 1890.

No. 1028, Mrs. RACHEL A. BROWN, age 39, wife of T. H. Brown, Union 82 Haverhill, Mass., of eudocarditus, September 25, 1890.

No. 1029 Mrs. AMALIA KAPPLER, age 27, wife of Gottlieb Kappler, Union 5 St. Louis, Mo., of peritonitis septic (following child birth). October 3, 1890.

No. 1030 ADISON SLOAN, age 48, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., of abscesses, October 5, 1890.

No. 1031. Mrs. ALICE M MITCHELL, age —, wife of Joseph K. Mitchell, Union 118, Manchester, N. H., of consumption, September 3, 1890.

No. 1032 Mrs. CAROLINE SPIEKERMANN, age 31, wife of Eberhardt Spiekermann, Union 179 Rochester, N. Y. of miscarriage, September 5, 1890.

No. 1033, JOHN PIERCE, age 42, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., disability—loss of eyesight, January 28 1890.

No. 1034, Mrs. LUNA KARLSON, age 19, wife of Gustave Karlson Union 13, Batavia, N. Y., of puerperal cunvulsions and coma following, September 15 1890

No. 1035—Mrs. ANNIE M. MARSCHAL age 43, wife of Ed. Marschal, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., of Congestion of stomach and boweis, Sept. 14, 1890.

No. 1036.—DANIEL FUHRMAN, age 41, Union 338 Utica, N. Y., by accidental drowning, Aug. 24, 1890

No. 1037—JONATHAN BRIGHT, age 51, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of Vedema Pulmomim, Oct. 1, 1890.

No. 1038.—ALEXANDER MILLER, age 26, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., of typhoid fever and hemorrhage of the bowels, Sept. 22, 1890.

No. 1039—Mrs ESTHER GORMAN, age 35, wife, of Nicholas Gorman, Union 109 Brooklyn, N.Y, of cancer of rapid growth, Oct. 19, 1890.

No. 1040—Mrs. CAROLINA R. BUEL, age 34, wife of D. H. Buel, Union 36 Oakland Cal., of puerperal metroperitonitis, Aug. 30 1890.

No. 1041—Mrs. JULIA E. WEBB, age 7, wife of R. V. Webb, Union 299 Indianapolis, Ind., of quick consumption, Oct. 6, 1890.

1042—Miss LOUISA KOHLER, age 33, wife of Otto Kohler, Union 35, San Rafael, Cal., of phthisis pulmonalis, September 12, 1890.

No. 1043—Mrs. JAMES A. NEWNHAM age 59 wife of John Newnham, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, of strangulated femoral hernia, October 16 1890.

No. 1044—HENRY J. FAWKES, age 41, Union 275 Newton, Mass., of congestion of brain, September 19, 1890.

No. 1045—THOMAS DOYLE, age 52, Union 30 Ogdensburgh, N. Y., of consumption, September 26, 1890.

No 1046.—Mrs. ANNA DIDEN, age 34, wife of Peter Diden, Union 257 St Louis, Mo., of Typhoid pneumonia, August 16, 1 60.

No. 1047.—Mrs. EMILIE L. DANKERS, age 25, wife of H. W. Dankers, Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., of typhoid fever, August 19, 1890

No. 1048—DENNIS SHEEHAN, age 56, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal, of pneumonia, September 30, 1890.

EXPULSIONS.

JOHN SULLIVAN from Union 204, Cambridge Mass., for misstating his qualifications as carpenter.

JOHN GIBSON from Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich. He was fined $15 for working with non-union men and expelled for non-payment of same. Also Ubane A. Ladd from same Union. He was fined $10 for violating the Constitution and expelled for non-payment of fine.

JOHN WEHNER from Union 104, Davton, O., for violation of Section 1, Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

ADOLPH SCHULZ, F. Boehnke, F. Roth, M. Hifer and Mart. Gaub from Union 449, Cleveland, O., for working ten hours.

JOSEPH STEERS from Union 606, Port Richmond, N. Y., for breaking his obligation.

J. R. MCDONALD from Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah for defrauding his creditors.

A BARTELME from Union 234, Cleveland, O., for working ten hours.

JOHN FREYBERGER and Oscar Allen from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for working nine hours.

PETER KRAMER from Union 659, Albany, N. Y., on account of non-union principles.

HARRY STANSBERRY from Union 233, Waverly, N. Y., for violation of his obligation, slandering brother members, incompetency and contempt.

CHAS. B. WEST from Union 146, Schenectady, N Y., for working ten hours and contempt of Union. Robert Burnside from said Union for working ten hours.

O. A. DURGA from Union 591, North Denver, Col., for violating trade rules.

B. BANDENTISTEL and Chas. Balmer from Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., for violating trade rules.

J. GUST. ANDERSON and C. F. Bergran from Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, for violation of trade rules in working ten hours and for contempt of Union.

GEORGE CRAFT from Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., for violating trade rules and contempt

S. J. BULLOCK from Union 169 East St. Louis' Ill., for defrauding a widow out of a large board bill.

J. H. MILLER from Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., for violation of Art. 6, Sec. 5.

J. C. GODSEY from Union 498 Roanoke, Va., for drunkenness and dishonorable conduct.

F. L. WARDROPER and D. J. MYERS from Union 582, Richmond, Ky., for non-payment of fine, arrearage and drunkenness.

S. KISSINGER, H. F. KEESEY and H. SWARTZWELDER from Union 208, Lancaster, Penna., for violating working rules.

CHAS. E MAPLE from Union 410, Pueblo, Col., for violating rules and belonging to two organizations of Carpenters.

JOSEPH A. DUFRESNE from Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., for misappropriating moneys and contempt.

W. A. SADLER and FRED. STEIER from Union 212, Louisville, Ky., for scabbing.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for working nine hours.

GEO. W. KING from Union 357, Anniston, Ala., for misappropriating funds of the Union, to the amount of $5.00.

FRED. BARKE, JULIUS DION, H. SCHLUETER, G. HERNLE and C. H. NEUBERT suspended from Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., for violating the trade rules

BOHMIL HASTAVO from Union 632, Cleveland, Ohio, on general principles and for condemning the Union.

ROBERT H. BROWN from Union 498, Roanoke, Va., for fraud.

DAVID H. DRAWBAUGH from Union 287 Harrisburgh, Pa., for sub-contracting.

J. E HAZZARD from Union 460, Denver, Col., for sub-contracting during strike last Spring.

T. E. BABBER and SAMUEL GARRETT, from Union 14 Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for violation of obligation and violating the trade rules.

JAS. SPENCE, from Union 207, Chester, Pa., for incompetency.

W. A. SMITH from Union 234, Springfield, O. He was fined $10 and expelled for sub-contracting.

FRED. T THOMPSON, from Union 75, Rochester, N. Y., for embezzling $250.

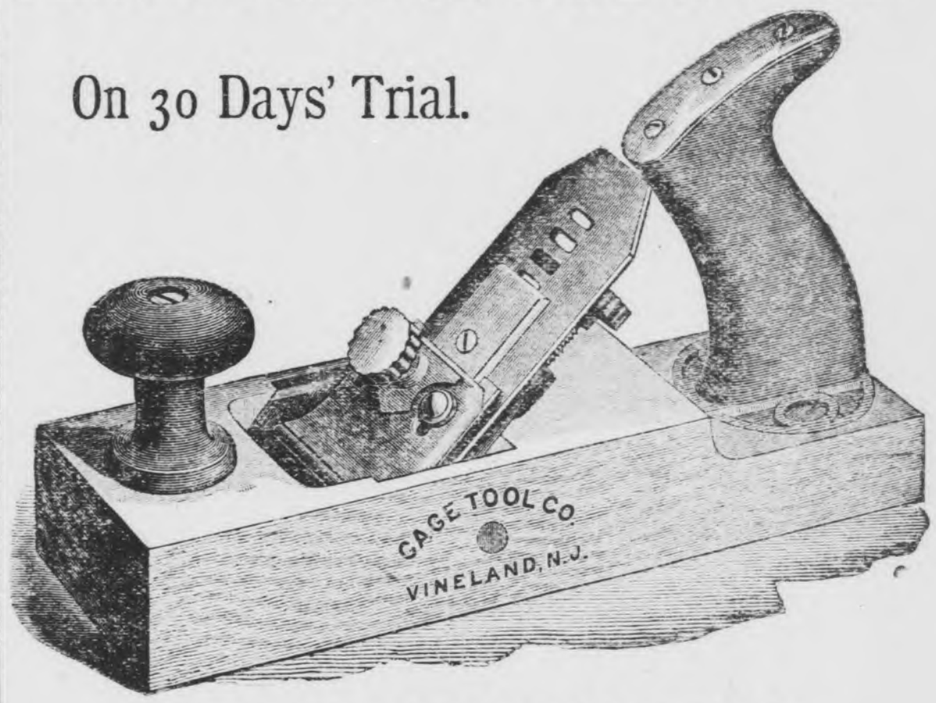
FRED. BUHLES, from Union 166 Rock Island, Ill., for working ten hours for a scab boss and misrepresenting himself as a carpenter.

WARNING.

JOS. RAWLINS, age 54, 5 feet 7 inches high, medium build, gray moustache, mutton chop beard and clean shaved chin, came to Cincinnati, O., from Rochester, N. Y, and went under several names. He stole the tools of the man who vouched for him and pawned them. The tools were recovered, but Rawlins cannot be found. We warn all Unions to beware of him.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

OFFICE OF

GAGE TOOL COMPANY,

VINELAND, N. J., November 13th, 1890.

To P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Sec., C. & J of A., Phila., Pa.,

Dear Sir:—We have had no time as yet to prepare our advertisement. We are behind, not only in shipping our orders for planes, but also in forwarding pencils to different Unions. The demand has increased so much beyond our expectations. We hope soon to be up with orders. Please say to the Unions, in our advertising column, that we will hurry their orders on as ast as possible.

We are this day in receipt of the following letter, which please copy in our column, and let it stand for our "ad" this month.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 10th, 1890,

To the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.,

Enclosed you will find United States Express Co's money order for one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75), for which send me one gross bevel edge red cedar pencils with our union card printed on one side. Enclosed you will find copy of card desired printed. I have received two or three pencils from you, I intended sending sooner, would forget to get union's permission. If this order proves satisfactory, no doubt will order more. I have three of your planes, they can beat any plane they bring along. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly, GEO. W. CURTIS,
Box 20, Bellaire, Ohio.

Union No. 17, Bellaire, Ohio, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Meets every Thursday Evening, at 7.30 P. M.

We sell Carpenters' Red Cedar Bevel Edge Lead Pencils. BEST QUALITY, with your Union card printed on the broad side opposite our own

at - - -	$1.75 per gross, Net.	F. O. B.,
5 gross lots - -	1.50 " " "	Vineland, N. J.
Our card on both sides	1.50 " " "	

We sell at these prices to ADVERTISE Our SELF-SETTING BENCH PLANE.

CAN YOU GET A BETTER ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR PURPOSE?

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: — Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE.
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 26 1890

WILLIAM ROBINSON, ex-Walking Delegate of the New York Carpenters, died November 18, at the age of 49, after months of painful suffering from cancer of the stomach. He was a life-long trade unionist, firm and undaunted in his work for the cause. Strong, burly and large hearted, he was a man of intense convictions and of keen feelings and sturdy mind. Never can we forget his labors in the work of consolidating the United Order with the United Brotherhood. All honor to his memory!

The DETROIT constitution contains a very serious hitch in regard to the installation of officers. Under it the newly elected officers would assume the duties of their office before the outgoing officers term of office had expired, or before their reports had been made. The Chicago constitution is much better in that respect and avoids that difficulty. Under a standing order, given nearly two years ago, the local unions if they so wish, need not install their new officers until the first meeting in January, and not until the reports of the old officers are presented.

THE defeat of MR. EDWARD MAHER, for County Judge of Chicago, was one of the unexpected occurrences of the November political cyclone. The 8,000 organized carpenters of that city alone should have had the weight to turn the scales in favor of Mr. Maher. His faithful services last spring in the courts in their behalf entitled him to every recognition. The Carpenters' District Council of Chicago had endorsed him. The Builders' Exchange were tooth and nail against him. The journeymen carpenters demanded his nomination. For these reasons he ought to have been elected. But the demons of envy and discord, urged on by personal prejudices, made stronger by partisan feeling and individual rancor divided the carpenters of Chicago and doomed Edward Maher to defeat. And thus the great cause suffers through the political pique of the few.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

WHERE Local Unions have old cards of membership good for 1889-1890 or 1891, they can use them by altering the printed date at the top of the card. With pen and ink they can strike out the printed year and insert the year 1891.

WHENEVER the Secretary of a Local Union receives a communication from any Local Union asking for a clearance card for a traveling member or for any information, an answer should be sent forthwith. We regret to know some Secretaries are very neglectful in this respect.

OUR Local Unions are at liberty to give such information to Mr. Chas. A. Jenney of the Census Bureau, as they may see fit.

IN MEMORIAM OF WM. ROBINSON.

Local Union 64,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Creator of the universe to call from our midst our esteemed brother and co-laborer, WILLIAM ROBINSON, a member of Local 64, of New York city.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss of our brother and worker in the good cause, and offer our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of our union, and a copy hereof be presented to the family of the late brother and also be published in the CARPENTER

Committee: JOHN C. MULLER, J. U. LOUNSBURY.

PAY HEED TO THESE NOTICES.

The quarterly password for the ensuing quarter, beginning January 1st, 1891, has just been sent to all the local unions in good standing. It has been sent to the F. S. by mail, with blanks and other documents, all in one wrapper. If any union does not receive the password on or before January 1, 1891, please notify the G. S. immediately and he will attend to it.

Blanks for trustees' report, for Recording Secretaries' trade reports, and blank bonds for the local Treasurers have all been sent with the password; also one copy of the printed official proceedings of the Chicago Convention of the United Brotherhood, held last August.

The copy of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention should be kept on file for reference in the meeting room of the local union. Further copies of these proceedings can be procured by the various local unions at a cost of $5 per 100 copies, or 5 cents per copy. Apply to the General Secretary.

An official blank is also sent the local unions, on which to report the names and Post Office address of the newly elected local officers. This blank should be filled out by the Recording Secretary of the local union, and should be sent without delay to the General Secretary. The names and addresses of all the newly elected officers should be sent to the General Secretary, so he can have tham on file for purpose of reference at any time.

Six official blanks, to be used in sending moneys to the General Office, are also sent to the locals in the package above referred to; also four copies of the blanks for monthly reports of the Financial Secretary. The blanks for the Financial Secretary are now sent quarterly with the password, and by sending four blanks, one blank can be always held in reserve by the Financial Secretary in case it may be needed.

The blanks to be used in remitting money should always be used by the local Treasurer or any officer who may have to remit any money to the General Office. These blanks will facilitate business and be a help to the local unions and the General Office in giving full information with every remittance as to what it is for and who sent it, etc.

In answer to the many unions now sending in orders for constitutions, the General Secretary desires to have it known he cannot send out any constitutions until the present dispute with the G. E. B. as to the vote on the Chicago constitution is definitely settled, which, we trust, will soon be the case. Meanwhile, should any union desire copies of the old constitution, the same will be furnished them on request.

AN UNFAIR JOURNAL.

Carpenters Union 191, York, Pa., sends us the following set of resolutions for publication which have been approved of by the G. E. B. The journal spoken of "Carpentry and Building" of New York City, in its editorial columns in October and November issues has manifested a very hostile feeling towards labor organizations, shorter hours and an apprentice system. These are the resolutions adopted by Union 191:

YORK PA., Nov. 14, 1890.

Resolved—That all union men and union carpenters should withdraw their patronage from the journal, known as "Carpentry and Building" of New York City from the fact that said journal deals unfairly against organized labor in its editorial columns and, therefore, becomes unfit for a union man to read and support.

Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Official Journal of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for publication. S. F. GLATFELTER, *Rec. Sec.*

ANSWER OF G. S. TO STATEMENT OF G. E. B.

In this issue we print on page 5 a statement from the G. E. B. in defense of their action in regard to the Chicago Constitution. It takes up nearly a whole page. In a desire to be fair the G. S. gladly gives the statement the fullest publicity, so that both sides may be heard.

Regardless of how many extraneous or secondary issues the G. E. B. may raise, the General Secretary maintains there are only three distinct points at issue, viz.:

1. What right has the G. E. B. to throw out the votes of 49 local unions for want of a seal?

2. What right has the G. E. B. to throw out the vote of Union 516 because only six members voted?

3. What right has the G. E. B. to count the votes of unions returned or received in the general office after October 10th?

These are the only questions to be determined.

The General Secretary maintains Art. VII., Sec. 1, on page 29 of the Constitution is the law governing a vote of the members on a change of the Constitution. In that law nowhere is there mention of a seal being required; nowhere is there any power given to the G. E. B. to even count the vote! The vote is returnable to the G. S. and by that law the G. S. has the right to count the vote and announce the result. This he has done and announced the result in the November CARPENTER.

Now to the three points at issue.

1. The G. E. B. has no law nor shadow of authority to throw out the vote of any union for want of seal.

The general votes now on file in the general office show that the present G. E. B. have counted votes of local unions without seal on three different occasions within the past year, viz., on the questions of amnesty to suspended members, of paying strike assessment to the Federation, on the movement for eight hours, May 1, 1890. Fully 50 local unions in each of these cases sent in returns without seal, and the G. E. B. counted them all. The same rule was followed by the preceding G. E. B. in counting the vote of the unions on the Detroit Constitution. The returns on file in the office of the G. S. will prove these facts. Never before has the question of a seal been raised in regard to voting returns.

It is true the G. S. in his circular calling for the vote has always requested that the seal be affixed. He has made such request on every similar occasion but failure to comply with it has never before vitiated any return of a vote from a local union. It is true the G. S. returned votes in two cases where he knew the local unions had seals, one of them was to Union 239, of Philadelphia, which had 83 votes against the Constitution, and only four votes in its favor. If the G. S. desired to be unfair he would not have returned said vote, and the result announced by the G. E. B. would have been otherwise than it is. The Chairman of the G. E. B. is a member of Union 239, and the dread alternative would be presented of having to reject the vote of his own union for want of seal, or to count it without a seal which would have brought in the votes of the 49 other unions without seal. In either case the result would be favorable to the Chicago Constitution. In the case of Union 61, cited by the G. E. B., it will be noticed that the vote of said union was thrown out by the G. E. B.

2. The vote of Union 516 should be counted, as votes of unions showing only six members voting have been heretofore counted. There is no law in the Constitution making seven a quorum. And the G. E. B. has no proof as to how many members were present in Union 516 when the vote was taken. It is well known that very seldom do all members present exercise their right to vote.

3d. The G. E. B. had no right to count votes received after October 10th.

On October 4th the General Secretary asked the G. E. B. to grant two weeks further time before closing the vote, so not to close it until October 24th. The G. E. B. refused the request and decided the constitution did not allow them to extend the time. In view of this decision it is plain the G. E. B. ought not to have counted any votes received after October 10th, as long as they, the G. E. B., decided they had no constitutional authority to extend the time.

The General Secretary has no personal interest in fighting for the Chicago Constitution and in espousing the cause of the 49 disfranchised unions. Were he to consult his own personal convenience he would find it much more agreeable to side in with the G. E. B. here in Philadelphia. For in his two years official acquaintance with them though he has frequently been at variance in opinion with them, he has found it possible to get along with them amicably, and under the new system he would perhaps find more to contend with than under the old system. He would also be spared the increased labor of sending out thousands of new constitutions and sending out innumerable letters explaining the new laws. The G. S. does not consult his convenience or pleasure in this respect. He is the servant of the organization and he sees it is very plainly manifest by more than a two-third vote that it is the desire of the local unions to have the Chicago Constitution in preference to the old Detroit laws. Though there may be a number of errors in the Chicago Constitution, the G. S. will not allow, or become a party to, any arrangement to thwart the will of the organization as expressed by over two-thirds of the members voting.

In answer to a few points in the statement of the G. E. B. the G. S. will say further:

He granted 60 days time to get in the vote, instead of 42 days, so the Local Rules adopted at Chicago could be placed in the September CARPENTER for the members to consider. The September paper appeared September 15 and could not reach some distant unions and others meeting semi monthly until long after the 42 days would have expired. Hence he gave them 60 days time, or until October 10.

The returns from Unions 40, 172, 273 and 431 were not thrown out by the G. E. B. Those returns were sent in the body of letters containing other correspondence, and were not sent on the regular forms, and the G. S., in justice to these unions simply reported these returns had been received and were not counted.

As to Union 238, of Philadelphia, and the German unions, the G. S. done his utmost to get the new constitution into German type, so the German unions could pass on it. But by an unfortunate accident on the part of the German printer employed to do the work, the German constitutions were delayed through no fault of the G. S. On October 10th Union 238 sent a letter to the G. S. declining to vote on the subject, and on October 4th the G. S. asked the G. E. B. to extend the time so the German unions could have more time, and the G. E. B. refused.

The G. E. B. dispute the authority of the G. S. to call for a vote on the constitution as a whole, and yet two out of the three members of the G. E. B. who were present at Chicago admit that such was the orders of the Convention. But the matter was not placed on the minutes through an over-sight of Bro. W. J. Phillips, Secretary of the G. E. B., who was keeping the minutes at the time. Ex-General President Rowland, President Kliver, Chairman Birck and many of the delegates have written the G. S. that the Convention ordered a vote on the constitution as a whole. Besides that, it was the rule in adopting the revised constitution after the Philadelphia Convention in 1882, after the Cincinnati Convention in 1884 and again after the Buffalo Convention in 1886, to pass on the revised constitution as a whole in each of those instances.

The closing part of the statement of the G. E. B. should be well studied by the local unions. It distinctly and plainly says the G. E. B., composed of four men all from one city, will recognize no higher authority than themselves, save only a General Convention of the organization. They declare they are the supreme authority! They raised this issue with the General President and Vice-President last January, to the detriment of the organization. They do not desire to recognize the manifest intent and language of the constitution, which makes the Vice-Presidents a Board of Appeals to pass on all appeals from decisions of the G. E. B. If the Vice-Presidents were not intended to have such powers, wherein is the use of having them meet every year in January at the General Office? Article XXIV, Section 4, page 19, is plain that the Vice-Presidents are a Board of Appeals on all claims and grievances in cases appealed from the G. E. B. And as such they are a higher authority than the G. E. B. For certainly the General President and seven Vice-Presidents, each from a different section of the country, are of higher authority than four men from one city acting as an Executive Board.

From the closing lines of the statement of the G. E. B., it is very plain that they desire to have unlimited sway and undisputed authority, regardless even of the very law in the Detroit Constitution. The entire dispute, on their part, actually narrows itself down to a mere question of "authority," instead of being dealt with on the broad plane of the general good and welfare of the organization.

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

On December 8th, the tenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Detroit, Mich. 103 delegates were present representing every trade organization in the land, with few exceptions. The convention was one of the best working labor bodies ever assembled. The legislation and work is of a character calculated to help the working people of America. The convention was in session six days and it was unanimously agreed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters should not be withdrawn from leadership in the eight-hour fight, and that all possible aid should be given us by the American Federation of Labor and by the affiliated unions to have the carpenters continue the struggle for the eight-hour day. The coal miners are also to go into the field for the eight-hour day and are to get every possible backing without infringing on the carpenters.

The United Brotherhood was represented at the Detroit Convention by General President Kliver, F. Fildew, of Detroit; W. J. Shields, of Boston; H. Blackmore, of St. Louis and Thomas J. Flemming of Camden, N. J. General Secretary P. J. McGuire was present in his official capacity as second Vice-President of the Federation. The Amalgamated Carpenters were represented by Wm H. McCord. Next month we will print the report of our delegates to the convention as it is now in course of preparation.

The report of Secretary Evans to the Convention shows 282 charters, in 33 states, have been granted during the past year, and 8 of these were given to National unions. New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania received the largest number of charters. The financial report shows $3,644,07 surplus on hand. The receipts were $24,714-64, and the expenses were $21,070,57. Of these expenses $12,060 were for aid in support of the eight hour strikes of the carpenters last spring.

President Gompers' annual report was very able and interesting and we take occasion to quote from it these passages:

The past year has witnessed the expansion among and the greater recognition on the part of the wage-workers of America, that the Trade Union form of organization is the best to protect and advance their interests. The National trade unions reported have established 913 local unions throughout the various parts of the country.

The membership of all organizations has increased from five to thirty-five per cent.

From statistical blanks, the national trade unions report a total of 1,163 strikes took place in the past year in their respective jurisdictions.

Of this number 989 were successful, 76 lost and 98 compromised. Many were the concessions gained without the necessity of resorting to a strike.

The strikes were generally for a reduction in the hours of labor and increase of wages, or the maintenance of the rights of the workers. All report an increase of wages from seven to twenty-five per cent.

The increase in wages and improved conditions were shared in proportionately by those who were not members of the organization.

Thus it will be seen that our organizations are continually succeeding in making their members larger sharers in the product of their toil and doing that work for them which no other organization on earth thinks it worth their while to deal with.

I desire to impress upon the minds of the working people the absolute necessity that they they should keep in view that it is not bluster nor ostentation that will win victories for them.

Such organizations of labor may at times win victories from their employers, but they are generally of a transitory character. We must not only be right, but possess the power to enforce that right, and there is no argument so potent with unwilling or unfair employers to grant reasonable demands as a well organized trade union, with a well filled treasury, stand to them in need should a strike be necessary to enforce the demand.

The payment of fair dues, in a union regularly contributed in times of peace, is much more valuable than assessments enforced during strikes. The workers are then always prepared to meet any attack and give their organizations the character of permanency so essential to success.

The report then deals with the subjects of strike assessments, an International Labor Congress at Chicago during the World's Fair, the Federal Eight Hour Law, Alien Contract Labor, Child Labor, Protection of Seamen, Bureaus of Labor Statistics, a universal federation label, international copyright law, ballot reform, etc.

The report then concludes with these sentiments characteristic of President Gompers.

Those who have had any experience in the labor movement will admit the great work and forbearance, tact and judgment requisite to maintain harmony in organization. The trade unions are no exception to this rule. In the trade union movement I have ever endeavored to attain that much-desired end, and recognize that that in itself is of a sufficiently important nature and requirement as to preclude the possibility of jointly acting with organizations based upon different practical workings or policy.

I am willing to subordinate my opinions to the well being, harmony and success of the labor movement; I am willing to sacrifice myself upon the alter of any phase of action it may take for its advancement; I am willing to step aside if that will promote our cause; but I can not and will not prove false to my convictions that the trade unions pure and simple are the natural organizations of the wage workers to secure their present material and practical improvement and to achieve their final emancipation.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

As usual at this season carpenter work and building generally is quite slack. In many of the cities, trade this season is as good as it was this time last year. In many cities, however, work is extremely dull. The recent shaky and panicky condition of the money market, has been detrimental to building operations. The speculative boom in many of the Western and Southern towns has flattened out. Real estate sharks and labor speculators are advertising in a number of localities and towns, fictitious building booms to attract surplus labor and pull down the wages of resident workmen. Travelling members had better be very chary about going to these so-called "boom" towns. In fact, at this season of the year, carpenters had better stay where they are acquainted and stop floating around from place to place to make times only harder for all.

Trade is fairly good in San Jose, Cal., Houston, Tex., and Hot Springs, Ark. but there is an abundance of workmen for all the work to be done in those places.

Trade is extremely dull in the following cities, and the Carpenters unions in those places request carpenters to keep away from: San Francisco; Amesbury, Mass.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Cleveland, O.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Austin, Tex.; Tampa, Fla.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Eureka, Cal.; Newport News, Va; Atchison, Kan.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Auburn, N. Y.; Salem, O.; Bellaire, O.; Somerville, N. J.; Macon, Ga.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Sheffield, Ala.; Jackson, Tenn.; Pensacola, Fla: and Emporia, Kan.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 13th, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood, Greeting:

Your General Executive Board are possessed of a due sense of the vital importance of the situation in regard to the result of the vote of the local unions on the Revised Constitution as adopted by the Chicago Convention and the decision of the G. E. B thereon. The G. E. B. do not under-estimate the intense interest felt by the organization at large in said constitution and the result of the vote of the local unions thereon, and felt, themselves, an equally lively interest in the question, and have a most serious sense of the weight of the responsibility resting upon them (the G. E. B.) in having to deal with the matter.

In the issue of the CARPENTER for August, the G. S. submitted to the notice of the local unions a verbatim copy of the Revised Constitution, and an official notice directing the members of the local unions what action was to be taken and what course must be pursued in dealing with the said constitution and local rules; a verbatim copy of which was published in the September CARPENTER. By the requirements of the official notice from the G. S. the return of of the votes cast on the Revised Constitution were to be received in the General Office on or before the 10th of October, 1890, and in accordance with the usual routine to be tabulated by the G. S. and then in consonance with previous custom or precedent to be submitted to the G. E. B. to be canvassed by them. At the regular meeting of the G. E. B., October 25th, the G. S. notified the G. E. B. that the returns of the vote on the revised constitution were ready for submission to them and in agreeable arrangement with the G. S. the G. E. B. decided on the 30th of October as the earliest possible date on which they could meet to canvass and count the vote On October 30th the G. E B. met in day-session and entered on the work of canvassing and counting the vote, and on October 31, resumed and finished the count and placed the result in the hands of the G. S., he being the recognized channel of communication between the G E B. and the local unions. The result of the finding of the G. E. B. with quite a large amount of miscellaneous matter pertaining to the vote was published in the November CARPENTER, page 4. The said finding of the G. E B. being that the legal returns, as submitted to the G. E. B. of the votes of the local returns had not resulted in the adoption of the revised constitution, being 42 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority vote as required by the standing law of the present constitution.

Consequent, upon such result, the law of the organization, entailed upon the G. E. B. the important, but imperative duty of carrying out the spirit and also the strict letter of the General Constitution as adopted at the Detroit Convention in August, 1888, viz.: To instruct the G. S. to notify the local unions located in Philadelphia and vicinity, within a radius of ten miles, and request them to make the necessary nominations of candidates for election on the G. E. B. and also for G. T. The Revised Constitution as adopted at the Chicago Convention, not having been adopted by the votes of the local unions as contained in the legal returns to the G. S., it naturally followed in due course that it became the duty of the G. E. B. as the only authority endowed with such power to declare the constitution as adopted at the Detroit Convention as still in full force and the only law governing the organization.

In support of their position and in justification of their exercising such authority, the G. E B would most respectfully submit to the organization the grounds upon which they base their authority, by referring to the constitution, it will be found that the duties and powers conferred on the G. E. B are clearly defined in the Detroit Constitution, article 27, section 3d, page 21, wherein is clearly and irrefutably specified said powers and duties, viz: To decide all points of law arising under the jurisdiction of the U. B., subject only to reversion by the convention; the law of the constitution not conferring a like power to any other authority in the organization.

In publishing the afore-mentioned matter and the decision of the G. E. B. such being correct, and while claiming to accord all due respect to the G. E B., the G. S. yet raises an issue with the G. E B. claiming that a certain number of votes ought not to have been thrown out, viz: The votes contained the returns of 49 local unions a list of which is published on page 4 of November CARPENTER; notwithstanding said returns not having the seal of the L. U affixed; the statement is so far correct to the extent that the G. E. B. did not accept or count those said returns as legal; the omission of the seal either by the carelessness or neglect of the Secretary of the L. U. or other reason, not being acceptable as any palliation of the omission of the most important attestment to an official document, viz: "The seal," a requirement called for by any other organization extant, and the most undeniably so by the stipulation and direction contained in the Detroit Constitution, to which we would respectfully refer the officers and members of the organization and also the G. S., Bro. McGuire. The customs and laws of all organizations require the attestment of the seal to all official documents of any importance and the inference of our own constitution throughout implies the same and goes further and beyond inference or implication in the positive and imperative directions as to the custody and use of the official seal as contained in article 25, section 2, in which is prescribed that the G. S. shall have charge of the seal of the U. B. and shall affix the same to all official documents; also as specified in the duties of Recording Secretary of local unions, article 2, section 5, rules for local unions; and also in regard to duty of the Financial Secretary in regard to clearance cards, article 17, section 6, page 19, general constitution; also in duties of Trustees of local unions, article 2, section 11, no money on account to be paid, except on order stamped with the seal of the local union, also in article 6, section 4, page 29, rules for local unions. All orders drawn on trustees must have seal of local union affixed.

We (the G. E. B.) consider that in those quotations we have furnished abundant and incontestable proof the Secretary of the L. U. is positively required to affix the seal to all official documents, and naturally following, in all common sense, that to enable him to perform that duty the L. U. is positively required to be in possession of a seal; and, further, the G. E B. would insist that wherever or when an occasion has arisen, or may arise, that a local union is found to be not in possession of a seal, that it is the distinct duty of the G. S. to impress upon them the imperative duty of procuring one.

The G S, in his statement, says those votes on the returns without seal ought to have been counted as those unions had no seal. Now the G. E. B. would like to ask the G. S. to state upon what grounds does he make that statement, and what proof is it based upon? Now the G. E. B knows positively that some of these unions have seals, or it would be remarkable if they did not, as L. U. No. 68 was in possession of a seal on July 12th, 1890, so must certainly have one in October, 1890.

Also L. U. No. 135, on June 12th, 1890.
" " 150, " 16th, "
" " 476, " 5th, "
" " 536, on July 10th, "
" " 506, on October "
" " 187, on Nov. 5th, 1889.

And there is no reason to doubt that the majority, if not all, of the local unions whose returns were rejected are in possession of a seal. But even allowing that they were not, it was their duty to have so stated when sending in their returns. But as a positive proof that the G. E. B. were not desirous of being more strict than the law required, but were willing to extend the utmost grace in every way possible, we would refer to our report on the count, and the tabulated sheet as counted by the G. E. B. will show that where the local Secretary had merely taken the pen and drawn a circle and written the number of the local union, the vote was counted; or where the words "We have no seal" were written where the seal ought to be, the vote was counted; or where there was no seal or excuse on the official blank, but a communication accompanied the return, and the seal was on the communication, the vote was counted, without regard to whether the vote was for or against. Now this fact must certainly convey the conviction to every unbiased mind that the G. E. B. were willing to accept and did accept every return that even had the shadow of legality attached to it. Now if a seal was not required to confer legality, why was the G S. so emphatic in calling for it, evidenced in his official notification in the August CARPENTER and also in the official circular to the local unions? The G. S. gave explicit directions that the local unions were required to conform to, viz, the Recording Secretary must keep an exact record on the minutes of the vote, and transmit a copy to the G. S. under the seal of the local union and duly attested, and that on the official blank. Now this was not on the authority or suggestion of the G. E. B., but on the sole authority of the G. S; and furthermore, the G. E. B. do not object to such stipulations, as it simply exacts the law of the Constitution, and is amply sufficient to justify the action of the G. E. B. in not counting the returns without seal, and which they can take a stand even without any other provisions, but to show that the attestment of the seal was necessary to make valid the return. The G. E. B may be allowed to allude to the fact that when local union No 239 sent in their report without the seal attached, the G. S. returned the voting blank, with the request for the seal to be attached; and in the case of local union No. 61 the same request was propounded. Now some weight must be attached to this fact, being prior to the counting of the vote, and showing that even in the opinion of the G. S. that the seal was required.

In regard to the vote of L U., No. 516 not being counted, the G E. B. do not propose to argue to any length, the records of the G. E. B. will show that whatever By-Laws have been submitted to them they have never approved of less than seven constituting a quorum, as it requires seven members to fill the offices in the local unions, and a union is not in a fit condition to transact business of importance when there are not members enough present to fill the chairs.

In regard to the statement of the G. S, that votes received too late but voted in time should not be counted; the G. E. B., considered those Unions were not for delays in the mail, and as their returns were only a day or two late and that they had complied with the requirements of the law in other respects it would be unjust not to count them, and the G. S. cannot entertain a very serious objection to those returns being received and prior to the 10th of October he himself desired the G E. B. to extend the time for receiving the vote for another week or two, beyond the time he had fixed in his official notice, but the G. E. B. declined to do so on the ground that the G. S. had already allowed more time than was allowed by the law of the Detroit constitution, which is the only law to govern the case, see Article 7, Section 1, page 29, general constitution; and it may be stated that returns which were received in the General Office later than the 10th of October were tabulated on the list submitted by the G. S. to the G. E B.

Now, in fairness, if it was so very wrong to accept the votes cast prior to the 10th, but only a day or two late in reaching the General Office; the G. E B. would ask, by way of rejoinder of the G. S., by what right did he assume the authority to grant 18 days longer time than is specified by the standing law of the constitution, viz.: By stipulating 60 days instead of 42 days, see Article 7, Section 1, Page 29, general constitution; which stipulates that the votes of the Local Unions should be returned to the General Office within six weeks after the convention.

In reference to the returns of Local Unions which sent in a unanimous vote the G. E. B. and G. S. are of one mind in regard to those returns; that those returns neither ought to be, nor could not be counted, not specifying any number by which they could be counted, and, therefore, not acceptable.

There is a further statement by the G.S. on the subject, so undeniably filled with implication, that the G E B., desire particularly to call the attention of the members of the organization to it, viz.: That returns with seal, but not on regular voting return, and favorable to constitution, were received but not counted, from Local Unions, Nos. 40, 172, 273, 431; Now from the reading of this section, the members will naturally conclude that the G. E. B. refused to receive those returns or to accept the votes; We (the G. E. B.) have positive proof from all over the country, that, that is the view which is deducted from it, most particularly by the Kings County District Council and prominent members of various Districts; It will probably enlighten the organization at large, and very possibly cause general surprise, when the G E. B., most emphatically assert that those said returns were never presented to their notice. Those particular returns were certainly received by the G. S. but not entertained by him, and, therefore, were not tabulated by him, the G. E B. never saw those returns referred to, and, therefore, could not, nor did not refuse to count them.

The G. S., in the next point that he dwells upon in his statement, quotes four unions as having sent in their returns too late to be accepted by the G. E. B. That is correct, and a strong argument could be adduced in favor of their being counted, as one of these unions, local union No 238, of Philadelphia, a union composed exclusively of Germans, did not receive the revised constitution in the German language before the 10th of October, the date fixed for the return to be in the General Office, notwithstanding that the Chicago Convention determined by a special resolution that the German local unions were to be supplied with the revised constitution in the German language, so that they might be able to give a full and enlightened consideration to the changes in the law. And there may probably have been other German unions similarly situated, of which the G E. B. have not been informed; and as the German element are a strong body in the organization, there being about forty local unions in the United Brotherhood which use the German language, the G. E. B. are willing candidly to admit that if from any reasons, either avoidable or unavoidable, that the German local unions or others were unable to send in their returns in time, according to the official notification of the G. S., that their case would certainly be entitled to exceptional consideration.

It was the especial duty of the G. S to carry out the will of the Convention in that particular, and if any did not receive a revised constitution in their own language, whether they did or did not, or for any information attached to such particular cases, the G. E. B must refer for al information to the G S One of those four unions is a Scandinavian union in Chicago, who were, no doubt, unable to discuss the constitutions from the same reasons as the German unions; and it certainly must be accepted as a potent testimony to the undeviating fairness and impartiality of the G. E. B. in counting the vote, when the organization recognize the fact that the vote of those four unions stood 2 in favor and 305 against the revised constitution.

In regard to the returns of those seven unions which were received by the G S. after the G E B. had concluded the count, and also placed the result in the hands of the G. S. for publication, the G. E. B. can only remark that October 10th was the date fixed by the G. S. for the returns to be made, and the G. E. B. did not count the vote until the 30th of October; thereby, ample time was furnished for all returns to be made or any corrections that might be needed in connection with returns already received; also, that the G. E. B. cannot be held responsible for votes not counted that were not submitted to them.

The G. S. makes allusion to the fact that the returns show that 403 unions (including those in irregular form) sent in their report, 308 unions in favor and 95 against. Such an allusion is misleading. It is a two third vote of all members voting that is required to adopt the revised constitution, and not the relative number of labor unions, inasmuch that one union might have 300 members present at its meeting and forty other local unions combined number only a like quantity of votes.

In connection with that part of the G S. statement in which he deals with the objections to particular portions of the revised constitution, the G. E. B. offer no remark except only incidently that over eighty local unions raised objections to a considerable number of Sections, yet did by this vote reject the constitution as a whole. The G E B. desire to submit to the notice of the members of the organization a matter of great importance in connection with voting on the revised constitution and the motive which influenced the local unions in their action therewith. The G S. in his official notice to the local unions stipulated, that after having considered the revised constitution, section by section, they must take a vote on the constitution as a whole (to adopt as a whole or reject as a whole) that stipulation was on the authority of the G. S. and without the knowledge or authority of the G. E B. the G. S. claiming that in so doing he acted in conformity with the will and authority of the Chicago Convention. The G. E B. do not purpose discussing that question in this statement, but refer the local unions to the decision of the G. E. B. in answer to the protest and appeal of Local Union, No. 33, of Boston, proceedings of G. E. B, September 20th, published in October issue of CARPENTER.

Now the G. E. B. have desired and do desire at all times in the best interests of the Order to act in harmony and concert with the G S and other general offices and governing bodies in the organizations and, therefore, in canvassing and counting of the voting returns of the local unions on the Chicago Constitution, decided to deal with the votes of the local unions as they were taken on the adoption or rejection of the constitution as a whole, and when as the result of that precedure, they found that the revised constitution had not received a legal two-thirds vote thereby the occasion did not arise in the immediate present to deal with the various objections to particular sections; but would positively assert their convictions that had the same course or procedure been pursued in this instance as has been the custom in the organization heretofore that none of the local unions would have rejected the constitution as a whole, but would have gladly embraced the privilege and have voted upon it section by section and returned their votes in that sense and we would have now in our possession a constitution as amended by the local unions in their strict privilege and inalienable right, and the cost and labors of the Chicago Convention would not have been flung to waste as appears to be the situation at present; The responsibility for which consequence cannot be laid upon the G E. B., as being caused by their decision on the result of their count of the returns of the vote of the local unions, but must be placed where it rightfully belongs, that is on those who would arrogate to themselves the power to dictate to the local unions that in dealing with the Constitution, they must adopt or reject it as a whole, thereby as we (the G. E.B.,) consider as stated in our decision on the appeal of Local Union, No. 33; doing that which is unconstitutional, viz: Infringing on the rights and privileges of the local unions.

Now, Brothers, your G. E. B. feel that in dealing with the issues in the manner and at the length in which we have done, we have only exercised the right which belongs to us, and which we owe, as a duty to you, that you may have a correct and just conception of the situation; our decision on the result of the vote on the Revised Constitution has been called in question, protests and communications have been submitted to us from various bodies, viz: General President Kliver and several of our Vice-Presidents and from the Kings County, D. C. and several local unions, whose vote was rejected, etc. Some of those communications couched in language, which we have felt to be beneath our self-respect and dignity of your G. E. B. to reply to. It is asserted that our action has been prompted by the desire to retain the power of the organization in Philadelphia and to perpetuate ourselves in office, this last but baseless insinuation we propose to simply treat with the disdain and contempt which it deserves; the former, as to the form of G. E. B., and where it shall be located we will treat upon in a later issue of the CARPENTER, as we conscientiously hold the opinion that a matter of such vital importance to the organizations ought to be thoroughly discussed and ventilated in the local unions and delegates fully posted in the true sentiments of their local unions before action is taken, such was taken in the Chicago Convention. Another point, we the G. E B., desire to allude to, in connection with this issue, so that the lines may be clearly defined.

As we have already stated in the first portion of our statement on the result of the vote, the G. E. B. instructed the G. S. to notify the local unions to make nominations for G. S. and G. E. B., in accordance with the law of the Detroit Convention. The G. S. did so notify the local unions—that is, within a radius of ten miles of Philadelphia—and attended to all necessary arrangements for holding a mass meeting for said purpose and object, while so doing in obedience to the instructions of the G. E B., at the same time claiming the right and exercising said right to lodge a protest against the action of the G. E. B. and appealing the case to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who will meet in general office in January, 1891. The G. S. or any other member has a perfect right to make an appeal, and the G. E B. do not desire to hinder or restrict such desire, but rather facilitate. But the G E B do propose to raise the question as to what body or authority has the power to act as arbiter on an appeal from the action or decision of the G. E. B. on a matter of such a nature, viz, distinctly a definition of the meaning of a point of law, a province which is clearly defined, so clear that any Judge in a United States Court would need but little time in determining to decide in favor of the G. E. B. Our constitution explicitly states that the G. E. B shall decide all points of law arising within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, subject only to the reversion or decision of the Convention. (See Article XXVII, Sections 3 and 6, of the general constitution.) The G. E. B. do not regard the Board of Vice-Presidents as a superior authority to which an appeal can be taken from a decision of the G. E B. on a point of law. The G. E B. have no axe to grind with the Board of Vice-Presidents or any other member of the organization, but will meet them in a cordial spirit as brothers; and though it may be we differ in opinion, as in the case with our G. S, we trust that we can hold, and they also hold an honest opinion, and yet discuss them in the interests of organization, and, it may be, settle them to welfare and advantage of the United Brotherhood. But, in conclusion, we, the G. E. B. claim that in this, as in all our actions at all times, we have acted in strict and firm conformity with the law of our organization, as proven at the Chicago convention, our decisions being there sustained almost without exception.

The Board of Vice-Presidents we will meet in harmony with and concert with at the time of their visit here, in the sense and harmony and in comformity with the power and the stipulations of the body and law which created the office, viz., the Detroit Convention. (See the printed proceedings of the Detroit Convention. Resolution adopted creating Vice-Presidents as District Organizers, to meet in January of each year in Philadelphia; the Organizers to act as a Court of Appeals, *in conjunction with the G. E B.*, on all claims and grievances. Their decision to be final)

But the G. E. B. cannot and will not recognize any power or authority as having the right to act on an appeal from the decision of the G. E. B. on a point of law, except that which is clearly defined and provided for in Article XXVII, Section 6, page 21, general constitution—that is, "a general Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

In faithful service we remain in true fraternity, yours, G. E. B.

COLUMBUS, O.—On the Chittiden Hotel job in this city organized labor recently gained a notable victory. There were sixty-five mechanics on the job. The boss painter put a non-union painter to work, and all the sixty-five, representing five trades, walked out and stayed out two days. The architect and superintendent then had a union boss painter to do the job, and now the rule is general that all contracts are let with the proviso that non-union men are not to be employed.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA

357. ANNISTON—W. B. Pyron, 418 Chestnut street.
654 BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507 BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2104 2d Ave.
568. HUNTSVILLE—F. M. Dever.
292 H. H. Young, Box 371.
581 VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA

660 HANFORD—W. Nyswonger.
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
341 SACRAMENTO—C. Northey.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnort, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
616 (Stair Bldrs.) S. P. Ryan 237½ Langton St.
707
312 SAN LEANDRO—John F. Stahl.
35 SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
332 SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233.
607. VISALIA—W. M. Nair.

CANADA

194 LONDON—E. J. Aust, 705 Dundas St.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
134 Olivier Miron 178 Maisonneuve.
811 B. Lamontagne, 111 Canding St.
376 A. O'Leary 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—A. R. Morrison, Box 245.
548. OTTAWA—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St.
375. PETERBOROUGH—Robt. F. McGregor.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27 D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—W. Jamieson, 47 Blanchard
343. WINNIPEG, Man.—J. B. Robertson, Box 56.
495 WINDSOR—George Patton.
126 YARMOUTH, N. S.—Lorenzo D. Floid.

COLORADO

630. ASPEN.—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.
560. COLORADO CITY—Albert Allen.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55 C. J. Hendershott, 2920 Arapahoe St.
439. Martin Gellein, 1449 Larimer St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. DENVER—Robt. MacFarlane, 827 Palmer av.
410 PUEBLO—M. A. Russell, 110 Block P.
460 S. DENVER—Geo. R. Mathews, Valverde, Col.
46. TRINIDAD—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. Wheeler, N. Main & Wheeler
364. GREENWICH—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
43. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. F. Jones, Box 927.
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. NORWALK—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. STAMFORD—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—R. Shinn, 1225 Chestnut St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74 R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia.
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. E. Wachsiager, Box 863.
696. TAMPA—A. W. Parcell, Box 56.

GEORGIA.

502 ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. COLUMBUS—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
MACON—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. Jas. H. Smith, So. Macon.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, Central R. R. Car Shops.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Geo. B. Fecht, Box 153.
697. AURORA—J. Jesse Flanders 475 Concord St.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Weeks 465 Thirty-first St.
1. A. C. Wehrhahn, 30 Alexander St.
21. (French) A. Poliquin, 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Herman Winkler, 2826 Groveland Av.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So. Halsted St.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. ENGLEWOOD—R. W. Jones, 6432 Carpenter St.
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand 183 Elk St.
141 GRAND CROSSING—A. M. Moline, 7622 Schell.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162 HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. JOLIET—Wm. Stitt, 305 State St.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron Box 356.
645 LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
693. MOLINE—
80. MORELAND—J. A. Johnson, Box 70.
PEORIA—
245. Arthur Moore, 614 Third St.
313 (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604. ROCKFORD—F. E. Meyer, 1107 Grant Ave.
166 ROCK ISLAND—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
745. SAVANNA—Jas. Landrin.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
652. STREATOR—S. Mattis, 209 N. Wason St.
23. TOWN OF LAKE—J. Haywood, 4943 School St., Chicago
120. VENICE—Geo. Miller.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—L. F. Hammond.
383 AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M. D. L. Spalding.
717. COLUMBUS—W. E. McLeod.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long 204 Whitlock Av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 580
EVANSVILLE—
90. Martin Holder, 3 Stahlhefer Ave.
470 Fred. Kuhlenschmidt, 1909 Main
153 FORT WAYNE—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum.
525. GARRETT—B. F. Warner.
599 HAMMOND—J. Kennedy.
95 HARTFORD CITY—N. H. Peck.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Elder, 120 Harding St.
57. (Stair Builders) Robert Roberts, 406 Fletcher Ave.
60. (Ger.) Jacob Kirch, 26 Sanders St.
429 MUNCIE—Jas. B. Ogle, 907 E. Washington St.
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—E. C. Kalb, 1209 N. Oak St.
155. CRESTON—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave
81 FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700 KEOKUK—Fred Scherer, 1227 Fulton St.

KANSAS.

264. ATCHISON—B. Stork 438 S. 7th St.
66 CONCORDIA—W. T. Short, Box 6.
672 EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, cor 5th & West Sts.
720. WINFIELD—J. R. Wood, 1410 Elizabeth St.

KENTUCKY.

618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell.
259 HENDERSON—W. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Peter Newnell, 2526 Anora St.
103. Peter Newnell
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E. Jefferson St.
358 T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. Henry Block, 336 17th St.
742 MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—R. L. Grubbs.
698 NEWPORT—Chas. Link 42 Third St.
504. OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
582. RICHMOND—H. O. Horton.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432¼ S. Liberty.
624. Chas. Bartels, 168 Dryades St.
704. W. H. Dauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor Dryards St.
732. Wm. B. Wilson, 780 Lafayette St.
739. G. H. Gessner, Box 837.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE.

345. BATH—Alpheus Gove.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York St.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann St. Station F.
503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St. Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulie, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut St.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers 9 Revere St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135 CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. DEDHAM—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarnell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. EAST BOSTON—C. Gunderson, 6 Cross St.
588. EVERETT—S. L. Sults, 59 Chelsea St.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—Jas. B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. HYDE PARK—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314 (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
269 LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221 MARBLEHEAD—Wm. T. Harris, Box 123.
154 MARLBORO—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland.
192. NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. NEW BEDFORD—D. M. French, 130 Purchase
597. NEWBURYPORT—A. Currier, — Allen St.
275 NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193 NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn St.
435 NORWOOD—F. E. Beal.
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417 QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, 12 Pleasant St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67 ROXBURY—Chas. Francis, 40 Hanson St. Boston.
140 SALEM—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery St.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy St.
220 S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—C. M. Smith, Box 1298.
491. STOUGHTON—P. E. Dillon
216 WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426 WEST NEWTON—Carl Peterson Box 99
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485 WINTHROP—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421 WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93 WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MEXICO.

293. CUIDAD—P. Diaz.

MICHIGAN.

85 ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
BAY CITY—
129. F. S. Lee, 803 18th St.
725. (Mill.) L. Furman, 201 N. Jackson St.
418 CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritch, Ammon P. O.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward St.
466. (Ger.) J. Stechmaier, 1225 Johnson St.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65 E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) G. J. Raterin, cor. West & 12th St.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—J. H. Limekiller, Box 521.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184 LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 184.
213. LANSING—W. F. Britten 513 Lapeer St., West
372 MARINE CITY—Frank Vollmar Box 467.
392. MARQUETTE—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher.
100 MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297 NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1120 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE, F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
663. SAINT JOHNS—George Cardnal, Box 5[illegible]
SAGINAW CITY—
334 Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) Nelson Butts 521 Ames St.
WEST BAY CITY—
322. M. R. Newcombe, 108 Jackson St.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutill.

MINNESOTA

WINONA—
362 Henry Scheel 685 W 4th St., South.
427 Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
317 BILOXI—[illegible]
JACKSON—
656. W. J. McGee, 224 Capitol St.
436. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, Box 343.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—
160 G. W. Dunham, 5 Central Av., Kansas City, Kansas.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MOBERLY—J. H. Vannoy, Box 703
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, Ru... Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91 H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
4. W. N. Whipple, 1413 Chestnut St.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240 (Ger.) Simon Merk, 1443 Madison St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, 2829 Temple ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier 3721 Cass Ave.
518 (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 3137 N Broadway
699 W. B. Cates, 4031 Fairfax Ave
734. (Ger. Mill.) Arnold Seppe, 2824 Chippewa St.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651
112 BUTTE CITY—L. G. Van Ormer, 128 W. Granite
286 GREAT FALLS—
280. HELENA—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Philips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—J. D. Klinkauf, 903 West Louise St.
231. KEARNEY—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
LINCOLN—
148. C. E. Woodard, 326 S. 11th St.
330 NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward St.
71. Jas. Fordice, Box 582.
271 (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685. G. Hansen, 2715 N. 24th St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. DOVER—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High
393 NASHUA—W. A. Catting, 49 Temple St
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn St.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville
BAYONNE—
486 F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette St.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
JERSEY CITY—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego.
564 John Handorf 90 Durham Ave.
710 (Greenville) Peter Weisert, 141 Linden Ave.
151 LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly.
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, I. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119 Geo. Winnett 268 Morris Ave.
172 (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
PATERSON—
325. Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
490 PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A. Kiels 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155 PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—James McNany Chatham, N. J.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—F. Kernan, West & Cortland Sts.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 218 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel 435 Elk St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
BINGHAMTON—
131 W. S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St
147. A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., East New York.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291 (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42 Evergreen P.O.
349 (Sash, etc.) John E. Garing, 656 Baltic St.
381. Jas. Asher, — Eastern Parkway, near Elton.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45, Flatbush, N.Y.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) J. F. Pundt, 531 6th Ave.
639 Wm. A. Carley, 1178 Third Ave.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 184 Withers St.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, E. E. Robinson, 156 Selkirk St.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) Fred. Ziegler, 51 Urban St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. John Matthews, 1405 Mich. St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George St.
315. ELMIRA—C. D. Sunderlin, 202 Lake Ave.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Siebert Lawrence, N.Y.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447 HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Martin Steele, Box 646.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602. HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—Fred Rosenius, [illegible]
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley Box 198.
150 MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Bailey, 56 3d Ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Falfelder, 47 York Ave.
301 NEWBURGH—J. H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Av.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O.,
NEW YORK CITY—Secretary of District Council.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, [illegible]
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468 Thomas Cody, 101 9th Ave.
509 F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513 (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E. 85th St.
302. OGDENSBURGH—John Weir, [illegible]
547 OLEAN—W. J. Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600 ONEIDA—H. H. Jones.
606. PORT RICHMOND—George W. Davis, Water St., West Brighton.
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
146. SCHENECTADY—F. A. [illegible]
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—L. Anderson, New Brighton.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp 221 Grumbach Ave.
124 J. C. French 119 Delhi.
363 (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St.
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125 F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338 (Ger.) A. Ulrick, 187 Blandina St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—R. P. Shaw, City Hotel.
233 WAVERLY—Fred Swarthout, East Waverly.
252 WEST TROY—David Gray 629 Broadway.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse 47 Maple St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

344 ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker.
289 CHARLOTTE—
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO

AKRON—
84. J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange St.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheely, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kolaily, 42 S. Young St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, Henry Frank, 15 Hughes St.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson 1183 Eastern Av.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills.
676 I. Harig, 91 Loth St.
681. W. T. Simpson, 496 Race St.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave, Fairmount.
COLUMBUS—
61. Wm. V. R. Larsh, 1016 E. Long St.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 Walnut St
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon St.
11. J. C. Larwill, 1124 First Ave.
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Hlavin, 124 Carren St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Chas. Miller, 15 Berlin St., West Cleveland.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579 Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares 1441 Central Ave.
633 (Mill.) A. J. Caldwell, 11 Monroe St.
DAYTON—
104 Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346 (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, 585 Monroe St.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker.
328 EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley, 132 Sheridan Av.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637 HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
726. IRONTON—
267 LIMA—S. F. Reighard, 937 W. North St.
703. LOCKLAND—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. MARIETTA—H. A. Wagner, 607 Warren St.
14 MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty
183 NEW PORTAGE—S. B. Eberhart, Clinton.
705. NORWOOD—John Greine.
690. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107 SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
284. SPRINGFIELD—D. W. Jacoby, 101 S. Western
186 STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25 Robert Clark 624 Monroe St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1425 Huron St.
505 TORONTO—Sydney Jones.
644 VAN WERT—Richard Miller.
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Bayes.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. G. Litesy, Kent St.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.

520 ASTORIA—J. P. Scothan, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—H. H. Taylor, Box 352.
533 OREGON CITY—J. W. Warnock.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Gustav Nagel, 221 East St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Maurice R. Glasgow, 400 1st Ave.
296. APOLLO—
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston St.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—T. C. Miller.
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113.
222. BUTLER—J. W. Bayer, 236 E. North St.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain.
291. CHARLEROI—
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535 DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St. bet. 6th & 7th
422. FRANKFORD—J. Hargraves, 5021 Jackson St.
401 FRANKLIN—J. H. Rogers, Box 367.
671 FREEPORT—B. N. Sarver.
122 GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
462. GREENSBURG—J. M. Walthour, Box 191.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468.
287 HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor.
208 LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. LATROBE—T. R. Waugh, Box 334.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436 LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte
177. McKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438 MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz 449 Green La.
569. MANOR STATION—John McAllister, Box 137
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council,
238 (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 59th St. b. Ashland
502 PHILIPSBURGH—Alfred Richards.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. S. Newcomer, 20 Shiloh St.
165 (E. End) F. B. Den[illegible] Inwood St., E. E.
230. A. G. J. Rhodes, 163 15th St., S. S.
385 (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Clark Rodgers, Lindsey.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood St.
730 SALTSBURG—J. P. Leech, Box 13.
339. SCOTTDALE—J. M. Carson.
SCRANTON—
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. [illegible], Box 327.
268. SHARON—W. A. Gebhart, Box 91.
185 SHARPSBURGH—E. C. Lardin.
514. SHARPSVILLE—U. S. Alderman, Box 250.
276. TARENTUM—G. T. Owens.
551. TURTLE CREEK—G. M. Boggs, Box 12, Wilmerding.
320. TYRONE—J. A. Norris.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370 VERONA—J. A. Householder
480 WASHINGTON—L. Lemasters 218 W. Chestnut
634 WEST LEISENRING—E. E. Foulk.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers 51 Penn. St.
458. WILKINSBURG—James Todd
266. WILLIAMSPORT—J. Steiger, 508 Louisa St.
191. YORK—H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

RHODE ISLAND

540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—A. L. McIntosh, Box 36
176 NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry St.
735. PAWTUCKET—Bernard Burns, 24 Branch St.
94. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Slack, 9 Willow Court.
694. WOONSOCKET—A. W. Fountain, 28 Cumberland St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 4 Henrietta.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) S. B. Thompson, 178 East Jervais St.
GREENVILLE—
670. L. C. Robinson, 14 Cook St.
682. (Col.) Willie Thomas 44 St. John St.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

528. SIOUX FALLS—M. E. Barlow, Box 799.

TENNESSEE

669. CHATTANOOGA—Dorr Wolcott, 119 Boice St.
614. HARRIMAN—Jas. Bryant.
174. JACKSON—W. G. Chandier, Box 435.
139. JOHNSON CITY—J. M. Peters.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughan, 8 Folsom St.
MEMPHIS—
394. James Cannon, 8 and 10 Adams St.
714. (Col.) Alex. Walker, 277 Dunlap St.
463. NASHVILLE—J. A. Clark, 14 Claibone St.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong.
731. CORSICANA—A. D. Shields, 912 E. 7th Av.
DALLAS—
198. John Morton, Box 299
566. (Mill). J. Frey, Box 459.
622. O. L. Wiley, Box 262
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
277. FORT WORTH—C. W. Forbes 705 Jarvis St.
526. GALVESTON—J. Morgan, Winnie, bet. 15th and 16th Sts.
114 HOUSTON—Frank Gunn, 31 Liberty Ave.
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre St.
743. SEYMOUR—R. M. Payne.
695 YOAKUM—P. Hollywood.

UTAH.

635. OGDEN—L. Meld, 2759 Grant Ave.
489. SALT LAKE CITY—J. E. Button, 164 W. 4th St South.

VERMONT.

512. BELLOWS FALLS.—R. J. Stoodley, Box 138.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard St.
390. BRATTLEBORO—E. S. Wiman, 5 Organ St.
53 RUTLAND—Alonzo Persaw, 13 N. Main.
113. ST. ALBANS—E. P. Blatchley, Box 596.

VIRGINIA.

256. HAMPTON—R. L. Howard.
348. NEWPORT NEWS—W. Morgan, Box 49.
285. NORFOLK—Jno. L. Faber, 28 Bermuda St.
RICHMOND—
132 Edw. Doremus, 207 S. Cherry.
262 (Col.)
498. ROANOKE—J. E. Hale, 126 Kirk Ave S. W.
123. SALEM—S. L. Napp.

WASHINGTON.

689. ANACORTES—C. J. Broulliett.
612. BLAINE—M. V. B. Smith.
117. CENTRALIA—W. R. Mallernee.
575. FAIRHAVEN—W. D. Dolson, Box 45
260 PORT ANGELES—J. F. Frank.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—H. P. Herrmann, Box 275.
SEATTLE—
351 Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) A. A. Button, 1420 5th St.
41 SPOKANE FALLS—H. Walden, Box 1340.
736. (Mill)
646 SNOHOMISH (Mill)—J. T. Rogers.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—L. McKinnon, Box 446.

WEST VIRGINIA

261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511. CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples Box 599.
236 CLARKSBURG—M. M. Bradford.
437. ELKINS—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk
719 HUNTINGTON—McClellan Reach.
475. NEW CUMBERLAND—C. W. Grate.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson.
3. WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. ASHLAND—Nels. Johnson, 811 4th Ave West.
688 CHIPPEWA FALLS—Joseph Gay, 508 Bay St.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Rudolph Huse, 212 Babcock St.
378. LA CROSSE—Henry Edwards, 1913 S. 16th St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chr. Stein, 616 State St.
30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25th St.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 520 3d Av (rear).
290. (Ger.) August Triebs, 1088 4th St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th St.
372. Ed. Theis, 851 Astor St.
598. Jos. Bisewski, 816 11th Ave.
472. NORTH LACROSSE—Peter Nelson, 1512 Kane
532. OSHKOSH—Jos. Rutherford, 137 Scott St.
178. RHINELANDER—W. H. Fletcher.
657. SHEBOYGAN (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. WEST SUPERIOR—J. J. Liebe, Box 371.

WYOMING TER.

558. CHEYENNE—J. V. Yelland, 908 E. 16th St.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Dezember 1890.

Zum ersten Jahresfeste der Local Union 513, New York.

Nachdem ein Jahr vergangen seitdem die Carpenter Branch IV. der United Order of Carpenters in die Bruderschaft der Carpenter aufgenommen, ist es wohl von allgemeinem Interesse etwas näheres über diese Union zu erfahren und bringe ich mit folgenden kurz die Historie derselben. Als deutsche Carpenter Union, Branch IV. der United Order of Carpenters von New York, im Jahre 1872 gegründet, hat sich dieselbe von Beginn an auf den progreßiven Standpunkt und damit in die vordersten Reihen der organisirten Arbeiter gestellt.

Bis zum Jahre 1886 blühte diese Union und brachte es auf weit über 600 Mitglieder, und bei der in diesem Jahre vorgekommenen Henry George Bewegung und der damit verbundenen Arbeiterparade rückte auch Branch IV. in stattlicher Anzahl mit klingendem Spiel und ihrer schönen Fahne aus, doch bewieß dieselbe durch ihre Haltung vor jenem Demagogen, daß sie von diesem sowenig als von irgend einem andern Politiker der alten Parteien das Heil der Arbeiter erwartet. Ihr Auftreten bei dieser Parade galt nur als ein Protest gegen das rücksichtslose Ausbeuten der Arbeiterklasse von Seiten der Bosse und Geldprotzen. Nichts mehr, aber auch nichts weniger!

Einige konservative Mitglieder glaubten aber durch diese politische Stellungsnahme die Interessen der Union sowie ihrer eigenen gefährdet und ein Spalt war die Folge. Die Union verlor ihre Kasse und mit derselben nach und nach auch den größten Theil der Mitglieder; aber ein gesunder Kern blieb, kam allen Verpflichtungen gewissenhaft nach, und hielt das Prinzip und den eingenommenen Standpunkt aufrecht. Als die Brotherhood of Carpenters eine Lodge nach der andern von dem United Order an sich zog, als die Brotherhood zu einer gewichtigen Organisation der Carpenter wurde, hielt es auch Branch IV. für an der Zeit, sich dieser Organisation anzuschließen, und bildet seit dem 1. November 1889, die Local Union 513.

Ein Jahr ist seitdem verfloßen, ein Jahr auf, daß sowohl diese Union als auch die gesammte Brotherhood, mit Stolz zurückblicken kann. Local Union 513 war es, welche zuerst von allen andern Local Unions in New York für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag eintrat, deren Beispiel später durch rührige Agitation sämmtliche übrigen Local Unions folgten, was am 5. Mai 1890 durch die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages mit Erfolg gekrönt wurde.

Durch diese consequente Stellungnahme zur Arbeiterfrage hat sich diese Union eine Achtunggebietende Stellung bei den Arbeiterorganisationen im Allgemeinen, wie bei den Carpentern im Besonderen erworben, was sich am Besten dadurch kennzeichnet, daß die Mitgliederzahl in dem verflossenen Jahre von etwas über 100 auf nahe 300 gestiegen ist. Diese erworbene Achtung sucht sich die Union auch zu erhalten, denn wo immer es giebt die Unterdrückten im Kampfe gegen die Macht des Capitals zu unterstützen, Local Union 513, soweit ihre bescheidenen Mittel es erlauben, hat und wird auch für die Zukunft solidarisch handeln.

Für das Verhältniß dieser Union sind im Laufe des Jahres große Opfer von derselben gefordert, und auch willig gebracht worden, und hat die Union, trotzdem ihre finanzielle Krisis ebenso glänzend überstanden wie die principielle; denn außer den nahmhaften Unterstützungen wurden auch sämmtliche nicht unbedeutende Schulden gedeckt und auch nieder der Grundstein zu einem eigenen Fond gelegt.

Nach diesen innern und äußern Stürmen, hat sich diese älteste Carpenter Unions New Yorks als ein Feld in der Arbeiterbewegung bewährt, gegen den Wohl die Wogen der Capital-Herrschaft anschlagen, ihn aber nicht zertrümmern können. Auch ist damit der Beweiß gebracht, daß die Union die Devise der Brotherhood, Labor Omnia Vincit, voll und ganz anerkennt; aber mit diesem social ökonomischen Grundsatz: „Arbeit erzeugt allen Reichthum", den socialpolitischen verbindet: „Die Befreiung der arbeitenden Klasse vom Joch des Capitols, muß das Werk der Arbeiter selbst sein!"

Das Jahresfest, welches am 14. Dezember in Clarendon Hall abgehalten wurde, erfreute sich denn auch einer großen Theilnahme. Besonders freulich war der zahlreiche Besuch der englischen und vor Allem der Bruder Union 497 mit der durch Anknüpfung neuer Freundschaftsbeziehungen der alte Streit begraben wurde, wodurch das Fest eine besondere Weise und besondere Werth erhielt.

So gehen wir denn nun der Zukunft mit Vertrauen zielbewußt entgegen, stark im Recht, fest im Prinzip und treu zu unserer gesammt Organisation, die grünen und blühen möge bis ihr Ziel erreicht ist. Bis dahin woll'n wir sein:

Ein einig Volk von Brüdern,
In keiner Noth uns trennen und Gefahr!

Mit Brudergruß,
Rob. Blumenberg,
Secretär der Local Union 513.

Das Resultat der Ur-Abstimmung.

Die neue Nummer des „Carpenter" enthält eine Zusammenstellung des Resultats der Ur-Abstimmung über die neue fortschrittlichere, von der Chicagoer Convention angenommene Constitution, so sagt der „St. Louiser Tageblatt." Dieselbe ist mit 5929 gültigen Stimmen gegen 3028 abgelehnt worden. Es fehlten 42 Stimmen an der ⅔ Mehrheit. 15 Unions stimmten dafür ohne die Stimmenzahl anzugeben und wurden nicht gezählt, 49 Unions wurden Mangels des Siegels nicht gezählt, eine weitere Anzahl, weil unvollständig oder zu spät eingesandt. Der in Philadelphia gewählte Executivboard hat die Zählung vorgenommen welche nicht den Beifall des General-Secretärs McGuires findet, doch muß er sich dabei bescheiden. Der Executivboard besteht aus Gegnern der neuen Constitution. Die dortigen 7 Unions haben zusammen nur 26 Stimmen dafür und 158 Stimmen dagegen abgegeben. Das Wahlresultat ist deßhalb in der Weise gedoktort worden, daß, obwohl eine überwältigende Majorität für die neue Constitution abgegeben wurde, durch Taschenspielerkunststücke ein Fehlen von 42 Stimmen an der ⅔ Majorität herauskam.

Es zeigt dies am Besten der Umstand, daß, wie McGuire in seinem Bericht sagt, 49 Unions, welche kein Siegel haben, einfach nicht mitgezählt worden sind. So läßt sich ein Wahlresultat fälschen, trotz aller möglichen Sicherheitsmaßregeln, deren die Brüderschaft der Carpenter nicht wenige hat.

Die Betheiligung an der Abstimmung im ganzen Lande zeigt, daß nur etwa der sechste Theil der Mitglieder gestimmt hat.

Die meisten Stimmen für die neue Constitution sind aus New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo und den Orten in der Umgegend von New York gekommen. Die dortige Arbeiterschaft nimmt trotz des stetigen Anpralls neuer Einwanderer in jeder Beziehung den ersten Platz ein.

Was waren nun die Hauptgründe, weßhalb die Constitution abgelehnt wurde (wenn man so sagen darf)? McGuire giebt an, hauptsächlich die Erhöhung des Monatsbeitrags von 35 auf 50 Cents, die Erhöhung der monatlichen Kopfsteuer an die Executive von 10 auf 15 Cents, um einen größeren Vertheidigungsfonds zu schaffen und die Bestimmung, daß in Strike-Fällen, wo das Geld nicht ausreicht, ein Assessment ausgeschrieben werden soll.

Die neue Constitution bedeutete eine Kräftigung der Brüderschaft, sie war in Hinblick auf die Thatsache vonnöthen, daß erst 34 Orte von über 300 den 8-stündigen Werktag erzielt haben. Was die Mitglieder jetzt an Cents sparen, dürften sie später an Dollars verlieren.

Cleveland, Ohio, 21. November 1890.
Local Union 234.

Da wir durch dem plötzlichen Tode unseres Bruders Josef Kump, ein Freund und zuverlässiges Mitglied verloren haben, und seinen Verlust tief empfinden, so sei hiermit

Beschloßen, dem verstorbenen Bruder zum ewigen Andenken, ein Blatt in unseren Protokoll-Buch zu widmen, und diese Beschlüße darauf einzutragen. Ferner sei

Beschloßen, den Freibrif unser Union auf die Dauer von 30 Tagen in Trauer zu hüllen. Ferner sei

Beschloßen, der hinterbliebenen Wittwe eine Abschrift dieser Beschlüße zum Zeichen unseres Mitgefühls zu übersenden, sowie solche in unserer Vereins-Zeitung zu veröffentlichen.

Im Auftrage der Carpenter Union 234, zeichnet,
Julius Baade,
Fritz Geisler,
Beileids-Comite.
Gottfr. Ostermeier,
Präsident.
Jas. Dinter,
Protokoll-Secretär.

— Billige Arbeitskräfte, das ist der Ruf der Kapitalisten in allen Zonen. Um diese zu beschaffen, durchströbern ihre Agenten den ganzen Erdkreis nach irgend einem bedürfnißlosen lebenden Arbeitsmaterial. In dieser Hinsicht sind die chinesischen Kulis das Ideal unserer Kapitalisten, wo sie auf keinen großen Widerstand zu rechnen haben, werden deßhalb die bezopften Söhne des himmlischen Reichs herbeigeschleppt, um als billiges Arbeitsmaterial verwendet zu werden. So sind 8000 chinesische Kuli auf dem Wege von Kanton, um in Mexico an dem Eisenbahnbau beschäftigt zu werden.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from NOVEMBER 1st, 1890, to NOVEMBER 30th, 1890 (inclusive.)

All moneys received since NOVEMBER 30th, will be reported in the JANUARY CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
9—	$4 20	206—	$4 85	401—	$4 50	551—	$10 00
10—	314 50	208—	3 50	404—	2 75	558—	1 10
15—	3 70	216—	4 80	412—	2 40	570—	35
19—	2 40	232—	70	421—	1 80	571—	1 15
23—	57 15	233—	55	425—	85	574—	85
37—	4 15	243—	1 95	428—	4 00	580—	1 00
43—	5 90	245—	6 00	431—	24 10	590—	4 25
44—	1 45	248—	2 85	442—	1 15	597—	10 35
48—	4 10	258—	3 60	446—	12 20	600—	50
56—	3 05	268—	2 85	454—	4 05	613—	4 65
58—	1 15	280—	10 80	462—	22 45	623—	1 40
71—	1 00	285—	3 70	466—	3 00	628—	1 35
76—	11 30	287—	1 90	469—	5 35	645—	1 40
79—	70	291—	7 85	482—	2 25	656—	70
91—	2 15	341—	3 50	[illegible]	70	665—	1 25
100—	6 27	349—	4 85	505—	2 25	670—	3 25
110—	80	351—	20 30	506—	1 35	677—	1 40
112—	8 00	368—	12 65	514—	9 00	691—	2 00
167—	6 10	380—	2 95	518—	8 00	738—	1 25
193—	90	387—	3 40	521—	4 50		
202—	4 60	398—	2 50	535—	3 95		
Total							$718 62

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. E. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.

Fifth Vice-President—E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., New Albany, Ind.

Sixth Vice-President—W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Vice-President—S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Philips, cor. Wakefield and Mechlin Sts., Germantown, Pa.

H. B. Walter, 2328 Frankford Ave., Philad'a.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

THE RAILROAD SWITCHMEN'S National Association, in their late convention at Buffalo, indorsed the plan of federating all unions of workmen in the railroad service. The salaries of all the general officers were incressed. The convention of Railroad Conductors at Toledo recently also adopted the policy of Federation and advanced the salary of their chief officer, George W. Howard, to $3,500 per annum.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE CIGAR.
(REGISTERED.)

The product of Organized working Cigarmakers. Warranted Cuban Havanna Long Filler. Forwarded, Express paid, upon receipt of price $3.50 per hundred. Remit by Registered letter, P. O. or Express Money Order.

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STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged is another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrear until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888 shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 14, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

THREE SAWS IN ONE
The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Hand Saw.
RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.
It is EASY TO FILE AND SET.

I have used a 26 inch B. M. T. PATENT HAND SAW since December, 1888. It is the BEST and HANDIEST saw I ever had. I can fit a DOOR, SASH OR SHUTTER with the ONE saw and don't have to CHANGE SAWS at all, and I can file it EASIER than a common saw.
Yours Truly,
Member of Local Union No. 1, U. B. C. & J. of Am. — H. L. LEWIS, 481 Hasting St., Chicago, Ill.

If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Send for circular and price list.

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

R8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE. — No. 7 BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

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"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
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MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

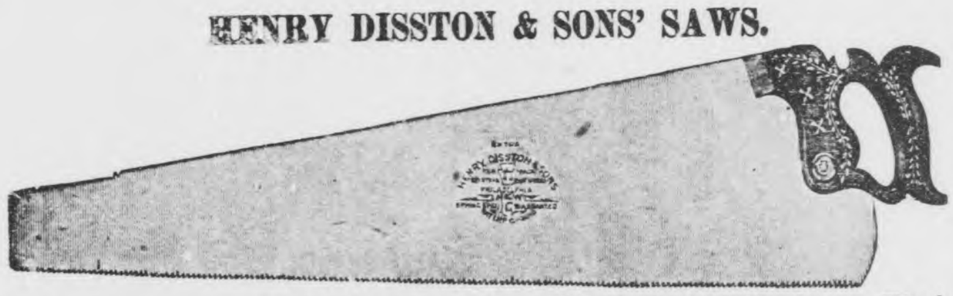
ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



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NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go. Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

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BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
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ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
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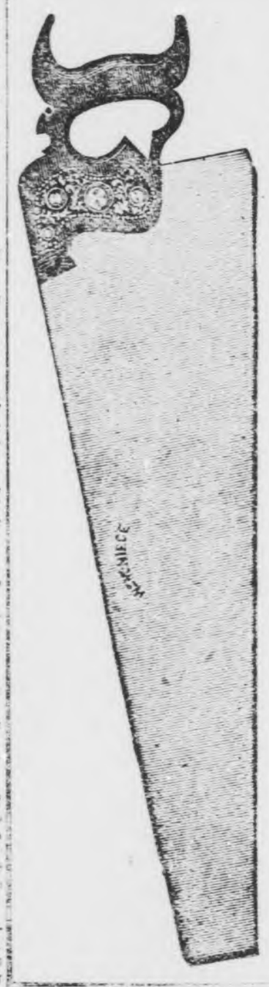

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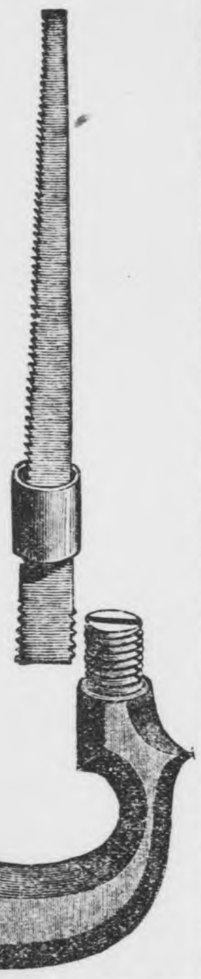
Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

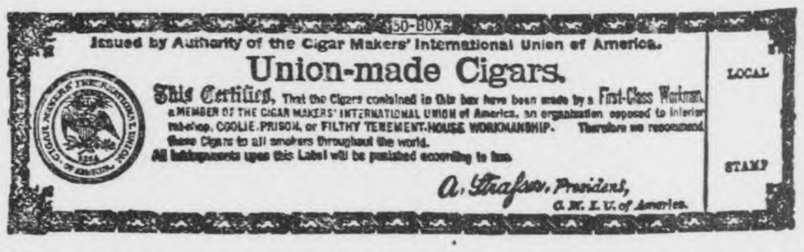
Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 740 local unions in over 650 cities, and 79,000 enrolled members It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $32 267 have been expended the past year, and $111,517 the past seven years, while $235,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 413 cities, and placed Five and a half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 36 cities, and 9 hours a day in 242 cities, not to speak of 260 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 7900 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

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